"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate west winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,187. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WHY TAFT BELIEVES PARTY SHOULD WIN

Has Given Wise and Efficient Administration and Fulfilled Its Pledges of 1908.

NEXT CONGRESS IMPORTANT

Great Problems of Legislation to be Faced, and He Thinks Republicans Should Meet Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 6.—The Chicago Tribune this morning prints the following dispatch from John Callan O'Laughlin at Beverly, Mass., President Taft's Summer home:

"Under the rule which applies to interviews with the President of the United States I am not permitted to quote Mr. Taft, but I am authorized to say that the following expresses clearly the views he entertains on the status of the Republican Party to-day:

The Republican Party is a party of progress, a party of execution.

It has fulfilled loyally its campaign pledges.

It has been efficient and effective in Government.

It has enacted wise and progressive legislation in the interest of the people and in accordance with the platform adopted by its convention in 1908.

Under the circumstances it is meet that the people should give it their formal indorsement by continuing it in power in Congress at the coming elections.

The Chief Executive does not speak vaingloriously of the achievements of his Administration and of the majority in Congress. So far as he himself is concerned, he feels he has done the best that is in him for the people, irrespective of political faith, and he proposes to pursue those policies which, in his judgment, will inure to their benefit in the future. Naturally, he desires Republican success in November, less because of the personal gratification he will enjoy from the confidence which thereby will be expressed in him and his Administration than in the opportunity a Republican majority will afford to write into law far reaching reforms he contemplates.

Next Congress Important.

The people have little idea of the importance of the legal problems which will press for solution during the next Congress—the last of this Administration.

Before the Congress elected in November shall meet the Supreme Court will hand down its decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, and if the contention of the Government be sustained, as the President believes, a vast reorganization of business will follow and legislation must be provided to enable the Government properly to grapple with the new conditions. If the Government be beaten, then there will be a universal demand for the strengthening of the anti-trust law, or at least the provision of a remedy which will force huge combinations of capital to conduct business more in the interest of the people than is the case to-day.

The President already has framed a solution, in his Federal incorporation plan, for all corporations doing an inter-State business, which he submitted to Congress in a special message last Winter.

The tariff experts will submit to the President within two years recommendations for revision of certain schedules of the tariff law.

The problem of currency reform must be dealt with courageously.

Effective Governmental control of railroad capitalization must be secured.

The demand of labor respecting the issue of injunctions must be considered wisely and with due regard for the effect of the action taken upon all the important interests involved.

Futher reforms for the conservation of National resources, which will insure the preservation of natural wealth for this and future generations and at the same time permit wise and sane exploitation and development, must be enacted.

I have referred to only the more striking things in the legislative programme the President still has in his mind to show how necessary in his view is the election of a Republican majority in the Fall. A Democratic House would refuse, of course, to grant him the legislation he so earnestly wishes. It would hamper his Administration in every possible way. And while, from a legislative point of view, he would be able to achieve little with a Democratic House, it is the belief of the President he still could do many things in Administration which would be of great value to the country. He proposes to introduce economy in Government, to place the several departments upon a business basis, to create an efficient machine which will run smoothly at the lowest possible cost.

As an indication of what the President has in mind attention may be called to the reorganization and saving which occurred in the Treasury Department and in the Post Office Department. The latter department actually turned back ten out of the seventeen millions of the deficit for which an appropriation was made. As a result at the end of the last fiscal year, instead of the anticipated defict of $40,000,000 there was a surplus of $13,000,000, which, as the President suggests, is a truly wonderful showing.

Not Concerned About 1912.

The President is not concerned about the effect of the elections upon his personal fortunes. He is not looking forward to 1912, not directing his acts or his policies toward securing renomination and re-election to the office he now holds.

He is seeking to do the things at hand and to do them in the right way. If his course be approved, well and good. If it be not approved, well and good also.

That this is his state of mind is shown by his decision not to take any managerial part in the approaching campaign. He will do what he can to assist the party, but he will not permit politics to interfere with his work.

So far as what has been accomplished is concerned the President is proud of it. There ought to be no doubt on this score. And some of the pride he feels is founded on the fact that the legislation enacted was enacted by the regular vote of the Republican Party.

It is true some changes were made in the various bills at the instance of the insurgents and Democrats, but the President asserts they were few in number. The main features, with the exception of the tariff law, were foreshadowed in speeches he made before Congress assembled last December in his several messages and in bills which were especially prepared by his direction for the consideration of Congress.

Test of the Tariff Law.

The way in which the tariff law has operated has given the President considerable satisfaction. He fully justifies the claim he made for it at Winona—that it was the best law of the kind ever enacted. The value of the law as a revenue producer is established.

With reference to its effect upon the

Continued on Page 2.

STEAMER SINKS, ALL SAVED.

Canadian Pacific Alaskan Liner Strikes Reef in Narrow Channel.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 5.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Princess May, which left Skagway, Alaska, southbound for Vancouver at 9 o'clock last night with eighty passengers and a crew of sixty-eight, struck the north reef of Sentinel Islet at 4 o'clock this morning in the dark and sank two hours later.

All the passengers and their baggage were taken to the lighthouse on Sentinel Islet, whence they will be brought to Juneau by steamers that have gone to their relief. The lightkeeper did everything in his power to make the castaways comfortable. None of the passengers or crew is injured. A boat's crew of six was picked up by a fishing launch and brought to Juneau. Later a second boat's crew, with Pilot Richardson, arrived.

The members of the crew who are here say that the steamer will be a total loss, the bottom being torn open so that it will be impossible to raise her.

At the time of the accident Capt. McLeod was in his berth and Pilot Richardson was on the bridge. The sea was calm, but the approach to Sentinel Rock, at the southern end of Lynn Canal, is one of the most perilous stretches of water in Alaska. The walls of the canal are precipitous and the waterway deep and in many places narrow. Sentinel Islet, situated about four miles north and east of Shelter Island, is the key to the narrow passageway. This passage is strewn with reefs and at some points is less than half a mile in width. Sentinel Islet is a jagged rock about 250 yards long, with long, tooth-like reefs projecting at the north and south ends.

Richardson, it is supposed, in trying to pick up the islet in the night, failed to observe the light and struck head first on the north reef.

BAR HARBOR GAMBLING RAID.

Sheriff Seizes Paraphernalia at "House with the Closed Shutters."

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—The "house with the closed shutters" was raided Thursday night. High Sheriff Forrest O. Silsby and his deputies broke in and seized a quantity of gambling paraphernalia, besides arresting four men, including the alleged proprietor, John Swain.

The officers have had their eyes on the place ever since Swain moved in, as he was raided last Summer when occupying a different house. Thursday night they decided to make a sudden raid.

Their entrance was made to the crashing of thunder, flashes of lightning, and sheets of blinding rain. The men were sitting around, with their paraphernalia in full sight, when they were surprised by the officers. They admitted that they were expecting more men and more paraphernalia before horse show week.

Last Summer Swain had one of the largest and most exensive cottages in Atlantic Avenue, in the heart of the fashionable district. During horse show week the play ran high. One young man is said to have lost more than $5,000, and when his relatives learned of it they brought pressure to bear on him and some of his friends to furnish evidence against the place. The Summer Residents' Association interested itself in the matter, and a raid was made on the house.

Swain and the prosecutors compromised the case on his agreement to leave town and take his associates and paraphernalia with him. He went, but this Spring he came back and hired another cottage barely a stone's throw from his former quarters. It was an open secret what he was here for, but with so much secrecy was the house conducted that the obtainin gof any evidence was despaired of. The front windows of the house were kept continually closed night and day, with the blinds drawn and curtains down.

So much secrecy was maintained about the house that even tradesmen were not allowed to enter, but were met by the butler at the end of the walk.

COMMUTER FORCES THE GATE.

Col. Henderson Wouldn't Be Shut Out in Central's Fight with Hackmen.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Commuters at the White Plains station of the Harlem Road witnessed exciting scenes there to-day in the fight between the New York Central Railroad and the local hackmen. The railroad has given the exclusive hacking and baggage business to William Marshall, a local fiveryman, and the old hackmen were ordered outside of the station square, which has been inclosed like a stockade.

A big rope and an iron chain, fastened with a padlock, was placed on the gates. Several commuters of importance were turned aside and told to go to the platform south of the station, which is also fenced in. Then along came Col. Henry C. Henderson, a New York lawyer, who lives in White Plains and who on Thursday told the hackmen to enter the square because they had a lawful right to do so. Col. Henderson found the gate locked and when he asked the detectives in charge to open it without effect, he broke it open himself. Then he told the hackmen to come in, and they did. Supt. C. L. Bardo of the Harlem Company made this statement:

"I don't believe the public has realized what the company intends to do at the White Plains station. The driveway along the tracks from the station to Railroad Avenue has been set aside for the men employed by Mr. Marshall. The space in front of the station is exclusively for private carriages and automobiles, and the local hackmen will be kept out of there. The space outside of the fence south of the station has been reserved for these hackmen and they will only be allowed there. They must receive and discharge passengers at that point."

ACCIDENT TO MARY POWELL.

Hudson Day Line Steamer's Passengers Brought Back on the Albany.

The Hudson River Day Line's steamboat Mary Powell, with 300 passengers, on her afternoon excursion up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie, met with an accident near West Point yesterday evening which will put her out of service for a few days.

The crosshead which fastens the piston head to the slides in which it moves broke, disabling the machinery but causing no other damage.

The Mary Powell was close to the West Point pier, and the steamboat Emmeline took off her passengers, putting them ashore. The Albany of the Day Line came along just then and took the passengers aboard, bringing the excursionists back to New York.

Those bound north of West Point were sent on by train. The Powell's run today will be made by the Chrystenah, and by Monday it is expected the Powell will be in service.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE—Half a teaspoon Horsford's Acid Phosphate in water after meals restores appetite, strength and vitality. —Adv.

TWO WOMEN ACCUSED OF ARSON IN HOMES

Benzine Found in Burning Brooklyn House Which Mrs. Singer and Children Watch.

MRS. SPEAR ALSO ARRESTED

Denies Vigorously That She Set Fire to Her Smithtown House, Which Caused a Loss of $3,000.

Two women were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday accused of arson in trying to burn their homes. Mrs. Annie Singer, a widow, was held for a fire in South Brooklyn, and Mrs. Annie Spear for the burning of her home in Smithtown, L. I.

Mrs. Singer was arrested on the complaint of Acting Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy of Brooklyn, charged with attempting to burn her own home, a three-story brick building at 6,021 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by Motorman John Wilkie while his car was passing. He jumped off the car, broke in the front door of a grocery store on the ground floor which Mrs. Singer owns, and stamped out the blaze. He found Mrs Singer and her two children asleep on chairs in front of the store.

She seemed distracted and frantic when she was informed of the fire, but the detectives became convinced that her presence on the sidewalk at that hour of the morning was part of a well-laid plan.

After the firemen arrived they found in the rear of the store twelve milk bottles filled with benzine standing in a row. Strings were tied around the necks, and all joined in a knot leading to a string which the police say went through the store and the letter box in the front door and out to the sidewalk, where they allege Mrs. Singer was feigning sleep.

After Mrs. Singer was put through a severe examination by acting Fire Marshal Brophy at the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters yesterday she accused Jacob Ostrinsky, a baker, of 452 Sixtieth Street, of setting fire to her house. Ostrinsky was arrested and brought down to the Fire Headquarters, where he made counter charges against the woman.

It developed from what both said that Ostrinsky bought three gallons of benzine on Thursday. Mrs. Singer said she told him she was in dire financial straits some time ago, and he suggested a plan of setting fire to her house to raise money. According to the detectives and the acting Fire Marshal, Ostrinsky filled the bottles with benzine and placed them where they were found. He also was to start the fire inside the store, it was said, and when Mrs. Singer saw the blaze from where she was sitting she was to pull the string upsetting all the bottles of benzine. The plan did not work well. It seems that the fire burned the string and that when Mrs. Singer pulled the string it did not overturn the bottles.

The passing of the trolley car and the coming of the motorman was unexpected. The police say the fire was timed to begin after one of the scheduled cars passed. The car that Wilkie was operating came along a few minutes after one of the regular cars went by.

Mrs. Singer informed the Acting Fire Marshal that Ostrinsky told her he made $900 by setting fire to a place in Chicago, adopting the same plan used in starting the fire at her home yesterday morning. She admitted that she took out insurance several months ago amounting to $2,300. There are about a dozen other persons living in the building besides herself. It was only by the barest chance that the fire did not extend to the benzine, thereby endangering the lives of the tenants.

Ostrinsky denies he set the fire. He was locked up charged with arson. Izzy Isselman, 35 years old, a watchman who is employed at Third Avenue and Sixty-first Street, was also arrested in connection with this case. It is believed that he will disclose some important information when all three are arraigned in the Adams Street Court to-day.

Mrs. Spear of Smithtown, L. I., was arrested last night at the home of her parents, 218 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, on a warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Morgan Blydenburg of Smithtown, Thursday, and was served by Deputy Sheriff Biggs of Suffolk County and Detectives Lynch and Geisler of Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Spear is accused of having set fire to her house in Main Street, Smithtown, on July 31. The fire did $8,000 damage. The Suffolk County authorities say that the day before the fire Mrs. Spear removed most of her household effects. Some of these Deputy Sheriff Biggs said he identified last night in her mother's house, and also a yellow dog which Mrs. Spear had said was cremated.

Mrs. Spear was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Biggs and will be arraigned today before Justice Blydenburg. She vehemently denied the charge.

G. H. BYRD LEFT $1,205,904.

Most of It In Railroad Shares—$49,282 Out for Expenses.

The appraisal of the estate of George Harrison Byrd, who died at his residence, 69 Park Avenue, on June 10, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by State Transfer Tax Appraiser Yerance. It shows that he left a gross real and personal estate amounting to $1,205,904, of which his real property, which includes his residence, valued at $100,000, amounts to $147,500, the personal property aggregating $1,058,404.

Deductions are made of $7,958 for debts, $100 for medical expenses, $785 for funeral expenses, $15,000 for expenses of administration, and $24,498 for executors' and $940 for trustees' commissions, amounting in all to $49,281, and leaving the net value of the estate $1,156,622.

The principal items of the personal estate included shares of railroad stock. Mr. Byrd's seat on the Cotton Exchange is valued at $14,200; his silverware at $50, his personal effects at $50, and his books at $50.

Mr. Byrd's will created a trust fund of $75,000, of which the income goes to his son, Edmund Wickham Byrd, for life, the principal on his death to be divided into three equal parts, of which the income of one is to go to the wife of E. W. Byrd for her life, and then to their children; the second to the lawful surviving sons of E. W. Byrd, and the third to form part of the residuary estate. The residue of his estate is left to the widow for life, after which it goes to their children.

FIRE SUFFERERS EXPOSED.

Wind Blows Away Their Tents and Storm Soaks Beds.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B. Aug. 5.—Wind and rain played havoc to-day with the Campbellton fire sufferers, many of whom since they lost their homes in the recent conflagration have been living in tents and other improvised structures.

The wind ripped up the tents, blowing them about the town and leaving couches and beds exposed to the heavy rain. The result was that scores of the people were obliged to sleep on wet mattresses with soaked bed clothing both over and under them.

BRYAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Congressman Hitchcock, the anti-Bryan candidate for Senator, and Editor Dobbins of The Lincoln News, have written articles explaining just what the fight in Nebraska means. In The Times to-morrow.

MORSE WON'T LIVE YEAR OUT, SAYS WIFE

Convicted Banker Now in Prison Hospital at Atlanta in State of Collapse.

HAD WORKED IN LIBRARY

Transferred to Hospital and Condition Is Said to be Serious—Wife Has Long Sought Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, who is serving a sentence of fifteen years in the Federal Prison here for violation of the National banking laws in his manipulation of the affairs of the National Bank of North America of New York City, has been ill for several weeks in the prison hospital and his condition is said to be serious.

Mrs. Morse arrived from Maine to-day to visit her husband, and she declared to-night that she found him in such a condition that she believes he will not live the year out. When Mrs. Morse came out of the prison this morning after talking with her husband she had to be assisted into her cab by an attendant, and was still weeping when she arrived at the hotel.

"Mr. Morse is very ill," she said. "He is only a shadow of his former self. Unless something is done right away, I do not believe that he will live until the end of the year."

Prison officials were reticent to-night when they were asked about Mr. Morse's condition. They refused to make any definite statement on the subject.

When Mr. Morse was first brought here in the Winter he was placed at work in the prison library. He kept at his duties there for a time, and was then sent to the hospital.

As near as could be learned to-night his ailment is a general mental and physical collapse. It will be remembered that such a result was predicted by Mr. Morse's New York friends just after his sentence.

Charles W. Morse was sentenced to serve fifteen years in the Federal prison at Atlanta for violation of the National banking laws in his financial operations. Judge Hough passed sentence in the United States Circuit Court in this city last November. Every effort possible was made to stay the execution of the sentence, but without success. When the prisoner was finally transferred to Atlanta the lawyers stepped into the background and Mrs. Morse took the centre of the stage. She immediately advertised the sale of the entire contents of their home at 728 Fifth Avenue and went back to Bath, Me., whence the banker came to New York some ten years ago. Then she started petitions for submission to the President, begging for a pardon for her husband. The names enrolled, in the city piled up every day, and Mrs. Morse, by personal solicitation, going about in the financial district, obtained the signatures of several men who had been her husband's most bitter enemies. Finally Mrs. Morse appeared at Washington, and for days she haunted the halls of Congress. She was successful in her mission, too, although nothing was ever heard of the petitions. She had even prepared a bill providing for the release of her husband.

STRIKERS REFUSE TERMS.

Pending Efforts at Settlement Disorder Reigns in Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, after an all-day session, to-night made a proposal to settle the street railroad strike which E. K. Stewart, manager of the company, promptly signed. When the proposition was taken to the Executive Board of the Carmen, they declared the company had the best of it and refused to sign. The agreement deprives the men of the privilege of wearing the union button and contains no reference to discrimination by the company, the two points most vital to the men. Gov. Harmon will make one more effort to bring the conflicting parties to terms.

In the meantime riot and disorder continue, and an alarming state of affairs prevails. Trade everywhere is completely paralyzed, stores are closing temporarily from lack of business, and if the strike is not immediately broken there will be several business failures. At a late hour last night the throwing of stones through car windows was resumed all over the city. A boy riding in a car was struck and had his cheek cut open and one eye put out.

There were many disturbances to-day along the lines. Torpedoes were placed on the rails in many places, and one car was showered with eggs by a gang that escaped before the police and soldiers arrived. One passenger was hit with a brick, necessitating surgical attention. A charge of dynamite sufficient to split a rail and stall a car was placed on the track on Leonard Avenue.

The Sixth Regiment of Toledo, on being relieved from duty, made up a purse of $500 for the families of the strikers.

Fines amounting to nearly $5,000 were to-day imposed on saloon keepers for violating the Mayor's order to keep closed.

The Retail Clerks' Association, with a large membership, has voted to impose a fine of $5 on any member who rides on the cars during the strike. The strikers and their sympathizers are using every effort to keep people from patronizing the road. Forty strikebreakers arrived from Canada to-day.

About 1,500 troops are still on duty.

Landmarks of history on the famed Hudson best seen from decks of Day Line steamers. —Adv.

WIFE COMMANDED SEYDELL TO SHOOT

Suggests Her Dominant Thought May Have Gone by Telepathy if Not by Voice.

SHOT FIRED IMMEDIATELY

Mrs. Seydell, Before Coroner's Jury, Declares That Demaron Threatened Her Husband with a Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—That she gave the command, "Shoot, Victor, shoot," just before Louis Victor Seydell, the New York broker, killed Clemente Demaron on Sunday, July 24, was the belief expressed by Mrs. Seydell on the stand at the inquest to-day. Mrs. Seydell was not certain she said the words, but declared that they constituted the only thought in her mind. She suggested a belief on her part that if they did not reach her husband through her voice, which might have been silenced by terror, they did by means of telepathy.

Mrs. Seydell was the only witness examined to-day before Coroner Hasbrouck. Her husband's counsel had opposed the plan to subpoena her, but Mrs. Seydell expressed a willingness to appear and tell all she could remember of the event. Seydell killed Demaron on the lawn of his home at West Park after a dispute with the man because of invasion of his grounds in handling material for road building. He declares that Demaron threatened him with a large rock and he shot in self-defense; but the men who were with Demaron declared that he carried the rock merely to block the wheels of a wagon when the horses rested.

At the last hearing testimony was given by Louis Cella, a manufacturer of artificial flowers in New York, that Mrs. Seydell stood in her doorway and begged her husband not to commit murder, but instead to come back to the house.

"I never said that," declared Mrs. Seydell to-day emphatically. "I was dressing myself and the children for church when I heard a loud, strange voice down the road. It impressed me on account of its loudness and the angry tone, and from an adjoining room I glanced to see what had happened. My husband was coming toward the house thorugh the trees with an Italian following. From his tone I judged my husband was trying to explain, but the other's tone grew louder and angrier, and all I could distinguish that he said was 'Damn you.' I realized Victor was in danger."

"How did you know it?" asked District Attorney Cunningham.

"From the loud and angry tone of the strangé man," replied Mrs. Seydell. "Instantly I thought of helping him, and ran down stairs to get a carving knife to take to him. It was the only weapon I could think of. I met him in the hall and he said 'Demaron is after me.'

"'Oh, do something quick,' I told him, and he ran upstairs. I went with him. He went to the closet and dragged out a suitcase, where he kept his old cavalry revolver. He fought in an Indiana regiment, you know, in the Spanish-American War. I knelt beside him and he stuffed cartridges in his pocket.

"'Oh, do something quick,' I told him again.

"I laid the baby on the bed, so by the time I reached the front door he was on the lawn loading the revolver. His head was bent over it. 'I ask you to leave my yard,' he said, and Demaron cursed in answer. I saw Demaron lift his hand, which held a rock. Whether I uttered a sound I cannot say, but my whole mind went into the thought, 'Shoot Victor; shoot.'

"They are wrong if they say I told him not to shoot. Victor can tell whether I really uttered a sound, but if I did I shouted for him to shoot. At the same instant he raised his revolver and fired. The Italian reeled away and I flew into the house. Victor came in a few seconds later. When he left to surrender himself he did not know Demaron was dead."

Seydell did not learn that he had killed Demaron until he reached Kingston, six hours after the shooting, and he seemed dazed when told. He has remained silent about the case, and whether he heard his wife call to him to shoot he has not said.

LOEB CONFERS WITH PAYN

And Payn Thinks Collector Really Doesn't Want the Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—William Loeb, Jr., came up with an automobile party from New York to-day and stopped at the Nelson House for lunch. He refused to discuss politics, saying that he was on a pleasure trip to Kingston.

After registering at the hotel Mr. Loeb walked up to the Post Office and called on Postmaster Robert H. Hunter, for many years associated in politics with the old guard of the Republican Party in this State. It happened that Louis F. Payn, formerly Superintendent of Insurance, and well known Republican leader, was also a caller on Mr. Hunter. After a hearty handshake Mr. Loeb and Mr. Payn had a pleasant chat with Mr. Hunter in his private office.

To friends who were curious to know whether Mr. Loeb was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State, Mr. Payn was quoted as saying, "He says he doesn't want to run for Governor, and I guess he means it."

BITTEN BY DOG, GIRL MAY DIE.

Was Dragging Her About by the Ankle When Beaten Off.

While playing with a pet bulldog last night in the yard of her home, 135 Seymoor Avenue, Newark, Bertha Gekhardt, 12 years old, was so badly bitten that she may die. She is in the Newark City Hospital.

The child's father had brought the dog home on Thursday night for the little girl to play with. She took the animal out into the yard after supper to frolic when the dog, without warning, sprang upon her and sank his teeth into her left arm, tearing the flesh off.

Her screams attracted the attention of a neighbor, who attempted to drive the animal away. He was trying to lift the child over the fance into his yard when it got hold of her left ankle. The dog was dragging the girl through a narrow alley to the street when a driver saw the little one's plight, and with a heavy pole beat the dog into insensibility.

The dog was turned over to the Humane Society for examination.

WILLIAM L. RICE MURDERED.

Rich Cleveland Lawyer Found Dead in Front of Ex-Gov. Herrick's House.

CLEVELAND, (Saturday), Aug. 6.—The body of W. L. Rice, a wealthy attorney was found last night lying in the middle of a roadway on Euclid Heights with two bullet wounds in the head. His left hand had been almost severed with a knife. Neither the money nor other valuables on the body had been touched, which leads the police to scout the theory that a highwayman committed the murder.

The body was found by Charles L. Wahl, a policeman. It was still warm, but when hurriedly removed to a hospital it was found that Rice had been dead for some time.

The members of the Rice family, including his four children, are spending the Summer at Cape Cod, and Mr. Rice had been living alone in his home with the servants.

The spot where the crime was committed was almost in front of the home of ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick.

Mr. Rice was in middle life and was one of Cleveland's most prospercus attorneys for eighteen years. He acted as counsel in the closing of the affairs of various defunct banking institutions and an early police theory has led the department to make inquiry if any depositor in one of these banks has shown signs of dementio.

Mr. Rice's law partners, Judge E. J. Blandin and Frank H. Ginn, joined the police early this morning in attempting to run down the slayer.

PRINCESS SELLS REMBRANDTS

Gets Enormous Price for "Rape of Europa" and a Portrait.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—After negotiations extending over several years, Princess de Roglia has been induced to sell her two famous Rembrandts, one of which is the well-known "Rape of Europa." The second is probably a portrait of the artist himself.

The pictures are now in the possession of the London dealers, Agnew & Sons, who are understood to have paid an enormous price for them.

BONILLA SEIZES ISLANDS.

News Reaches Mobile That Honduran Rebel Has Two Near Ceiba.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 5.—News received here to-day by steamer from Ceiba, Honduras, is that Manuel Bonilla and his expedition has seized two islands, Utilla and Ruatan, about twenty miles north of there.

In view of the failure of the plans at Puerto Cortez these islands are expected to be made the base of operations against the important points on the north.

POLO PLAYER MAY DIE.

J. Butler Swan Thrown at Narragansett Game—Specialist Summoned.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 5.—During a practice match on the local polo grounds to-day J. Butler Swan of Marshall, Va., a member of the Farquier County Polo team, collided with another player and was so seriously injured that he may not live.

Swan landed heavily on the ground with his pony on top of him. He was taken from the field senseless, and four hours later had not regained consciousness.

A New York specialist has been summoned.

BAILEY A CANDIDATE AGAIN.

Announces That He Will Run—Another Texan in the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 5.—In a speech at Ladonia last night United States Senator J. W. Bailey made formal announcement of his candidacy for re-election in the general Democratic primary to be held in Texas in 1912.

A. G. Lee of Denton printed a signed statement this evening in which he announced himself as a candidate against Mr. Bailey. Mr. Lee states that he favors reforms of which he will make public expression later.

STRICKEN WOMAN LOST GEMS.

$2,000 Worth Taken from Miss Bonner After She Fell in Street.

Miss Kenza Bonner of 38 West 116th Street, who sells diamonds for a Maiden Lane house, lost $2,000 in gems yesterday while she was senseless with an attack of epilepsy at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. She was on her way to a dealer with the gems in an envelope in her handbag when she was stricken.

A crowd gathered, and finally a policeman got an ambulance and had her taken to Flower Hospital. When she regained consciousness she asked for the stones and found them gone. It was recalled by the policeman that a woman had handed him Miss Bonner's handbag when he reached the place where she had fallen.

Miss Bonner was well enough to go home last night. The police are trying to find her diamonds.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL BURNS.

Patrons Help the Firemen When the Alpin Is Being Destroyed.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 5.—The hotel Alpin was destroyed by fire to-day. The hotel was crowded. The patrons worked vainly with the fire department in an effort to save the buildings while the patrons of a nearby hotel assisted in saving personal property.

No one was injured. The property loss will reach $100,000.

THREE DIE IN TRAIN WRECK.

Erie Freight Crashes Into Rocks Brought Down by Landslide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A landslide on the Erie Railroad five miles west of here early to-day caused the wreck of an eastbound fast freight train and the loss of three lives. The dead are James J. Bradley, engineer, of Port Jervis; Howard E. Taylor, fireman, of Port Jervis, and George Carpenter, brakeman, of Jersey City.

The landslide is believed to have been due to a heavy rain, which loosened the hillside soil and caused large quantities of rock to crash down and block the tracks. The freight hit the obstruction with a terrific impact and was badly smashed, eleven large refrigerator cars being piled up in a tangled heap around the locomotive.

GORE'S WHOLE STORY IS DENIED BY HAMON

Tells Committee He Offered No Bribe and Did not Mention Sherman or Curtis.

GORE IN INDIAN LAND DEAL

Agreed with Others to Keep Bids Down, Declares Witness—Republican Helped Furnish Campaign Funds.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 5.—With united States Senator Thomas P. Gore reasserting his charge that a bribe of $25,000 or $50,000 had been offfered to him to influence his action in Congress on the McMurray contracts calling for $3,660,000 fees on Indian land sales, and with Jake L. Hamon, accused by the Senator of having offered the bribe, denying he had ever done any such thing, the investigation of the Oklahoma Indian land deals by a committee of the House of Representatives to-day simmered down to a mass of contradictions.

For four hours Hamon, ex-Chairman of the Oklahoma Republican State Committee, entered a series of denials relative to his alleged relation with what are known as the McMurray contracts, by which, according to Senator Gore, $3,000,000, or 10 per cent. of $30,000,000 to be realized from the sale of Indian lands to a New York syndicate, was to be diverted from the Indians in the shape of "attorneys' fees."

Hamon also answered Congressman C. E. Creager. Replying to the Congressman's charge that Hamon had suggested that an "interest" in the contracts might be available to the Congressman if the latter helped remove opposition to Congressional approval, Hamon testified:

"It was just this way: I was down here in Oklahoma attending to my business, when a friend told me Creager had said I had approached him improperly in regard to the McMurray contracts. So I hopped on a train and went to Washington. I got hold of Creager and said: 'Look here, you know I never said any such thing.'

"Then Creager said: 'Now, Jake, that certainly was the impression I got—that you suggested I might get an interest in the contracts.'

"I replied: 'You certainly are mistaken.' Then Creager said: 'Well, if you say I shouldn't go, I won't go before that investigating committee down at Muskogee and testify that you approached me.'"

Hamon's Sweeping Denials.

Hamon denied that he at any time had been closeted with Senator Gore in the Senator's office at Washington to urge the approval of the contracts.

He denied he had ever mentioned Vice President Sherman, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, or Congressman B. S. McGuire of Oklahoma as being "interested" in the contracts, as charged by Senator Gore.

He denied he had ever spoken of a bribe to anybody about any legislation or that he ever was interested in the McMurray contracts.

He denied that at the time the contracts were being discussed he had called up Congressman Creager on the telephone at Washington asking for an appointment, but said Mr. Creager had called him up. Mr. Creager previously had testified that Hamon asked an appointment, at which the "interest" in the contracts was spoken of.

Hamon denied he had ever said: "Dick, the Senator is becoming mighty hard on his friends," in the presence of D. F. Gore, brother of Senator Gore. D. F. Gore had testified that Hamon made the remark just after the Senator refused the alleged bribe.

He denied that he had ever said: "I want to make a lot of money and don't care much how I make it," in the presence of J. Leroy Thompson, Senator Gore's stenographer. Thompson previously had testified Hamon made the remark.

Interrogating the witness, Congressman E. W. Saunders, a member of the committee, said:

"Now, Mr. Hamon, you have denied the testimony of all of the witnesses who have preceded you. You have branded the assertion of the Senator, his brother, his clerk, and the Congressman as being absolutely false. It would appear from your denials that a conspiracy had been entered into grossly to misrepresent you. How do you account for that?"

"That's beyond my power of conjecture," replied Hamon. "I never had one penny's interest in the McMurray contracts and never offered a bribe to any one.

"It is barely possible that I did see Senator Gore on May 6 last when he says the offer of a bribe was made. I saw him frequently, but at this time, I believe, he took me up into the library of the Senate, and closed the doors. He wanted to talk over with me his coming campaign, and see how I could help him out financially. Although I am a Republican and he a Democrat, I was in the habit of helping him out."

Gore in Land Deals.

"You and Senator Gore had been good friends, had you not?" asked Chairman Burke.

"Yes, I had known him as a friend for about nine years, and had business dealings with him."

Asked to explain some of his business dealings, Hamon said several years ago at Lawton, Okla., when the Government decided to sell at public auction some lands belonging to the Indians he, Senator Gore, and others entered into a combination not to bid against each other so that the property might be obtained cheaper. All of them secured some of the land.

Chairman Burke—Don't you know that there is a Federal statute against a combination to prevent competitive bidding?

Hamon—I did not know of that law then, but I have since thought of it. It was just a desire on the part of all of us to get the land as cheaply as possible. It was understood among us that we would not bid against each other.

Congressman Miller—You know that the proceeds from that sale were to go to the Indians; do you think that was honorable toward the Indians?

Hamon—We did not look at it that way. In fact, we don't do things out West just in the same way you do in the East.

In some of his business transactions with Senator Gore, Hamon testified, money loans were involved.

"Just before Congress adjourned," said Hamon, "the Senator came to me and said he had to pay $6,000 which he owed to Senator Owen. He had $1,000 of the cash, and he wanted me to raise the other $5,000 for him from a client of mine."

Was Representing Haskell.

Explaining what he was doing in Washington at the time when Senator Gore said he was offering bribes, Hamon said he was attending, among other things, to the interests of Gov. C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, who was under a Federal indictment in the Muskogee town lot cases. Senator Gore had introduced a resolution asking that the Senate Committee that had been appointed to investigate the "third degree" methods practiced in va-

rious parts of the country, be also empowered to investigate the circumstances leading up to the indictment of Gov. Haskell.

The witness said he had intended to leave Washington several days before May 6, but he had received a telegram from Gov. Haskell's attorney to remain. That was the telegram, he said, which Senator Gore referred to as having come from J. F. McMurray and which, as the Senator declared, prompted the hurried conference and the offer of bribery. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Hamon, he had not seen Mr. McMurray for a year previously.

Witness said he occupied part of the apartment of Congressman McGuire of Oklahoma, but that McGuire paid the hotel bill.

"Did you visit Senator Gore on May 6?" Chairman Burke asked.

"I think I did. I called on him almost every day and discussed my affairs with him. I told him I was in town to take care of Gov. Haskell's affairs. The Senator apparently was unfriendly to the Governor. I never discussed the McMurray contracts with him at all. Senator Gore asked me if I knew McMurray. I said I did, and he was a man of high standing. 'Well,' said the Senator, 'McMurray has been making me some trouble.' That is all that was said. I did talk with the Senator about Indian affairs, but they were minor matters in which I was interested and which had nothing to do with McMurray."

Creager Close to McMurray.

Congressman C. E. Creager, on cross-examination, again testified concerning his meeting with Hamon.

"What was the length of time of the conversation which you said you had with Hamon at the hotel at Washington and in which he said you might obtain an 'interest' in the contracts if you helped put them through?" asked C. B. Ames, counsel for McMurray.

"About two minutes," said Creager.

Q.—Did you state to Senator Gore that an attempt had been made to influence you? A.—I did not. All I said was that at the proper time I would rise in the House to a question of personal privilege.

Q.—On or about May 6 did Senator Gore call you on the telephone and tell you a little bird had whispered to him something important about the McMurray contracts? A.—He did not.

Q.—You were on friendly terms with McMurray? A.—Yes, I saw him frequently.

Mr. Creager then said he was the author of a bill providing for the sale of the lands on a $30,000,000 basis.

Q.—Did McMurray help you frame that bill? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then that bill expressed the wishes of McMurray? A.—Some of his wishes. We went over the bill together.

Q.—Were your conferences with McMurray secret? A.—No, not secret. We often talked in private.

Q.—Did McMurray ever make any improper proposals to you to influence you to obtain legislation for him? A.—He never did.

Q.—Did your bill meet the approval of the Oklahoma Delegates in Congress? A.—Not entirely. They approved of it as a whole, but disagreed as to some details.

Q.—In previous testimony you said that Congressman McGuire of Oklahoma lived at the same hotel in Washington with Hamon and McMurray. Did you mean they actually occupied the same rooms? A.—Congressman McGuire frequently was in their rooms, but I think his rooms were one or two stories higher up. The hotel was frequented by Congressmen generally.

Questioned by Senator Gore, Mr. Creager said his bill provided for the sale of the lands by the Secretary of the Interior and did not provide for any attorney's fees. If his bill had passed, he said, the attorneys' fees would not have been granted.

Will Not Call Sherman.

Chairman Burke of the investigating committee authorized a statement that Vice President Sherman would not be summoned to appear before it. He stated that no evidence had been introduced to show that Mr. Sherman could throw any light on the investigation.

More evidence from Sentor Gore probably will be heard. The Senator announced he intended to accompany the committee to McAllister, where sessions will be held Monday. Senator Curtis and Congressman McGuire will probably testify to-morrow.

Detailing the plans of the Investigation Committee, Chairman Burke to-night said: "Under the House resolution ordering the investigation, the committee is empowered to investigate not only the McMurray, but all contracts made with the Indians of what are known as the Five Civilized Tribes in the State. Almost each tribe has a contract with an attorney. For instance, one attorney with headquarters in New York received a salary of $12,000 a year. Such a contract is made with the Indians and approved by the Government. It shall be our purpose to investigate the condition behind all contracts.

"In regard to the Gore bribery charges we are also expected to gather all available data and, if possible, come to some conclusion so that our findings may be of use to Congress. So far as any action in the bribery matter is concerned, that, of course, would be a question for a Federal Grand Jury to take up. Our investigation would be of use only in suggesting legislation. We probably will be away ten days longer in this State, visiting any section where information is to be had."

FEARED ATTACK ON SHERMAN.

Republicans at Convention Expected Reference to Indian Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—While Senator Gore's mention of Vice President Sherman's name in the inquiry into the huge fees sought from Indians came as a great surprise to people in Washington, they recall that in one way or another, never very definitely set forth, there has been before this talk of attacking his part in legislation as a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

It is known that when Mr. Sherman's name was brought before the Chicago Convention as a possible Vice Presidential candidate fears were expressed in private that he might prove a burden to the ticket should the Democrats go after his record as Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee. As a matter of fact, not a word was breathed by the Democrats on this subject during the campaign, and Mr. Sherman's friends insist that this indicates their knowledge of the hopelessness of such an attack.

Mr. Sherman's record as an influential legislator on all matters affecting the Indians is a long one. Though from a State containing few Indians he was Chairman of the committee from 1895, when he was appointed by Speaker Reed, until 1900, when he became Vice President. For the session before 1895, when the Democrats controlled the House, he was a junior member on the minority side. Senator Curtis, who is also mentioned in Mr. Gore's charges, was, under the Democratic rule of the House, the minority member next below Mr. Sherman in rank, and when in the next session Mr. Sherman became Chairman, Mr. Curtis was next in seniority.

The McMurray claims date back to the time of Mr. Sherman's Chairmanship of the House Committee, but the records do not show that he was active either for or against those claims. The validation of the claims at that time was left to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt, on advice from Senator Gore, according to the Oklahoman's testimony, refused to indorse the claims and the whole matter went over for Mr. Taft's decision. By that time, of course, Mr. Sherman was out of the House, and Mr. Burke of South Dakota, now conducting the investigation in Muskogee, succeeded to the Chairmanship.

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SHERMAN SAYS GORE WAS UNFAIR TO HIM

Thinks He Should Have Been Told at the Time of Charge Made Against Him.

NO INTEREST IN BIG FEE

Acted Only as the Presiding Officer of the Senate—Receives Interviewers at Big Moose Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

BIG MOOSE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—At his almost inaccessible retreat among the pine-covered crags skirting the west shore of Big Moose Lake, five miles from here, Vice President James Schoolcraft Sherman discussed at length to-day the use of his name in connection with the proposed $3,000,000 fee from the sale of Indian lands and the record of Indian legislation in the last session of Congress.

He expressed regret that Senator Gore had not seen fit as a Senator to bring the hearsay evidence and suspicions direct to him before launching them in public, said he had always treated the blind Senator with extra consideration on account of his affliction, and reiterated his denial that there was even any remotely circumstantial evidence for assertion that he was interested in validating the McMurray contracts with the Indians, which would have given the huge fees.

At the conclusion of his hour's chat with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Vice President Sherman said he would be perfectly willing to testify before the investigating committee of the House at any time it would hear him, but that he could tell its members nothing more than he had already told.

At no time during the interview, except for a moment toward its end, did the Vice President show any particular resentment toward Senator Gore. He spoke with a smile hovering about his lips for half an hour in easy conversational style and seemed anything but disturbed over the charges. He did not have to be coaxed into the discussion. He left his secluded cottage on learning from a neighbor that interviewers were searching for him, and met his visitors half a mile down the road. He talked freely as long as questions were put to him, and then suggested a tour of inspection around his camp and the woods adjoining.

Thinks Gore Should Have Told Him.

The one question among the scores asked that seemed to change the mood of unconcern in his manner had to do with the merits of Senator Gore's resolution seeking to compel the approval by Congress of all Indian contracts.

"Did you at any time," the Vice President was asked, "favor the $30,000,000 land deal with its $3,000,000 attorney fees for the men Lawyer McMurray represented? Do you believe that Senator Gore's fears concerning the looting of the Indians if the power to loot them was left with the Indian Office were justified?"

Mr. Sherman started to answer and then hesitated.

"The fee was improper and altogether excessive," he said finally. "There is no single service I ever heard of worth $3,000,000 in attorneys' fees.

"But," he added, as he changed his tone, "I'm not going to discuss Senator Gore's motives. I'm pretty charitable, but I haven't become so charitable yet that I'm willing to turn the other cheek just after getting a punch on one of them. No, Senator Gore hasn't been fair. The unfortunate part of all charges like those he has made is that, however unfounded they are, they do a lot of harm. Lots of people take stock in them. They are easy to make on such hearsay evidence as was used in this case. Senator Gore never came to me to ask if Mr. Hamon had authority to use my name and what I thought of his use of it if he had done so. When he made his sensational charges in the Senate I noted the confusion and disorder that resulted, but there was nothing to indicate that I was the member of that body to whom he referred. I did not think so then and nothing ever occurred afterward to make me think so until I learned yesterday of his testimony at Muskogee. I would rather not discuss his resolution or its merits as a piece of legislation."

Administration Opposed Fees.

"Do you believe there was any real danger of the contracts being approved by the Indian Office? What was the sentiment in administrative circles toward the contracts?" was asked.

"The Administration was opposed to them—that is, to the excessive attorneys' fees. I do not believe there was the slightest danger of their being approved. I had heard a good deal about them. They had been under discussion at intervals for a long time."

"When did you first come in contact with them in the form of legislation?"

When Senator Gore became possessed with the fear that they would be approved and wished to have the power to approve them transferred to Congress. His resolution came out of committee disapproved the first time, as I remember it. But I won't say I am letter perfect in my memory, as the matter was handled among a mass of other legislation. On learning of the committee's action, Senator Gore protested with vehemence, and caused quite a scene in the Senate Chamber. The result was that the resolution went back to the committee, which, after granting a hearing, adopted his plan, and made it even more stringent than he had wished to have it.

"And now as to that man Hamon. I know him. He was formerly State Chairman of the party in Oklahoma, or maybe it was National Committeeman. At any rate, I attended a conference in 1896 at which he was present. That was the first and last time I ever saw him, and do you know if he should come in the door this minute I don't believe I'd be able to recognize him. And that talk we had then was far from the subject of Indian lands. It was purely about politics—about the question of whether it would be a wise policy for us Republicans to oppose the admission of Oklahoma to the Union on account of our dislike for certain features of her proposed Constitution. I positively have never seen Hamon since then, and he has by no possible means obtained any power to represent me or use my name in Indian matters, or any other matters."

Mr. Sherman's service in Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs was recalled to him.

"My principal interest during my Congressional terms was in Indian affairs," he said, "but I never had any personal interest in any contract connected with them. Interest in the Indians I had, and shall always have—but it was not personal interest in business dealings with them. It is interest in their welfare, such as was right and proper for a man in my position."

Acted Only as Presiding Officer.

"Did you ever call to see President Taft about these McMurray contracts?" was asked.

"My activity in them was wholly confined to my duties as presiding officer of the Senate. The day after Senator Gore threw that body into a tumult with his charges that attempts had been made to bribe him I entertained a motion to appoint an investigating committee. It was made by Senator Hughes of Colorado, and I recall that I named Senator Burton as one of the committeemen. Immediately after Congress adjourned the committee held a session, but I did not hear what it decided to do. I think it was handicapped for lack of funds and did not go ahead on that account. No provision was made for its expenses when it was appointed, although Senator Hale pointed out that it could not accomplish anything without funds."

Vice President Sherman's Summer camp left him only one thing to regret. There was no available spot for golf links. When he came out to meet his visitors shortly after daylight he was attired in a heavy suit of clothes, with white canvas shoes. He welcomed them in a room of the camp's "boarding house," some distance from his own cottage, and talked while he rocked to and fro in a chair in front of a blazing log fire.

The camp had been visited Thursday afternoon by an electrical storm, whose effects were still visible in a chilly atmosphere and in uprooted shrubbery. Approach to it was possible only by a three-mile stage ride to the lake and a two-mile trip by motor boat to Mr. Sherman's cottage, where he expects to spend most of this month with Mrs. Sherman and his family. Following his vacation Mr. Sherman expects to stump the West in behalf of "the best tariff ever" and the Administration's record.

"I haven't my keynote speech in just the shape to give it to you yet," he said, "but I will deal mostly with the tariff. I think that will be the principal campaign issue."

"Oh, yes," suggested one of his callers on leaving, "isn't your statement of last Spring that insurgency was dying out in the West rather due for a revision?"

"Yes," the Vice President assented, laughingly; "I guess it is. But I wasn't talking about Kansas then. I was talking about Wisconsin. And I still think I was right as to that State. I think La Follette will be beaten there."

SHERMAN ACCUSED BEFORE.

Senator Rawlins Said He Was Interested in Raid on Utes.

This is not the first time the name of Vice President Sherman has been connected with a scandal involving Indian lands. In 1902, when Mr. Sherman, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives, had great influence with the Indian office at Washington, and dominated legislation affecting Indian lands, his pronounced activities in connection with an attempt to control the mineral resources of the Ute Indians, whose reservation is in Utah, was the matter of much comment at the Capitol.

The attempts of the Florence Mining Company, a New Jersey corporation, organized on practically nothing except its prospective ability to exercise the strongest kind of a pull at the Nation's capital, to get the mining monopoly in the Uintah reservation of the Utes, covered a period of several years. It was not until the Fall of 1901, however, that Mr. Sherman appeared openly as its advocate in Congress and in the Department of the Interior. About that time United States Senator Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah openly charged Mr. Sherman with having a personal and financial interest in the New Jersey syndicate, and Mr. Sherman did not enter any denial.

It was brought out at the time that for a number of years two syndicates, both of New Jersey origin, had been fighting for possession of much-prized asphalt and mining lands on the reservation. Both companies had political backing at Washington. From disclosures made at the time it would appear that in this fight the influence of Senator Curtis of Kansas, then a member of the House of Representatives, was pitted against that of his colleague, Mr. Sherman, who in his turn was aided by the machine of the Indian office.

The rivalry began when in 1898 Congress had appointed a commission to investigate the question of having the Uintah Indians cede their lands to the Federal Government with a view of having them opened for settlement. E. R. Harper, a law partner of Senator Dick of Ohio, was appointed on this commission. He soon became very active. He entered into a plan to get the Indians to refuse the sale of their lands, but instead to sell out the mining privileges. He was aided by Nathaniel McKay of Brooklyn, whose interest in many legislative schemes at Washington was a matter of much comment.

Harper and McKay worked for the realization of their scheme at Washington. The opposition company, however, was able to checkmate the efforts of Harper and others, including Mr. Sherman, through the influence wielded by Mr. Curtis. A Washington lawyer, George F. Timms, represented the claims of the opponents. Finding the rivalry ruinous to the interests of both the Florence Mining Company appeared in the field in the Fall of 1901 as a consolidation of the two. Timms became generalissimo of the forces that were in the field trying to push its plans through.

The mineral lands of the Indians aggregated some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres. The offer of the Florence Mining Company provided for a royalty to the Indian proprietors of 5 per cent. on the value of the ore taken out. The usual royalty for such privileges was from 25 to 50 per cent.

After the consolidation of the rival concerns, when Mr. Timms went to Utah, Indian Agent Myton, under instructions from the Indian office, went 500 miles to Denver to meet him. Myton and his aids on the reservation all began to work for the mining syndicate, representing to the Indian wards that the plans of the Florence Mining Company had the approval of the Federal authorities. In the meantime the Utah delegation in Congress found themselves checkmated when they sought to prevent the invasion of a foreign corporation into the Uintah reservation to the exclusion of the people of Utah, who were anxious to have the Indian lands opened for settlement.

Mr. Timms took a delegation of Uintah Indians to Washington in November, 1901, unknown to the representatives of Utah in Congress. Later Senator Rawlins got wind of what was going on, and at the hearing before Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock on Nov. 11 he openly accused Mr. Sherman of being financially interested in what he called the raid that was being attempted. The accusation was made before a roomful of people, but Mr. Sherman made no reply. The name of Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska was also dragged in at the time, as that of a man on whom the Harper syndicate largely depended to aid them in settling their plans through. In January the following year Senator Rawlins introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the Uintah reservation scandal.

CURTIS DEFENDS SHERMAN.

Declares They Advised Taft Not to Approve the Big Fees.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—United States Senator Charles Curtis left this afternoon for Muskogee to testify in regard to the allegations made by Senator Gore Thursday. Senator Curtis will take the stand either Saturday or Monday.

Senator Curtis said before he left Topeka: "I shall tell the committee that President Taft sent for Vice President Sherman and myself in order to discuss this Indian matter, and as a result of that conference, and acting on the advice of Mr. Sherman and myself, the President decided he would not open the rolls nor would he further consider the matter of placing his approval on the contract with the lawyers, McMurray and Long, for the big fee claimed in the sale of the Indian lands. The conferences with President Taft should alone set at rest any further consideration of the vague charges made by Senator Gore in this matter. We have proof beyond the shadow of a doubt as to our standing in this case."

OLCOTT HAS NO FEAR.

Says Public Will Ignore Charge—Bennet Criticises Gore.

Among the Republican members of the House of Representatives from this city only J. Van Vechten Olcott and William S. Bennet could be found last evening. Both defended Vice President Sherman warmly.

"Nobody will believe that there is any truth in the statement made by Senator Gore to the extent that it reflects on Mr. Sherman," said Mr. Olcott. "Why, Jim could no more do anything like that than I could rob my own mother."

"What effect do you think the episode will have on the Congressional campaign and on the Republican prospects in this State?" Mr. Olcott was asked.

"None whatever; I don't believe the people will pay any attention to any such loose accusation as this."

Mr. Bennet said: "Everybody knows that during the fourteen years Mr. Sherman was Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs so much wise, wholesome, and beneficent legislation was passed by Congress as to place him above all suspicion. His real and warm friendship for the Indian has become too firmly established to suffer by any statement which Senator Gore must have known was made to him by a self-confessed criminal if it came to him under the circumstances he said it did. Moreover, if Senator Gore had this information at the time he asked for the appointment of the investigating committee, it was his duty to tell the Vice President, and above all to lay the matter officially before the Senate."

DAVENPORT TO FIGHT SHERMAN'S MACHINE

Vice President Has Told the State Senator He Cannot Be Nominated Again.

HE HAS SUPPORTED HUGHES

Believes Discredited Leaders Are in Plot Against Him and Will Try to Defeat Them.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—State Senator F. M. Davenport, who toured many counties last year on behalf of direct primaries, is seeking a renomination, although he knows that the Republican machine, headed by Vice President Sherman and ex-Mayor Thomas Wheeler, will oppose him. Two years ago the machine nominated Davenport after a hot fight, but it is understood that before his term was well started he was informed by Mr. Sherman that he could not have the nomination again as he was not tractable.

Senator Davenport was in the city this evening, and was asked if he was still determined to seek the nomination. He replied that he was.

"I am not unmindful of the value of organization in politics," he said. "I have made every effort to ascertain the attitude of the organized political influences of the county toward my candidacy for renomination. In some quarters I have met with a great deal of encouragement. But in others this is not so, notably in the case of Vice President Sherman, who with a frankness which I very much appreciate, and which leaves nothing to be desired, has made it clear that he is not for me and he has said that I could not be renominated.

"The grounds of the declared opposition are twofold. First, that I was too helpful to Gov. Hughes at Albany, and, secondly, that I did not take orders from the big boss. I took them from my constituents, I followed the wisest and best leadership in my party in the State and Nation. I did not go to Albany to represent one man, however helpful he might have been in securing my nomination.

"The shrewd attempt to stir up animosity in my own town signally failed because of the conscience and fidelity of the man who, for sinister purposes, was selected to run against me. Further attempts have been made which have thus far proved unsuccessful. The honor of decent men is not so easily purchasable. There are plenty of true men in Oneida County who have every whit as much right to a seat in the State Senate as I have, but they believe that a renomination should be conceded to a man when it has been earned.

"I am informed that certain discredited State leaders are in the plot. Of this I shall have more to say later. For the present I wish the Republicans of the county and all of our people to know that I am entirely undismayed by the opposition which has to a considerable extent been promoted and inspired up to this time for reasons which are altogether too easy to understand. I am in this fight to the finish."

WOULD INTEREST ROOSEVELT.

He Listens to Boomers for Mitchell and Wetmore—Discusses Primaries.

Two new Gubernatorial possibilities were mentioned to Col. Roosevelt yesterday, and although, according to the men who presented the new names, the Colonel "listened with attention and interest," he declined to commit himself on either man. The men mentioned were John Mitchell, the labor leader, and Edmund C. Wetmore, President of the University Club, and a former President of the Republican Club.

Col. Roosevelt seemed interested especially in the candidacy of Mr. Mitchell, expressing some doubt as to whether he had been a resident of this State for the period requisite to become a candidate. He was assured that Mr. Mitchell had been a resident of Mount Vernon for two years, and was a voter in this State.

United States District Attorney William J. Youngs of Brooklyn presented the name of Mr. Wetmore. He talked with Col. Roosevelt for a long time, and at the conclusion of his conversation said:

"I talked with Mr. Roosevelt about State politics, direct primaries and Gubernatorial possibilities. I told him that Mr. Wetmore, in my opinion, would make an excellent candidate, that he long had been active in the Republican party and that he was a fine stump speaker. Col. Roosevelt listened with attention to what I had to say about Mr. Wetmore and appeared interested."

The Colonel spent his usual busy day yesterday receiving visitors, and he spent it in his usual busy fashion of getting rid of them as quickly as possible. Among his callers was Assemblyman George A. Green of Brooklyn, who helped frame the Hinman-Green Direct Primary bill. Mr. Green talked over direct primaries with the Colonel, and when he left said that he had found the former President in the same state of mind on this question.

The Colonel listened to remarks from a man of the opposite viewpoint on direct primaries, when C. H. Betts of Lyons, N. Y., proprietor of the Lyons Republic, called at The Outlook office. Mr. Betts said afterward that they had discussed the political situation in this State and the prospects for harmony this Fall.

Col. Roosevelt took luncheon with Truman H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy in his last administration. Other callers were P. H. Morrissey, a railroad labor leader from Chicago; William H. Fettus, the Rev. M. S. Taylor, Judge Murray, E. C. Baldwin, the arctic explorer, and E. J. Parsons of Alabama.

Col. Roosevelt declined to comment on the Sherman-Gore controversy.

CHAIRMAN McKINLEY HERE.

Drops In to Look Over the Eastern Republican Headquarters.

Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, was in town for a few hours yesterday. He made a hurried visit to the newly opened Eastern headquarters of the committee in the St. James Building and then hastened down to Wall Street. It was said that his visit in the financial district was of a personal nature, and not connected with duties as manager of the prospective Congressional campaign.

Mr. McKinley looked comparatively cheerful, and when questioned in reference to the outlook for the campaign did not indicate that he was the prey of depression, though he would not consent to make any forecast regarding the outcome.

Congressman McKinley left early yesterday evening for Boston. He will return to Chicago, where he will remain in control of the principal headquarters of his committee, via that city, Portland, Me., and Toronto and Quebec.

DEMOCRATS WANT SARATOGA.

But May Pick Another City So as to Meet at Same Time as Republicans.

It was predicted yesterday that when the Democratic State Committee meets at Saratoga on Aug. 19 to decide on a time and place for the State Convention Saratoga will be selected and Sept. 20 and 30 be fixed as the dates. The Republican State Convention, according to Republican State Chairman Woodruff, will be held at Saratoga on Sept. 27 and 28.

Rochester and Syracuse both have made bids for the big Democratic gathering, and if either is selected it will be for the purpose of enabling the Democrats to nominate their candidates simultaneously with the Republicans, as they have done in the last two Gubernatorial campaigns. The Republicans have already obtained an option on the Convention Hall at Saratoga for Sept. 27.

TELLS OF SOLDIER'S VALOR.

Gen. Wood Commends a Man Who Aided Comrades in Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, to-day gave a certificate of merit for valor to Private Lester Hanson of the Fourth Company Prison Guard at the United States Military Prison at Alcatraz, Cal.

Hanson and five companions went sailing July 24 in the Bay of Alcatraz. Their boat capsized, and the men had practically no support to which they could cling. Two were soon exhausted and sank. A third devoted his efforts to saving himself, but Hanson devoted his attention to the remaining two, who were fast becoming exhausted.

The record says that for more than an hour the frantic men fought for a hold on the overturned vessel, the wind and tide carrying them away helpless. All that time Hanson repeatedly swam to their assistance, buoyed them up, and got them back to the craft again. Finally, when Privates Nash and Bates became unconscious from exhaustion and cold, Hanson supported their limp bodies in the water until his signals to the steamer Coalinga were seen, and the men were rescued. Nash afterward died of his hardship and Bates was very ill.

RAILWAY FATALITIES HIGHER.

466 More Were Killed and 6,110 Hurt in First Quarter Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A considerable increase in the number of persons killed and injured on the railways of the United States during January, February, and March of this year is shown over the corresponding period of last year. The total number killed during the quarter was 1,100, and 21,232 were injured—an increase of 466 killed and 6,110 injured as compared with the corresponding period last year.

These figures deal only with employes and passengers on steam railroads. On electric railways 19 were killed and 669 injured.

The total number of casualties in this quarter is swelled by two great disasters, an avalanche in the State of Washington, and a derailment in Iowa, both in March. In these two disasters 141 persons were killed and 52 injured.

In other respects the present record shows no remarkable differences as compared with the corresponding quarter one year ago.

TO WIPE OUT POSTAL DEFICIT.

Hitchcock Expects Its Elimination Next Year—Sees Taft on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Postmaster General Hitchcock to-day said he expects to see the entire postal deficit wiped out next year. Already $11,500,000 has been eliminated, and there still remains a deficit of nearly $6,000,000.

Mr. Hitchcock will go to Beverly next Tuesday to confer with the President. When he returns here he will remain to complete plans for the proposed postal savings bank system. Until that is done he will not go West to survey the political field.

Nov. 1 was the date suggested by Mr. Hitchcock to-day as the earliest time for the opening of a limited number of postal savings banks in various sections of the country, in order to test the system as now contemplated. The Post Offices having the highest records for efficiency, Mr. Hitchcock said, will be selected.

214,744 IN ST. PAUL.

City Shows an Increase of 51,679—Two Pennsylvania Cities Grow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—St. Paul, Minn., has a population of 214,744, according to the enumeration of the thirteenth census, figures on which were made public to-day by Census Director Durand. This is an increase of 51,679, or 31.7 per cent., over 1900, when the population was 163,065.

Reading, Penn., has a population of 96,071, an increase of 17,110, or 21.7 per cent., over 1900, when the population was 78,961.

The population of Allentown, Penn., is 51,915, an increase of 16,497, or 46.6 per cent., over 1900, when the population was 35,416.

The population of the Island of Porto Rico is 1,118,012, as shown by the complete returns of the recent census. This is a gain of 164,769, or 17.3 per cent., as compared with the census of 1899. San Juan is shown to be the largest town in the island, its population being 48,716. Ponce comes next with 35,027. San Juan made a gain in the eleven years of 16,668, or 52 per cent., and Ponce a gain of 7,075, or slightly over 25 per cent.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK GONE.

Went to Cash Company's $4,858 Check for the Weekly Payroll.

Officials of the Eagle Compnay, manufacturers of carpet sweepers in High Street, Newark, N. J., reported to the local police yesterday afternoon that Peter Lawson, their confidential clerk, had been missing since Thursday, when he went to the Federal Trust Company to cash a check for $4,858, the amount of the payroll.

This has been part of his duty for the last six years, and his employers do not question his honesty. They believe that he has been waylaid, or failing that, they think he must have had a lapse of memory. They let an entire day pass before notifying the police, and then they asked that the missing man be found, not arrested.

Lawson lives at 164 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark. His wife said last evening that her husband had left home at 7 P. M. on Thursday without saying where he intended to go. An official of the company said that Lawson was fond of ale, and they have learned that he had glasses at several places Thursday night.

BRYAN BARS LORIMER MEN.

Says Democratic Party Cannot Pause to Defend Even the Innocent.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—In a statement published in his paper to-day in reference to the meeting held recently in Lincoln, Ill., to protest against legislative corruption, William J. Bryan declared that the Democratic legislators who voted to elect William Lorimer to the United States Senate should be read out of the party.

"Any Democrat who voted for Lorimer for 'patriotic' reasons ought to be retired to private life and kept there long enough to learn what patriotism means," said Mr. Bryan. "It is almost as dangerous to have a fool in the Legislature as a knave.

"A Democratic legislator who could be convinced that he was performing a patriotic duty in voting for Lorimer could be persuaded to do anything desired by a lobby—provided the same patriotic arguments were used. He is not fit for any representative position—it is hardly safe to allow him to run at large.

"Turn them out! The party cannot pause to defend those who are guilty or who, if innocent, have aroused suspicion which can never be removed."

$2.50 TO AtlanticCity AND RETURN

SUNDAY, AUG. 7,

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street.....6:45 A. M.
" Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts.....7:15 "
" Hudson Terminal.....7:20 "
RETURNING
Leaves Atlantic City.....7:30 P. M.

INDORSE OLCOTT AND BENNET, TOO

Former's Home District Would Send Him Back to Congress —Latter for Governor.

BOTH DEFEND TARIFF LAW

Which Is One of the "Mastodonic Schemes of Mammoth Legislation," a Colored Orator Avers.

The Republican Committee of the Thirteenth Assembly District met last night and adopted resolutions indorsing Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott of the Fifteenth Congressional District for renomination and Representative William S. Bennet for the nomination for Governor. Both aspirants were on hand and made speeches which had the true "standpat" ring.

Mr. Olcott has a rival for the Congressional nomination in Assemblyman William M. Bennett, who is Republican leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where Mr. Olcott lives. Mr. Bennett's avowed reason for opposing the renomination of Mr. Olcott is that the latter is a reactionary and a Cannon man. Mr. Bennet, the aspirant for the Gubernatorial nomination, is framing his ante-convention campaign with a view of capturing the progressive element that has been the chief support of Gov. Hughes.

"Best possible evidence of the perfect harmony which exists among the Republicans," said Representative Bennet with a laugh when his attention was called to the committee's action in indorsing at one sitting two candidacies so divergent in their trend.

Anthony P. Ludden, leader of the district, introduced the resolution indorsing Mr. Olcott for renomination. Gilchrist Stewart, the leader of the colored Republicans in the district, got up to second it. He said that at a time when the Republican Party was advocating "mastodonic schemes of mammoth legislation" it was fitting that men of experience like Mr. Olcott should be returned to Congress.

Another colored orator averred that Mr. Bennet and Mr. Olcott had done fine team work in Congress, and that they would make the "warmest team that ever came down the pike." At which the face of both candidates became suffused with the blush of true modesty.

Mr. Olcott was introduced and very warmly received by the audience after the resolutions in his and Mr. Bennet's favor had been passed unanimously.

"It has been charged that I failed to support the Administration of President Taft," he said. "The charge is absurd. I voted for every Administration bill, and the only thing I failed to support was the President's proposition to submit the income tax resolution to the New York State Legislature. Gov. Hughes showed that he took the same view of that proposition the first opportunity he had to pass on it.

"Another charge is that I am a straight organization man. I am, because the Republican Party is the party that redeems its pledges. They talk about the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as a betrayal of pledges made in the platform. It was passed as a revenue measure after the Dingley bill had failed to provide the necessary revenue and it has already in the first year rendered the Federal Treasury solvent as against a deficit of close on $100,000,000 the year before. True, the bill is not perfect, but we will not have a perfect tariff bill before the millenium sets in, and under the Payne-Aldrich bill we have reduced the schedules on many necessities, just as we promised."

Mr. Bennet, who was presented to the meeting as "our next Governor," also defended the tariff.

"It is American from the ground up and Republican from beginning to end," said Mr. Bennet. "I am glad to be able to say that to-night, for this is the anniversary of the Payne-Aldrich bill."

Mr. Bennet did not touch on direct primaries or other State issues.

"In my opinion, we can make an excellent campaign on State issues only," said Mr. Bennet, "but if the Democrats—as there is every reason to believe—should desire to shift to National issues, I would be glad to stump the State from one end to the other and meet them on their own ground. I will be willing to take them up on the tariff if a Democrat of standing will first come out and state the position of the party on that issue."

Mr. Bennet announced last night that he had already received the formal indorsement of three Assembly districts—his own, the Thirteenth, and the Thirty-first, which will have, in the aggregate, some twenty-four delegates to the State Convention.

WHY TAFT BELIEVES PARTY SHOULD WIN

Continued from Page 1.

consumer, the President insists that it generally is in his interest. Numerous reductions were made in the duties on necessities, while the increases relate to luxuries, such as wine and the like. Proof of this fact, and of the falsity of the claim that the tariff is responsible for the cost of high living has been furnished the President.

An investigator took the menu of a dining car, which contained ninety items, and applied the tariff to each item. He found that seventy had been untouched, the duty on fifteen had been reduced, and there were increases on only five. The increases affected olives, pineapples, sweet cake, English plum pudding, and wines.

At a hotel where he stopped he took like action, with the result that out of the forty-six items on the menu there was one increase—sweet cakes—seventeen decreases, and the remainder, twenty-eight in number, were untouched. At another hotel the same procedure with respect to forty-five items showed nine reductions and no increases.

"So far as the necessities of life in the way of food products being affected by any change from the Dingley to the Payne bill," the investigator concluded, "the changes made are all downward, and we need have no fear of taking a radical position in that respect."

The President never has made any secret of his dissatisfaction with the wool schedule and the cotton schedule. These, by his direction, are being scrutinized by the Board of Experts he has appointed. With the appropriation placed at its disposal the board will be able to make a thorough and comprehensive inquiry, and is certain to get results, the President believes, which will be highly advantageous.

He does not favor a tariff commission. Such a body vested by law with inquisitorial powers would not, in his judgment, be able to obtain the complete information which is necessary to reach a correct conclusion, since it would antagonize merchants and manufacturers and dispose them to block its efforts to get at the truth. Prof. Emery, Chairman of the Taft Tariff Board, has reported that the experience of Germany has opposed that country decidedly to the tariff commission plan.

Real and immediate benefits, in Mr. Taft's view, have flowed from the legislation enacted in the regulation of railroads. A step toward reform in politics is provided, the President holds, in the law requiring publication of campaign contributions. Statehood has been granted separately to Arizona and New Mexico. Other measures have been passed making for the efficiency of the Government. None of the measures, as the President points out, owes its origin or important features to the insurgents.

Not Against All Insurgents.

He does not class all the insurgents as hostile to the party. Such men as Murdock, Kinkaid, and Hayes of California have his gratitude. Their fight was upon the rules and organization of the House, and with such action he has no quarrel. It is betraying no secret to say he heartily approves the liberalization of the rules. But the President decidedly resents the action of those insurgents who have represented him as the tool of the "interests" and ascribed to him motives of the basest character. Such men cannot expect any consideration from him.

With respect to Mr. Cannon's continuance as Speaker, Mr. Taft has no concern, since it is the House of Representatives which alone has the power to choose its own officers. But Mr. Cannon is no longer an issue. By no possibility could he be re-elected to the position he now occupies.

Mr. Taft believes the party has been judged by its acts. Upon the presentation he is able to make, he asks how the party reasonably can be refused continuance in power, especially when the party seeking to supplant it has demonstrated its inefficency both in Administration and legislation.

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Just the thing for summer use at seashore, country and mountain

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Handkerchiefs in sealed packages enable you to have a supply of fresh-laundered quality handke chiefs whenever needed. For men and women. At leading stores. Up to 25c. each. Reluse substitutes.

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400 Fifth Av. (Opp. Tiffany's.)
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OUR BOOK "How to Care for Your 'Victor'" Free on Request.

PAN-AMERICANS HOLD FEAST.

Our Delegation at Buenos Ayres Entertains Other Delegates to the Congress.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 5.—The banquet given last night by the United States delegation to the Pan-American Congress in honor of all the delegates to the congress was a brilliant affair. It was marked by warm toasts to the friendship of the American republics pronounced by Henry White, former Ambassador to Italy and France, the chief American delegate; Dr. Victorine de la Plaza, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Peruvian delegate, Señor Eulogio Larrabure y Unanue; Senator Gaston da Cunha, the Brazilian delegate; Señor Salado, the Mexican representative; Señor Cruchaga, the Chilean envoy; Señor Guiraldez, the Lord Mayor of Buenos Ayres, and Charles H. Sherrill, the American Minister.

In his address Mr. Sherrill recalled the phrase of Señor Sa

One Blade Shaved Mr. Saunders Two Years

THIS Mr. Saunders is President of Ingersoll-Rand Drill Company—largest drill manufacturers in the world. He is another great business man who likes the AutoStrop Safety Razor. AutoStropping is what preserved his one blade keen for two years.

You don't remove the blade to sharpen or clean. Automatically strops itself. No other razor does this.

Get an AutoStrop Safety Razor. Try it. If it does not give you a head barber shave, take it back. Dealer has authority from us to refund your money.

Will you put it off and forget it, or will you get one this morning?

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself

Try it at our demonstrating store, 327 Fifth Avenue, near 33rd Street. Every convenience for shaving; no obligation whatever.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Final Reductions Until 1 P.M. to-day.

You can effect a saving of almost one-half on over six thousand men's, young men's and boys' two and three piece suits.

Two and three piece suits for men, young men and boys, regularly up to $20.00. ..... **$12.50**

Two and three piece suits for men and young men, regularly up to $30.00, **$17.00**

Two and three piece suits for men and young men, regularly up to $40.00, **$24.00**

$5, $6 and $7 Trousers $3.75

Outing trousers of flannel and crash; tennis trousers of white and stripe flannel and serge; business trousers of blue serge and stripe worsteds.

The Finish of the Straw Hats

Regularly $2 to $5.... **$1.00**
Panamas, regularly $6 to $10..... **$3.75**

General Clearance of Summer Shirts

including famous makes and our own custom tailored shirts.

1.00 & 1.25 Shirts - - - **75c**
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More healthful than Tea or Coffee.
Agrees with the weakest digestion.
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Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute.
Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Others are imitations.

Grape-Nuts
FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

CATHOLICS WARNED, STOP UPRISING

Spanish Premier Says Troops Are Ready and Law Will Be Sternly Upheld.

CARLIST MOVE IN DISGUISE

So Canalejas Declares in Interview—Regiments on Way to San Sebastian—Men of Navarre Defiant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Premier Canalejas has just been good enough to grant me an interview in which he described the stern measures taken by the Government as the result of which the Clericals have abandoned the Sunday demonstration planned by them in San Sebastian as a protest against the Ministry's action in the matter of the Vatican.

"All necessary police and military measures," Señor Canalejas said, "have been taken, and we propose to repress any disorder with the utmost energy and severity, though without cruelty, for we are mindful of our human principles."

The Premier went on to speak of the rôle which is being played by the extremely Conservative and Clerical Carlists, the supporters of the Pretender, Don Jaime.

"The present movement," he said, "under the appearance of a merely Clerical campaign, is really of the nature of a revolutionary reaction. On Sunday I shall be at San Sebastian with two of my Ministers. The remainder of the Cabinet will be in Madrid, forming a council to take such decisions as events may call for.

"The military measures we have taken are as follows: An infantry regiment from Madrid, another from Pampeluna, and a cavalry regiment from Alcola have started for San Sebastian; at Alcola, Saragossa, and Madrid, ready to start at any moment, are two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. Military trains are ready standing in the station. Moreover, a strong force of Civil Guards is now concentrated at San Sebastian. The Government will dispose in the Biscay provinces about 25,000 troops. Furthermore, it has been arranged that warships shall take three battalions of infantry from Melilla, in Morocco, to Andalusia, in case any troops from the Andalusian garrisons are wanted in the north.

"The Governor of San Sebastian had given strict orders that the name and estate of every man arriving in the city should be registered, and steps were being taken to prevent the sale of firearms in San Sebastian to any demonstrators. I have received so many telegrams of a grossly insulting nature from our Clerical adversaries that I have had to hand them over to the judicial authorities for proceedings to be taken against the authors. A violent telegram has also been sent by these people from the other side of the French frontier to King Alfonso, protesting against the Government's action in preventing them from going to San Sebastian Sunday by train or steamer."

Premier Warns Clericals.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Continuing to rush troops to San Sebastian to cope with the uprising which the Government fears may grow out of the holding there on Sunday of the interdicted demonstration, and now officially abandoned clerical forces in protest against the Government's stand in its dispute with the Vatican, Premier Canalejas also issued to-day a statement outlining his policy in the premises.

In this statement Señor Canalejas declares that the demonstration would have been permitted elsewhere than at San Sebastian or Bilbao; in fact, he desires it to be held in order that its strength may be shown. He says, however, that the law will be enforced and that his adversaries will be responsible for whatever happens. The statement of the Premier follows:

"I would have allowed the manifestation if it had been announced to be held elsewhere than at Bilbao, where a strike of coal miners is in progress, or at San Sebastian, which is crowded with visitors on Sunday.

"I know that priests are distributing arms, and also that the manifestants intend to bring women and children with them in order to prevent military intervention. But I am determined to enforce respect for the law. Troops will be distributed at strategic points and the railroad will be held for reinforcements.

"If my adversaries want a lesson, they shall have it. They will be responsible for whatever happens.

"The manifestation has only been adjourned. I desire that it shall occur in order that its strength may be shown, but it must occur elsewhere and without constraint or threats."

The Government openly charges that the scheduled manifestation at San Sebastian was secretly arranged in Rome at a meting of five Cardinals, among whom were Merry del Val and Rampolla, the object being to bring pressure on King Alfonso to get rid of Premier Canalejas and appoint a new and more friendly Ministry, with which the negotiations between the Government and the Vatican could be resumed. If Canalejas did not fall, it is charged, Mgr. Vico, the Papal Nuncio, was to be recalled to Rome.

Premier Canalejas declared to-day that he knew of the alleged intrigue masking an apparent religious movement and that King Alfonso had been informed of the state of affairs.

Señor Felin, the chief of the Carlists, continues to invite the Carlists throughout Spain to send delegates to the demonstration at San Sebastian Sunday.

Wants Nuncio Expelled.

El Liberal, in its issue of to-day, demands the expulsion of Mgr. Vico, the Papal Nuncio to Spain, on the ground that he is inciting Catholics to rebellion.

The movement of troops is going on steadily. A regiment of hussars left Madrid for San Sebastian this morning followed later by another regiment of cavalry and two battalions of chaussers. A regiment of infantry also was ordered to San Sebastian from Vittoria. Both Gen. Weyler, the Captain General of Catalonia, and Count Sagasta, the Minister of the Interior, will go to San Sebastian to be in immediate charge in case of disorder.

The Governors of the Basque provinces and the adjoining Province of Navarre to-day issued orders to the Mayors of all the municipalities in these provinces to warn the Roman Catholics against assembling or entering the City of San Sebastian with arms, and declaring that the most energetic measures would be taken to repress any attempt at a manifestation.

BILBAO, Aug. 5.—Two hundred residents of the Province of Navarre have telegraphed Premier Canalejas that the history of Navarre is written in blood, and that they are ready to die for their religion.

Deputy Seriano and Señor Urquipo, leader of the Clericals, have exchanged defiant telegrams in which they agree to meet one another in the streets of San Sebastian.

Since the Government has ordered the railroad companies not to furnish special trains for the proposed demonstration at San Sebastian Sunday the Catholic adherents are already beginning to leave for the Summer capital upon the ordinary trains. Feeling in the city runs high.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 5.—The Republicans have tendered their services to the Governor for the maintenance of order during the proposed demonstration Sunday.

ROME, Aug. 5.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, received in audience to-day Marquis de Gonzales, Councillor of the Spanish Embassy at the Vatican, who is in charge of the embassy since the recall of Marquis de Ojeda.

There was a long discussion of the Spanish situation, at the close of which both Cardinal Merry del Val and Marquis de Gonzales expressed hopes that a solution would be found which would avoid further friction.

WEYLER'S CAREER IN CUBA.

His "Reconcentrado" Plan Did Much to Bring on Spanish War.

Gen. Valeriano Weyler was Governor General of Cuba just before the Spanish-American war, and his harsh policy there had much to do with the bringing about of that war. War, he declared, was not ethical, but strictly practical. He therefore, soon after his arrival at Havana in 1896, started his campaign of concentration. Recognizing that the rebel army was getting its provender from the non-combatants in the rural districts, he ordered all the rural population concentrated in the different towns.

These orders were promptly carried out in Pinar del Rio, where the Spaniards butchered all the horses and cattle, destroyed the hamlets, and forced the non-combatants into the different towns, the object being to render it impossible for Maceo's forces to obtain food supplies. In this Weyler was successful, for Maceo's troops suffered terribly. The insurgent army in that section went practically to pieces and Maceo himself was finally killed while trying to reach Gen. Gomez with a few followers.

After the rural population had been concentrated ditches were dug around the various towns with barbed wire fences on the outer sides. As but little effort was made to feed the population thus cooped up, the suffering was intense and thousands died. The same tactics were carried out in other provinces of the island.

Weyler was recalled just before the Spanish-American war. His sojourn in Cuba cost Spain about $200,000,000, 18,000 lives lost through fever and rebel bullets, as well as fourteen pieces of artillery and more than a thousand rifles. Far from subjugating Cuba, he left her stronger in patriotism. His defeat was predicted by the press of London and Paris and by well-informed military authorities everywhere.

NEW NORWEGIAN MINISTER.

H. H. Bryn Appointed to Succeed Ove Gude in Washington Post.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 5.—H. H. Bryn, councilor of the Norwegian Legation at Paris, was to-day appointed Minister from Norway at Washington.

He succeeds Ove Gude, the deceased Minister, who died suddenly on July 1 at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., his Summer home.

THINKS MAYOR SELF-SLAIN.

Detective Says Bouseman, Dynamite Victim, Blew Himself Up for Insurance

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEWAY, Va., Aug. 5.—A sensation has been created in his section of the State by the report of Detective Joseph Funk of the Baldwin Agency, who has been engaged in working out the mystery of the dynamite explosion which resulted recently in the killing of Mayor H. A. Bouseman on his own lawn. The detective's report to the Ridgeway Town Council is that the dead man caused his own death, when he endeavored to injure himself with dynamite in order to collect insurance policies to the amount of $6,000 and thus save himself and family from financial ruin, which it has been discovered since the tragedy he was facing.

Detective Funk's report has been accepted by the Council and by the majority of people in the community. Bouseman it appears owed $2,500, and to meet this had only $70 to his credit at the bank and no other resources. Peculiar and despondent actions of the dead man previous to the exxplosion are also recalled.

The detective believes that Bouseman held the stick of dynamite between his feet while he ignited the fuse with his burning cigar as he lay on the lawn. Two negroes testified to having seen him blowing up stumps, and he was seen in a clump of bushes where sticks of dynamite were found after the tragedy, the day before his death.

Again, there was no hole in the ground where the explosion occurred, and the detective argues that both limbs would not have been blown off at exactly the same place, had the dynamite been thrown from a distance. It is believed that the policies will be paid, as the case can hardly be proved in such manner to show cause for forfeiture. Two policies—one for a thousand and another for two thousand dollars—were taken out a short time ago, Bouseman giving his notes for the premiums.

Mrs. W. P. Smith Hurt In Auto Crash.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Mrs. William Poultney Smith was seriously injured this afternoon in an automobile accident at Noble, near here. The car turned turtle after crossing a railroad bridge. Other occupants of the car were only slightly hurt. Mrs. Smith was formerly Mrs. Mona Ford of New York.

BIG ROCK ISLAND CHANGES RUMORED

London Hears New Kuhn-Loeb-Cassel Syndicate Plans Sweeping Reorganization of Road.

STORY NOT CREDITED HERE

Report Follows Conference of Sir Ernest Cassel with Farquhar, Dr. Pearson's Associate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—I learn that a conference was held in London to-day at which the final details in connection with the taking over by the Kuhn, Loeb-Cassel syndicate of the Farquhar-Pearson interest in Rock Island was settled. This meeting was attended by Sir Ernest Cassel, on behalf of the syndicate, and Percival Farquhar, who returns to America to-morrow to carry out, it is said, the details of the deal.

While Mr. Farquhar and Mr. F. S. Pearson still retain a small holding in Rock Island, it is reported here that the Reid-Moore interests have lost the controlling interest in the concern, and that it now rests practically with the Kuhn, Loeb-Cassel syndicate. It was reported after the conference to-day that one of the first things the new syndicate will do is to reorganize the whole system, making sweeping changes in the active management of the line and re-establishing it with the most modern methods.

According to this account, a powerful group of French bankers is associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Sir Ernest Cassel. It is stated here that they paid $20,000,000 cash for the Pearson interests.

The information that the international syndicate organized by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to relieve the Farquhar-Pearson syndicate of its topheavy holdings of Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Lehigh Valley shares has the controlling position in the first-named system confirms the statement made in THE TIMES last week when the deal was first announced. It was then stated on authority that the Kuhn-Loeb syndicate, in which Sir Ernest Cassel is the chief European participant, had obtained from the Farquhar-Pearson and other sources a larger share of the Rock Island's stock capitalization than those of Judge William H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid combined.

It was pointed out that while this was not an actual majority of the company's $54,000,000 preferred and $96,000,000 common stock, the fact that it was greater than the combined holdings of the old "Rock Island" crowd would give the Kuhn-Loeb syndicate such a start in any race for an actual majority that the handicap would be too heavy for any opposition.

When the position of the Farquhar-Pearson syndicate in Rock Island was admitted last Spring by the election of Percival Farquhar and Dr. Fred Stark Pearson to the Directorate, it was said, and the statement was believed to be authoritative, that they represented one-fifth of the company's capitalization of $150,000. The Kuhn-Loeb syndicate is said to have taken over 500,000 shares of stock from the Farquhar-Pearson syndicate, which included blocks of Missouri Pacific and of Lehigh Valley. The shares of Rock Island included in this 500,000 total are not supposed to be all of the stock of that road controlled by the Kuhn, Loeb-Cassel syndicate, however. During last Winter and Spring there was considerable buying of Rock Island by French and Dutch interests, and these shares, too, are believed to have allied themselves in one way or another with the international syndicate.

Mr. Pearson's stock in the syndicate, which was a small proportion of the whole, he is believed to have retained title to, although under definite conditions which assure the Kuhn-Loeb syndicate of his co-operation. Wall Street was less definitely informed as to Mr. Farquhar's position in the matter of the transfer of the syndicate stocks to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It was generally believed that he had been placed in a more difficult position than Dr. Pearson by the steady slump in stock market values here. Whether he retained title to his holdings or not, Wall Street was assured that he also was definitely bound up with the rescuing syndicate.

The London reports that there would be a reorganization of Rock Island affairs were not credited by bankers accessible last night who are in touch with the situation. As told in THE TIMES last week, the Kuhn-Loeb syndicate "bought into a position and not into a railroad." It was said on authority at the time that the deal was announced that the 500,000-block of stocks had been taken over to save the market and not with any idea of founding a new railroad domain.

The Harriman bankers were understood to have been favorably impressed with the ideas of Percival Farquhar, who was the dominating force in the original syndicate, but were not in any way committed to them. It was pointed out at the time by bankers who had examined the situation thoroughly that the present was not the time for starting a railroad war such as would be involved in the linking up of a new transcontinental system formed of the Lehigh Valley, the Wabash, the Rock Island, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Western Pacific, which was believed to be the eventual intention of Mr. Farquhar and of his associates.

CANADA CRIPPEN'S WARDER.

Friction with Dew Leads to Decision That Detective Is Not in Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—The papers in the case of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and his woman companion were transferred to-day from the hands of the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec to Justice Girouard of the Supreme Court, who is acting Administrator in the absence of Earl Grey, the Governor General, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. Justice Girouard is at Murray Bay, his Summer home.

Jailer Morin informed THE TIMES correspondent that now the case had been taken out of the hands of the local authorities, Crippen would not appear at the Court House on Monday before Magistrate Anger. "He might appear in court on Aug. 15," said the jailer, "but if both prisoners are content that the mandamus sending them back to England is in proper order that will end all legal forms here."

Many visitors have been here since Monday trying to see the prisoners, but no interviews have been granted, chiefly because neither Dr. Crippen or Miss Leneve wished to see any one. Dean William from the Protestant Cathedral sent a message to the woman to-day asking if he could call upon her, and received the reply that "she did not wish to see any visitors this week."

As to the daily routine of his prisoners the jailer, Joseph Morin, said that Dr. Crippen, who was well, asked for two quarts of milk a day and paid for them. Couture and Loumonier, the two prisoners charged with manslaughter at Beauport Asylum, who took exercise in the same corridor with Crippen, were unable to speak a word of English to him, but exchanged greetings by signs. They described Crippen to their lawer, John Lane, as "a perfect gentleman." Jailer Morin said that Miss Leneve was allowed milk, tea, and butter in addition to the ordinary prison rations.

According to their custodians, neither prisoner has been led into saying a single word about the other. M. Morin declared to-day that since their confinement neither of the prisoners had so much as mentioned the other in any way.

Instructions were received to-day by the managers of the telegraph companies to receive cables for England from Crippen and Miss Leneve, collect and forward them without delay.

Owing to the reserve maintained by Inspector Dew and his attempt to control all matters connected with the surveillance over his prisoners, a coolness has arisen between himself and the police which has resulted in instructions being issued placing the prisoners absolutely under Canadian authorities until the 15th of August. Upon that date the Attorney General will hand Inspector Dew the warrant countersigned by the Governor General authorizing him to take them back to England for trial. Inspector Dew did not return to Quebec to-night. He left Toronto for Niagara Falls this morning, and it is understood his object is to get away from the reporters and the Crippen case for a while.

CHICAGO AS A PARADISE.

Controller Gives Figures to Show High Returns to Taxpayers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—In support of his contention that a family can live in Chicago at a smaller expense than in any other large city of America, City Controller Wilson yesterday issued many columns of figures showing that the average property owner in Chicago gets service costing more than 300 per cent. of the annual taxes paid by him.

For his average property owner he chose a man owning a $3,000 residence and having a wife and three children. He estimated the real estate tax at $46.10 and the water tax at $7.65, a total of $53.75, adding a possible personal property tax of $7.37, giving a total of $61.12. For this, he held, the family would receive services costing $172,02, and, if the county, State, and similar services be included, he estimated the total benefits at $195.25.

In his basis for calculation, Mr. Wilson considered the population of the city as 2,500,000, and used the assessed valuation of the property and the total product from taxation as the basis for fixing the tax rate at $4.61 per $100, upon which he reached the total taxation in his hypothetical case.

His estimate of the cost of services furnished was based on the property owners' share in the various forms of governmental operation, itemized in part as follows: Police protection, $11.80; fire protection, $6; health protection, $1.10; removal of garbage, $2.85; cleaning and repairing streets, &c., $3.25; maintenance of House of Correction, municipal courts, &c., $2.15; operation and improvements of Water Works, $10.10; public library, 70 cents; schools, (each child $37.39), $112.17, and benefit of parks and boulevards, $9.25.

MOTTL AND WIFE PARTED.

Bavarian Court Dissolves Marriage of Conductor to Henrietta Standhardtner

MUNICH, Aug. 5.—The Munich court to-day dissolved the marriage of Felix Mottl, the famous Bavarian orchestral conductor and former conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra in New York, and his wife, Henrietta Standhardtner.

Mme. Mottl was formerly a singer of the Royal Opera at Karlsruhe, Baden, and the matrimonial differences of the pair came to a head several months ago when each announced an intention to sue for divorce.

Early last April Herr Mottl announced that he had applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her extravagance. Her eccentricities had long been a subject of public knowledge, but he had abstained from action on her repeated promises of good behavior. She responded to her husband's threat to sue by filing a counter suit alleging his misconduct. In order to prevent a public scandal, mutual friends induced Herr Mottl to abandon the divorce proceedings and arrange a legal compromise on the basis of a separation. At that time he obtained his freedom from her while she, for certain substantial considerations, agreed to preserve silence.

BURGLAR ESCAPES ON SLEUTH'S WHEEL

Negro, Identified as an Old Offender, Mounts It After Breaking for Freedom.

CAUGHT LATER AT HOME

Tripped Up as He Runs Down Stairs, but Not Until He Had Stunned One of His Captors with a Door.

Bicycle Policeman McFeeley of Newark was riding slowly along Broad Street yesterday morning when he saw a negro walking hurriedly along and carrying a bundle under his arm.

"What have you got in that bundle?" shouted McFeeley. The negro, instead of answering, ran at top speed. McFeeley chased him on his bicycle.

Several blocks along the policeman came near enough to the fugitive to jump off his wheel and try to grab him. The negro put on an extra burst of speed and eluded the policeman. The latter kept up the chase on foot. The negro ran around the block, and presently got back to where the policeman's wheel lay. He mounted it, shouting jeeringly to McFeeley, and made off.

In the chase, however, McFeeley thought he had recognized the fugitive as a negro who had been arrested several times in Elizabeth, so he went to that town and looked through the Rogues' Gallery in the police station. Presently he came upon a picture of his man. The record said that he lived in Brooklyn, so McFeeley took the picture and sent it by messenger to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

There Detective McKirby said he thought the picture was one of Harry Maxwell, an ex-prizefighter of 165 Montrose Street, and he and Detective Ross set out to arrest him. At the house McKirby ascended to Maxwell's flat, while Ross stood guard on the sidewalk. Maxwell was at supper, and asked McKirby to wait while he finished the meal. The detective sat down, and suddenly the negro leaped for the door, got through it, and slammed it shut in McKirby's face with such force that the detective's lips and eyes were cut and he was half stunned.

By the time he recovered and reached the landing Maxwell was half way to the street. McKirby drew his revolver and fired three shots after him. None of them took effect, but they warned Ross on the sidewalk, so that when Maxwell fairly burst from the house Ross tripped and captured him. McKirby came down, and the two took him to Headquarters.

There word of his capture was sent to Newark, and an answer was returned saying that in the package which the Newark fugitive had dropped was jewelry and cut glass of considerable value, which had been identified by a woman from whose house it had been stolen.

Maxwell was locked up, charged with burglary.

TAKES POISON AT WIFE'S DOOR

Husband In a Note Says Her Leaving Him Drove Him to Suicide.

A woman passing the house at 239 Raffe Place, Brooklyn, yesterday evening saw a man lying on the steps and groaning. She called a policeman, who had the man taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was found that he had drunk muriatic acid and was dying. His wife lived in the house.

He regained consciousness long enough to say that he was Joseph Victory, 22 years old, of 390 Myrtle Avenue. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Victory. It chided her for leaving him, for which he blamed her mother, and said that too much "butting in" drove him to kill himself. He also wrote that this would give her a chance to get the $40 man she wants. He asked her to kiss the baby for him and closed by saying her "throwing him down" drove him to kill himself.

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Burchard's disastrous "break," its effect upon the campaign of 1884, and why Mr. Blaine didn't repudiate it.

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MORE POLICE IN UNIFORM.

Thirty-eight Lose Sinecures as Result of Mayor's Night Court Visit.

The names of policemen transferred from plain-clothes duty to patrol in uniform by Acting Police Commissioner Bugher were announced yesterday at headquarters. The transfers were the result of Mayor Gaynor's visit to the Night Court on Wednesday, when he discovered that there were still men on plain-clothes duty, despite his orders that all be put in uniform.

Affected were five Lieutenants, eleven Sergeants, and twenty-two patrolmen, most of whom have been doing special duty and clerical work in the inspection districts and station houses.

The Lieutenants ordered to wear uniform are John H. Boyle, First Inspection District to West Sixty-eighth Street; Thomas V. Underhill, Second Inspection District to East 125th Street; William H. Scohel, Fourth Inspection District to Madison Street; Daniel O'Connell, office of the Brooklyn Borough Inspector to Vernon Avenue, and James Murray, from the same office to Fifth Avenue.

The changes took effect yesterday morning.

NEW WAY TO ESCAPE ARREST.

Holders of New Police Identification Cards Will Be Immune.

Within ten days the Police Department will have received the identification cards to be shown by any one arrested for violating any city ordinance to the policeman, who will content himself with telling the offender to appear in court the next morning.

Acting Police Commissioner Bugher said that he expected to have hundreds of applicants for the cards. Any resident of the State may obtain one by applying to the Police Commissioner, who will forward a blank to be filled in. The applicant must send his photograph and autograph, with a notary public's affidavit as to their authenticity, and the names of two citizens who will vouch for him.

NO STANDARD FOR CONTRACTS

Corporation Counsel Says New License Law Can't Regulate Form.

Commissioner of Licenses Robinson has received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the question of theatrical contracts, placed under his jurisdiction by the last Legislature, from which he looks for trouble.

Mr. Robinson asked the Corporation Counsel if it was not possible to draw up a standard form of contract which might be used for all theatrical engagements. Mr. Watson replied that there is nothing in the law which justifies this and that in his opinion the Commissioner must pass upon each of the contracts separately.

The work that this will entail is shown by the fact that an average of 4,000 contracts are made here every week. There are now 200 theatrical agencies in the city. Since the new law went into effect many of these agencies have gone out of business, and it is understood that others will do so, the proprietors becoming nominal employes of theatrical managers to evade the law.

WALDO MISLED, MAYOR SAYS.

Four, Not 14, Uniformed Men Were Found in Brewery, He Learns.

Mayor Gaynor said yesterday he had completed his investigation of the charge by Battalion Chief Howe and Deputy Fire Marshal Kelly, that they found policemen and firemen in uniforms drinking in a Harlem brewery.

The Mayor said that through the office of the Commissioner of Accounts he had learned that the men whom Fire Commissioner Waldo sent to investigate had been mistaken as to the number they found. There were four, not fourteen.

MISS WARDLAW NEAR NERVOUS COLLAPSE

Her Illness Will Cause New Delay in Trial of Three Sisters for Murder of Ocey M. Snead.

PROSECUTOR MOTT ALSO ILL.

Letter from the Prisoners Asks What Has Become of $23 Miss Wardlaw Had When Arrested.

The trial of the three Wardlaw sisters, charged with the murder of Ocey W. M. Snead in East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 29 last, was again postponed yesterday for the third time. It goes over to Sept. 12.

Prosecutor Nott is ill at his Summer home in Nantucket, having suffered from a heat stroke a week ago, and this with the weakened condition of Miss Virginia Wardlaw, made it evident that the case could not go to trial on Aug. 29, the date set.

A visit made to the three prisoners yesterday by William J. Kearns, the Sheriff's counsel, and Charles M. Reilly, assistant to the Sheriff, revealed that Miss Wardlaw, the central figure in all the startling developments, was on the verge of a physical breakdown. It was the opinion of the officials that she ought to be removed to a hospital in care of a trained nurse.

Mr. Kearns declared yesterday afternoon that it was his intention to bring Miss Wardlaw's condition to the attention of Chief Justice William S. Gummere, and last night Mr. Reilly left for the jurist's home at Point Pleasant, N. J., to acquaint him with the facts.

Coincident with the announcement of the postponement of the trial and Miss Wardlaw's nervous breakdown, Chief of Police Bell of East Orange, N. J., received a strange communication yesterday signed "Daughters of the Rev. John B. Wardlaw," and requested him to find out what had become of $23 that was in the possession of Miss Wardlaw when she was arrested last November, and two gold rings which Ocey Snead wore.

The communication stated that Miss Wardlaw was in need of money to buy nourishing food, and asked that it be turned over to the prosecutor or some other official. The letter was apparently written at the Essex County Jail in Newark, as the address for reply is given as "New and Wilsey Streets, Newark, N. J."

Chief Bell said yesterday that he had the $23 and also the rings, which were taken from the body of Ocey Snead, along with a necklace, two pairs of pocket scissors, a lead pencil, and three Lackawanna Railroad tickets. The missive addressed to Chief of Police James Bell of East Orange was apparently mailed at the Newark Post Office about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It read:

"The daughters of the Rev. John B. Wardlaw request Chief Bell to ascertain where the $23 in cash is which Miss Wardlaw had in her possession when she was first interviewed by Chief Bell, and which cash Chief Bell subsequently had in his possession. Unless he has already done so, will he kindly turn the same over to the prosecutor or to such proper officials as could be interviewed by counsel. These ladies understand that one leading counsel said that upon applying to Judge Nott for the said $23 that Judge Nott replied that the counsel could have the $23. Judge Nott said that Harry O'Neill had it. Miss Wardlaw needs the money to buy fresh milk, eggs, &c., to keep up her physical strength for the near-approaching court proceedings.

"The ladies will be very grateful if Chief Bell will make every effort within the rules of propriety to see that the said $23 is turned over to the prosecutor or the family counsel. Kindly answer to the family counsel so that Miss Wardlaw may have definite information as to where the $23 is and how soon she can have it through the proper channels. It is probable that Chief Bell would not have taken the $23 if Miss Wardlaw had not voluntarily stated to Chief Bell that she had the $23. Also ascertain where are the two rings which were upon the fingers of Miss Wardlaw's deceased niece and namesake. One of the rings had been worn by Miss Wardlaw in her own girlhood and has very tender associations."

CHECK FORGER USES CAMERA.

Several Banks Accept Bogus Order for $15 Without Question.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 5.—Check swindling by photography is the newest achievement, according to the Dover, Rockaway, and Port Oram Gas Company, which admitted to-day that photographs of a $15 check drawn by it had been accepted by a series of banks. The unusual thickness of the paper first drew attention to the bogus check.

The original check had been drawn in favor of the Lee Furnace and Burner Company of New York, and the indorsement on the false paper was that of a former employe of that company. It is presumed some one abstracted the check long enough to make the negative and then restored it.

Seth H. Ely, manager of the gas company, who made the discovery, said that not only was the paper heavier but the perforation marks at the end of the check were missing. The check had been cashed in Trenton and forwarded through New York for collection.

FINDS TWO CONVICT SUITS.

Clothes of Cafe Keeper Taken in Exchange for Those Left Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 5.—Two convict suits, undoubtedly doffed by escaped prisoners, were found to-day in a dressing room in Richard Faber's Hall, at Garfield. The convicts entered and left the building without being seen and made away with two suits of street clothes belonging to the proprietor.

The place is near the "Spring Tank," near the outskirts of the town, through which many freight trains pass daily, but how the men succeeded in changing clothing without being detected baffles the police. The police say that many prisoners have escaped recently from penitentiaries, the majority being from the West and Middle West.

PEISER SENT TO THE TOMBS.

Divorced Wife Complained That He Withheld Money Due Her.

Isaac Peiser of 322 Central Park West was committed to the Tombs yesterday in default of $700 bail on the charge of petit larceny. His divorced wife, who lives at 310 West Ninety-fourth Street, complained that Peiser withheld from her last month $25 which should have been paid over to her for their fourteen-year-old son Harold, according to a bequest of Peiser's mother.

Mrs. Peiser complains of this one instance only, though she says that she has received no money from her former husband since Nov. 5, 1909, and that he owes her nine months' installments for the youngster and $2,000 back alimony.

Peiser is a son of Jacob Peiser, a former well-known dealer in men's furnishings, with a chain of stores in this city.

Third Ave. Bondholders Get Decision.

The Third Avenue Railroad Bondholders' Committee held a meeting yesterday, at which a copy of the decision of the Public Service Commission refusing to approve its plan of reorganization was laid before the committee. The decision was referred to the committee's counsel for consideration.

GRESSER IS COMMENDED.

Residents of Queens Tell Hughes He Is Persecuted—More Affidavits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—A number of residents of the Borough of Queens called on Gov. Hughes to-day to say a good word for Lawrence Gresser, its accused President. They were John W. Weed of Flushing, John Adikes of Jamaica, the Rev. E. W. Guffy of Elmhurst, E. J. Bullard, President of the Richmond Hill Board of Trade; M. H. Williams, Jr., of Steinway, Lawrence Embree of Flushing, George J. Bryan, President of the Long Island City Business Men's Association, and Attorney James J. Conway of Long Island City.

"We do not represent any organization," said Mr. Weed, "but are simply a number of Lawrence Gresser's friends, who believe in his honesty and integrity. The committee that came to Albany yesterday to denounce President Gresser and District Attorney De Witt are practically unknown in Queens."

Several of the others praised Mr. Gresser and told the Governor that the presentation of charges was simply a case of political persecution by people of no particular standing at home.

President Gresser filed with the Governor additional affidavits in support of his answer of general denial to the charges made against him by a committee of taxpayers. Among them were statements by Louis Stoeckicht, James R. Hiland, Michael Tuitte, William Salmen, foremen in the Sewer Bureau; Cornelius Burke, former Superintendent of Sewers; Joseph Dill Hoff, assistant foreman, and F. Kruger and Fred B. George, clerks in the Sewer Bureau.

Martin F. Cody, stationary engineer, swears that Gresser told him to pay no money for obtaining a position, and John N. Booth, Secretary of the Borough, denies that sewers were permitted to be laid out without inspection. James B. Hicks and Arthur A. Johnson strongly resent the charge involving the name of the Hicks-Johnson Construction Company in the contract for resurfacing Hoffman Boulevard. Mr. Hicks denies the statement that he is the political leader of Long Island City, which, he asserts, "is a falsehood, and well known to have been such by the parties making such statement."

Carl Burger, Superintendent of Buildings, denies that he was in collusion to secure illegal fees from builders, and that buildings were allowed to be constructed contrary to law.

MANY BIRTHS IN NEW YORK.

City's Babies Numbered 10,400 in June; Deaths 5,946.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The State Department of Health's bulletin for June, just issued, shows the total number of births at 10,400, and the deaths 5,946 in New York City.

The total births in the State during June are given as 16,782, and the deaths 10,693. This would give New York City all but 1,435 of the increase in births over deaths in the entire State. The white children born numbered 16,574 and the negro children 205.

There were 6,837 cases of measles during June, with 136 deaths; 2,692 cases of tuberculosis, with 1,055 deaths. Suicide took off 142, firearms being the favorite method employed, while 124 lost their lives by accidental drowning. From heat and sunstroke 29 died, and there were removed by homicides 33. Railroad accidents were responsible for 103 deaths, and automobiles and other vehicles for 46. The deaths from old age were 146 and early infancy 526.

NO MANSION FOR JOHNSON.

Story That He Was to Settle in Columbia Heights a Real Estate Move.

Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion, must have been a little surprised yesterday to read in a morning paper that he had thrown the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn into a panic by negotiating for the purchase of the old Behr mansion at 82 Pierrepont Street, bought some years ago by Michael L. McLaughlin and leased as a boarding house. The price named was $62,500. It was the first Johnson had heard of it.

The story, given credence in some quarters, was to the effect that the deal was about to go through, with Edward M. Gillespie acting for the present owner, and Baron Wilkins, a café proprietor, acting for the pugilist. Wilkins said yesterday that Gillespie and a man introduced to him as McLaughlin approached him on Tuesday night concerning the deal, and not understanding just what they were driving at, he had referred them to his broker, James A. Jackson.

"When I saw the purport of the business, I told Gillespie that we did not do business of that kind," Mr. Jackson said yesterday.

Wilkins said that Gillespie had called the two following nights, dining with him on Thursday, but that the proposal received no encouragement from him.

Gillespie admitted yesterday that Johnson was not planning to buy the house, but hinted that it would be sold to another negro. The householders, living in what is still one of the excellent residence parts of Brooklyn, were not greatly alarmed, nor were the officers of the Realty Associates, who have growing interests there.

Mr. McLaughlin has a Summer home on the outskirts of Albany, where he recently sprang into notice by the theatrical kidnapping of his son, believed now to be in the custody of Mrs. H. P. Holt, who was the first Mrs. McLaughlin. When he bought the Pierrepont Street house, which is said to be in his wife's name, it was designed for his own use, but of late he has contented himself with modest apartments at 2 Clark Street.

Some years ago a real estate broker made money by circulating rumors that a piece of property was about to be sold or leased to negroes, rumors that usually brought him handsome offers from the people of the threatened neighborhood.

Mayor Gaynor Going to Europe.

Mayor Gaynor will leave for his vacation on Tuesday next, when he will sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He will be gone about three weeks, returning early in September, after visting England, Scotland, and Wales.

SQUADRON A "DEAD" DINED BY GRANT

The Theoretically Killed at the Battle of Sterlingville Enjoy Themselves at His Invitation.

ICY BLASTS STOP BATTLES

But the Squadron Has One, All the Same—Roosevelt Expected to Witness Tuesday's Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A forty-mile wind, a drenching rain, and a Winter temperature made Pine Camp an uncomfortable place for soldier, civilian, and camp follower to-day. The tented city, however, is better anchored this year than two years ago, enabling the canvas to bear the weather test, and to-night every tent from the railroad junction to the Big Bend is standing. Incidentally several thousand soldiers are shivering and praying for a hot wave.

Several battles had been planned for this afternoon, but at noon, when the rain was pouring down in sheets and the icy winds were sweeping in from Lake Ontario, Gen. Grant, after a consultation with his staff officers, called off the operations. This order was hailed with joy by both regulars and National Guardsmen, with the single exception of Squadron A, which telephoned for permission to fight anyway. They got the permission, and fought a battle on the road that leads to the Great Bend Coney Island. Strange to say, not a trooper was umpired out as killed.

Squadron A is famous for something else besides peaceful fighting. Gen. Grant himself is responsible for a dinner the like of which was probably never before given in this country, either in peace or war. The dinner was tendered to the "theoretically dead" of the Squadron, and the host was the only commissioned officer present.

"I read in THE TIMES," said Gen. Grant to-day, "the story of the battle of Sterlingville, in which some of the Squadron A troopers were reported umpired out as dead. Now, I know most of the dead in this instance, and so I decided to invite them to dinner. They came last night, and we had a fine time. I enjoyed myself immensely. Although my guests were all dead, according to the papers, they proved to be the livest young men I have met in a long time."

The "dead" entertained by the commanding General were Elihu Root, Jr., Whitney Kernochan, Seth E. Thomas, Thomas Clarke, Rutherford Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Karl H. Behr, Philip T. Stillman, Philip Le Boutillier, Alvin W. Perry, John Sloane, Shaun Kelly, Dudley H Peabody, Alanson G. Fox, Theron R. Strong, Jr., George Washington, Theodore Crane, Graham Youngs, Goelet Gallatin, J. C. and W. P. Fargo, J. Otis Post, and Cortlandt Nicoll.

It will be noted that Major Bridgman, the Squadron commander, was not among the General's guests. He was unlucky in that he was not killed until after the invitations were issued. THE TIMES told about his finish in this morning's issue.

Another piece of interesting news heard while the storm was at its height to-day was that Col. Roosevelt may be among the observers to witness the big battle next Tuesday in which all the troops now in camp will participate. Gen. Grant wrote Col. Roosevelt yesterday asking him to be his guest during the battle exercises, and an officer at headquarters said to-day that there is reason to believe that the Colonel will accept. There are scores of officers here who were in the battle of Santiago with Col. Roosevelt, and they are all anxious for him to see how American soldiers fight in time of peace.

Col. James N. Allison, the division commissary officer, gave out some figures to-day which indicate that the high cost of living has struck the Commissary Department of the army. Two years ago it cost the Government about 19 cents a day to feed the men who were here. This year it costs about 25 cents. Col. Allison, however, pointed out that the men are getting three kinds of meat, all the vegetables they can eat, bread baked fresh every day, pickles, tea and coffee.

"That's pretty fine living," he said, "for men who are supposed to be living under conditions such as they would be confronted with in actual war. In a real war I hope they would get the same menu, but I very much doubt it. If we feed them much better than this we will put the Summer hotel out of business, besides running the possible danger of creating a lot of mollycoddles."

The health of this camp is excellent. Not a single case of serious sickness has been reported. The sanitary arrangements are almost perfect, and so far not a fly or an insect of any kind has been seen on the plains. For this admirable immunity Col. John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon General, and his staff of medical officers are being congratulated. The discipline of the troops is another subject of favorable comment on all hands. Col. Chase, the Inspector General, and Major Slocum, the Assistant Inspector General, both say they have never seen better behaved troops.

There was one serious accident reported this afternoon. Private William E. Granger, of Company E, Twelfth New York, was taking his gun apart when a cartridge he failed to remove from the magazine chamber exploded. It was a blank cartridge, but the wadding was sufficiently hard to penetrate and almost tear off Granger's left foot. To-night the young soldier is in the General Hospital and it is said that the foot will probably have to be amputated.

Private Wilcox of the New York Signal Corps detachment here began assembling his aeroplane to-day. If the weather is favorable he expects to make a trial flight next Sunday afternoon. He hopes to make his military experiments with the machine on Monday and Tuesday.

Tammany Leader Lieut. Percy Nagle was indignant when he read of his death in THE TIMES.

"I do not object," he said, "to being ruled out as dead, but I do object to having my obituary written as an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment. Dead or alive, I want to be listed as a member of the old Sixty-ninth, my first and only love."

It is still raining to-night, but to-morrow's battles will be fought, it is stated, rain or shine.

Have You a Gas Water Heater?

Costs less than two cents to heat water for a bath. Furnishes hot water quickly for any household purpose. Is an absolute necessity for your comfort and health. Sold on installments. Inquire at any gas office.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

BOYS SET TENEMENT FIRES.

Two Confess to Firing Brooklyn Houses and Robbing Inmates.

Judge Fawcett was amazed by a story of depravity told by two youths who pleaded guilty to a charge of arson in the Kings County Court yesterday. The prisoners were John Boris, 16 years old, of 139 Devoe Street, and Michael Cardo, 17 years old, of 94 North First Street, both of Brooklyn.

A confession made by young Boris, who was questioned by Acting Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, revealed a plot to start fires in tenement houses for the purpose of robbery. The boys seemed to be indifferent to the fact that lives had been imperiled. Boris said that he and Cardo had set fire to a number of tenements in the eastern district of Brooklyn. Their plan was to throw "fire balls," made of explosive chemicals, into the cellars of the houses. They would then give an alarm of fire, and while the frightened tenants were getting out in confusion would steal anything of value they could find.

The fire which caused Marshal Brody to suspect the boys occurred in a house at 96 North First Street on the night of July 17. Marshal Brophy investigated the boys' movements and had them arrested. In one night the boys set fire to four houses.

Boris also told of an alleged plot on the part of Cardo to murder a young man by enticing him to Newtown Creek. Boris said that he refused to do the bidding of Cardo and that the latter, enraged, had kicked him from the pier into the creek. Cardo admitted that he had helped to start the fires, but denied the murder plot story. The lads will be sentenced next week.

WIDER'S LAWYER SEES MOSS.

Says the $600,000 Taken by ex-Cashier Was All Lost in Speculation.

Following the interview which Erwin Wider, former cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who pleaded guilty to taking securities valued at $600,000 from the institution, had yesterday with Acting District Attorney Moss, Leon B. Ginsberg, Wider's personal counsel, was yesterday morning in consultation with Mr. Moss.

The lawyer verified the statement of Wider that all of the funds taken were lost in financial deals and operations, and that not one penny of the amount was spent on himself personally or on his family. Mr. Ginsberg told Mr. Moss that he had asked the brokers with whom Wider did business for a transcript of the cashier's accounts of operations and transactions for the use of the District Attorney, but that the brokers refused on the ground that it would be furnishing evidence for any civil action which might be brought against them.

Wider told Mr. Moss that in the operation he had in cotton he won and lost and that he came out about even in the transactions. Mr. Ginsberg said that Wider lost $200,000 in one deal when there was a drop of 10 points, but that the former cashier had subsequently recovered this loss.

Wider, when seen in the Tombs, reiterated his statement that his family got none of the money he took and that during his incarceration they would have to live on the charity of others. He said he wanted to begin his sentence.

VISITS HOME AFTER 60 YEARS.

Aged Irishman Recognied Old Scenes, but All His Friends Were Gone.

After revisiting the scenes of his childhood in Cool Bay, County Cork, Ireland, Philip McCarthy, 70 years old, foreman of a factory at Haverhill, Mass., returned home yesterday on the Mauretania. This was his first visit home since he left there sixty years ago. He was accompanied by his son, Dr. D. J. McCarthy of Des Moines, Iowa.

"It was a sort of Rip Van Winkle trip for father," said his son. "He surprised me by the way he remembered his native town. Of course there have been many changes, but as we rode along on a jaunting car he could tell beforehand where we ought to pass a certain brook or the spot where the schoolhouse stood or the blacksmith shop where he last remembered stealing thatch from the roof.

"He could not find a person alive that had known him as a little boy, though there were some who remembered in a dim way the family. Of the old family father is the only one left, except a brother living in Vermont. It was a family of eight that came here when my father was 10 years old and went to live in a log cabin in Pennsylvania. Later they migrated to Massachusetts."

White Rock suggestions for Warm Weather

WHITE ROCK PUNCH

One pint of unfermented grape juice — The juice of two lemons and two oranges

A small cup of granulated sugar — One quart of WHITE ROCK

Add sliced fruit as desired

HOLD NEGRO FOR FORGERY.

Apartment House Attendant Tried to Cash Bad Check at Garfield Bank.

A young negro appeared in the Garfield National Bank yesterday afternoon and presented a check for $398.78, purporting to be drawn by Lon Spencer, proprietor of a "literary, dramatic, and booking bureau" at 46 East Fourteenth Street, and payable to Milford C. Mendell. With the check the youth offered two letters, one signed with the name of the payer and the other with the name of the payee. The first read: "I have drawn a check to the order of Milford C. Mendell for $398.78, and have indorsed Mr. Mendell's signature. You would oblige me by honoring check on presentation. Yours truly.

"L. G. SPENCER."

The second note read: "You will oblige me by cashing attached check for bearer. You will note that Mr. Spencer has indorsed the check to verify my signature. Please oblige.

"MILFORD C. MENDELL,
"Mendell & Spencer, St. James Building."

Mr. Spencer was notified on the telephone and pronounced both the check and note bearing his signature to be forgeries. Lieut. Rein of the Central Office Detective Bureau was summoned and placed the negro under arrest. The prisoner said he was Clarence Jones, 17 years old, of 6 West 133d Street, a bellboy employed in the apartment house at 204 West Seventy-eighth Street. He said that the check and notes had been given to him by a stranger whom he had met near the place where he is employed. The man promised him 50 cents, he said, to get the check cashed. In Jones's pocket was a note of instructions which he said the stranger had given him, which read:

"Go to Garfield Bank, Twenty-third Street and Broadway; then up Broadway to Twenty-seventh Street; cross Twenty-seventh to Madison Avenue up to Twenty-ninth, and then to Fourth Avenue, where I will meet you."

Lieut. Rein sent the boy over the route as directed, following him at a safe distance. When the stranger failed to show up to claim the decoy envelope which the lad carried, Jones was taken to Jefferson Market Court and arraigned on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check. Magistrate Corrigan held him in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

CROWD CRIED "LYNCH HIM!"

Williamsburg Mob Tried to Reach Delary, Accused of Attacking Girl.

Alexander Delary, a coffinmaker, of 75 Middleton Street, Williamsburg, who had been sought by the police since Tuesday, when, it is alleged, he attacked Mabel Perry, 8 years old, the daughter of Alden Perry of 234 Lee Avenue, put in an appearance yesterday in the neighborhood of Marcy Avenue and Lorimer Street, where he was immediately recognized by friends of the child's father. They seized him, but Delary freed himself and ran along Lorimer Street, pursued by the crowd.

At Nostrand Avenue and Lorimer Street the crowd overtook Delary, and there were cries of "Lynch him!" and "Kill him!" He was being pretty badly used up when Policeman East arrived. He was forced to draw his revolver to keep the crowd at bay. Finally he succeeded in getting his prisoner into the stable of an express company, where he telephoned for the reserves. While the crowd clamored for admission to the stable through the front door, Policeman East took his prisoner out by a rear door and put him on a Nostrand Avenue car. The reserves arrived and drove the mob away.

The prisoner was taken before Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Bedford Avenue Court. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault and was remanded without bail for examination.

ATTACKED BY A TOM CAT.

Salesman, Badly Bitten, Sent to Hospital to Guard Against Rabies.

After an encounter with a cat on Liberty Street yesterday afternoon Louis Krevsky, a Jersey City salesman, was rushed to the Willard Parker Hospital by order of Dr. Whitmore of the Department of Health.

Krevsky was on his way to the Liberty Street Ferry when, in front of 127 Liberty Street, the cat ran to him. Believing the cat was playful he chirped to it, whereupon it sank its teeth in his leg and clambered up toward his face, inflicting bite after bite.

Krevsky called for help and Policeman Flanagan tried to shoot the wild creature, but did not dare to lest he hit Krevsky. Slipping his revolver back into his pocket, Flanagan caught the cat by the neck, and, holding it so that it could not bite him, beat its skull in with his club. When the cat was dead Policeman Flanagan took Krevsky to the Greenwich Street Station, where Dr. Brown of the Hudson Street Hospital treated him.

Lieut. Schulum, who was on the desk, notified the Department of Health and consulted with Dr. Whitmore, who ordered that Krevsky be taken to the Willard Parker Hospital and the cat's body be sent to him for examination.

SOUGHT DEATH IN SUBWAY.

Waiter Changed His Mind Too Late—Mortally Hurt by a Train.

Senvne B. Bonami, a waiter of 252 West Forty-third Street, was struck by a Subway train near the Times Square Station yesterday morning and seriously injured. He was not seen to enter the station from the street, and the police think he walked the track from the Grand Central Station.

As Motorman Daniel Walsh was driving his train around the curve he noticed Bonami sitting in the centre of the track. He blew the whistle and the Italian tried to get between two pillars, but not in time to escape. The train struck him and threw him into the gutter beside the third rail.

Walsh stopped the train and notified Special Policeman Fitzgerald, who found Bonami unconscious, and carried him to the street. Dr. Reed took him to Flower Hospital, where he was made a prisoner on a charge of attempted suicide.

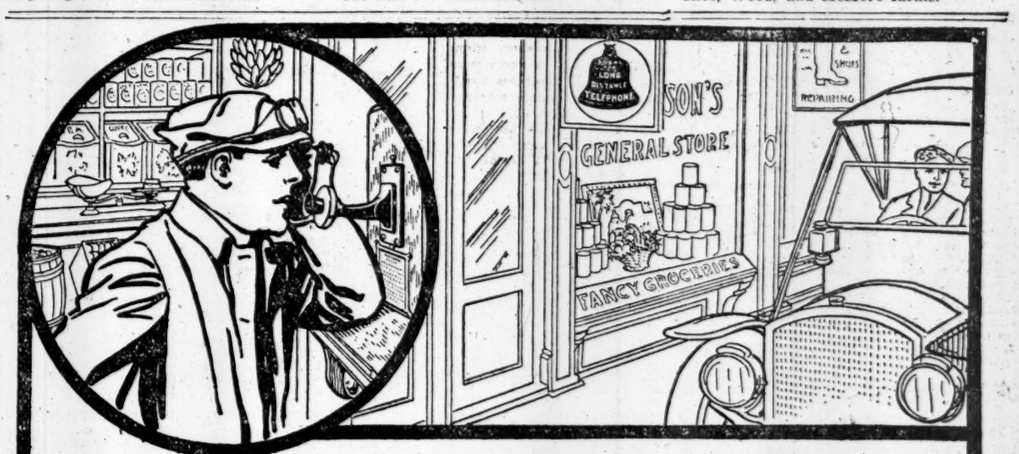
When told he was fatally hurt he said he was out of work and was glad to die. His skull was fractured and his left arm almost torn off.

STORM DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

Glens Falls Flooded—Front of Building at Whitehall Ripped Off.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Reports to-day from various places in this vicinity and throughout the Adirondacks show that heavy damage was done by the severe storm yesterday. Streets in this city were flooded to a depth of two and three feet, one street being entirely washed out. During the afternoon the darkness was so intense that there was a general resort to artificial light.

The Summer residence of Dr. Weston, a New York man, at Chestertown, was struck by lightning, and a large barn was burned. At Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, lightning struck several farmhouses, and on the principal street ripped off the front of a three-story business building. Three cows were killed and several tons of hay were burned on the Rice, Wood, and McMore farms.



The Automobilist Relies on the Telephone

THE sign of the Bell Telephone is as familiar as the guide post. The telephone penetrates even the most remote sections, and although other conveniences may be left far behind, the automobilist is sure of finding a telephone ready to serve his needs.

By means of the telephone the tourist can reserve his hotel accommodations and arrange for his supplies. He can communicate with his home or office, or attend to matters forgotten in the hurry of leaving. This ability to talk to parties in a distant city or town often proves invaluable.

In case of accident or other emergency, the automobilist finds the telephone especially helpful. The nearest garage can be communicated with, and the needed assistance and supplies can be ordered with the least possible delay. In fact, the telephone does much to insure the enjoyment of an automobile tour.

By the way, have you a Telephone?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE — BELL SYSTEM

CUB PITCHER KROH BATTED OVER THE LOT

Giants Keep Chicago Outfielders Busy Chasing Long Hits at Polo Grounds.

New York..	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	..—10
Chicago...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Becker, cf.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Murray, rf.	2	2	1	1	0	0
Bridwell, ss.	4	2	2	2	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	1	1	8	1	0
Meyers, c.	4	1	2	7	0	0
Mathewson, p.	3	0	1	1	3	0
Total.	32	10	12	27	10	0

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	1	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	3	0	2	1	0	0
Beaumont, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hofman, cf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Chance, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Zimmerman, 1b	1	0	0	3	0	0
Kling, c.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Schulte, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	1	0	0	0
*Archer	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kane, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3	2
Kroh, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Foxen, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	33	1	7	24	10	2

*Batted for Tinker in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits — Tinker, Mathewson, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Murray, Bridwell, Merkle, Hofman. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, Mathewson. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, 2; Becker, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 4. First base on error—New York. Double play—Mathewson, Doyle, and Merkle. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Kroh, 3; by Foxen, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Kroh, 3; off Foxen, 1. Hits—Off Kroh, 10 in five innings; off Foxen, 2 in three innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

This is the item in this morning's paper that is going to fool you. The Giants and Cubs met in the final clash of the series and, don't deny it, you are all keyed up to read with despair about the way the Chicago's brainy, inside ball won out. But you are wrong. New York was overcharged with dynamic power and got enough hits and runs to beat the Cubs in three ordinary games. In short, New York waited until the last game to plant the wallop solidly. Why this delay was effected, no one knows. The score was 10 to 1.

The Cubs didn't have that usual ball-bearing smoothness and the Giants did. McGraw's men put an abundance of sturdy beef behind the ash and laced Pitcher Kroh in the fifth inning so badly that he was led to the clubhouse, where the hose was turned on him. Kroh trimmed the Giants Tuesday, and yesterday's cannonading party was delicious revenge. No pitcher has been spanked so vociferously on the Polo Grounds this year as Kroh. Eight hits, two bases on balls, and eight runs were hatched in that volcanic fifth. Kroh's pitching wing suddenly assumed the consistency of Dresden china, and it was so brittle that it cracked. You'd imagine the ball was made of India rubber and the bats of iron. The fusillade of hits burned up the turf in the infield and splintered the boards in the outfield fence.

Heap-in-a-hurry-on-the-face Meyers started the destruction. He singled to left and Matty sacrificed. Snodgrass walked and Doyle slammed a single to centre. The Indian was shy on foot-power and Hofman threw him out at the plate. Two out. Giants' chances are now selling for about 17 cents.

Somebody laid the fuse and Becker set it off by banging safely to right, scoring Snodgrass. Then the procession of victory passed along thusly. Murray walked, filling the bases. Bridwell then cleaned up with a triple between centre and right. Devlin singled and Merkle was close behind him with a triple between left and centre. Meyers, up for the second time, singled again and Matty doubled. Snodgrass brought the feverish session to a close by going out. Kane to Chance.

The Giants got their first two runs in the second inning when Murray slammed a three-bagger to deep centre and scored on Bridwell's single. Devlin sacrificed and Bridwell scored when Kane made a bad throw to Chance of Merkle's grounder.

The Cubs were saved from a shut-out in the eighth, the only inning when they were able to get two hits in succession off Matty. Evers singled over second and scored on Hofman's three-bagger. Matheweson is even for his defeat on Tuesday. He held the Cubs at his mercy from the start and prevented the scoring machine from getting started properly.

New York gave Matty glittering support. Snodgrass and Murray made dazzling catches in the outfield and Larry Doyle at second covered a square mile of territory. Chance got peevish at the trouncing and quit the game in the sixth inning. Jimmy Sheckard was called out on strikes by Umpire Klem in the eighth, and he was so disgusted that he threw his bat high into the air over Klem's head. Judge Klem sentenced him to six months at breaking stones.

Foxen, formerly of the Phillies, made his début as a Cub and pitched good ball after Kroh's slants had been thoroughly mutilated.

St. Louis comes to-day. That'll help some.

BROOKLYN WINS TWO MORE.

Bresnahan's Cardinals Easily Vanquished in a Doubleheader.

Brooklyn made it five straight from St. Louis by winning yesterday's doubleheader at Washington Park. Rucker was invincible in the first game, holding the visitors down to two hits and shutting them out, 3 to 0. He struck out the side in the sixth inning. The home team scored two runs in the first inning on two hits and two errors. Right here Huggins and Hulswitt were banished for the day because of too much kicking over a decision by Umpire Eason.

Dalton ran into a fence in the eighth inning while chasing a foul fly and was knocked senseless. He was carried off the field, but recovered later.

The second game was easy for Brooklyn, which batted Harmon freely in three innings and won, 8 to 1. The fielding of Hummel and Daubert was sensational. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
Daubert, 1b.	4	1	1	6	2
Wheat, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Hummel, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Dalton, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Dav'son, cf.	0	0	0	2	0
Lennox, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Smith, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
Hergan, c.	4	0	2	7	2
Rucker, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Total.	31	3	9	27	7

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Betcher, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Ellis, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
*Bliss	1	0	0	0	0
Jokes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Ko'chy, 1b.	4	0	0	14	1
Evans, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Zacher, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	0	0	1
Hauser, ss.	3	0	0	2	0
Willis, p.	2	0	0	1	5
†Eres'han	1	0	0	0	0
Backman, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	0	2	24	14

*Batted for Ellis in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Willis in the eighth inning.
Errors—Zacher, Hulswitt, Betcher.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Zacher, Wheat, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Smith, Rucker. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Double play—Phelps and Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 4; off Willis, 1; off Backman, 1. Struck out—By Rucker, 8; by Willis, 1. Wild pitches—Willis, 2. Hits—Off Willis, 8 in 7 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burch, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Daub't, 1b.	5	1	1	15	0	0
Wheat, lf.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Hum'l, 2b.	2	2	1	4	9	0
Davidson, cf.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Lennox, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, ss.	3	0	0	1	3	2
Erwin, c.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Bell, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	38	8	9	27	14	2

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Betcher, 2b.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Ellis, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3	0
K'tchy, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	0
Evans, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Phelps, c.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Zacher, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Hauser, ss.	3	1	1	2	4	0
Harmon, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	31	1	5	24	9	0

Errors—Betcher, Konetchy, Harmon.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	..8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 3.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 9; New York, 6.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 2.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 5.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 2; Toronto, 1.
Newark, 1; Rochester, 0.
Rochester, 1; Newark, 0.
Montreal, 13; Providence 2.
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 5.
(Twelve innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	62	31	.667	Philadelphia	46	47	.495
Pittsburg	53	38	.582	**Brooklyn**	46	54	.426
New York	53	39	.576	St. Louis	39	57	.407
Cincinnati	47	48	.495	Boston	36	62	.367

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	62	31	.670	Cleveland	43	49	.467
Boston	59	38	.608	Washington	39	57	.407
New York	55	40	.579	Chicago	37	57	.394
Detroit	54	43	.557	St. Louis	28	63	.308

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	61	41	.598	Buffalo	43	53	.448
Rochester	58	39	.598	Montreal	42	53	.442
Baltimore	55	46	.545	Providence	41	56	.423
Toronto	52	46	.531	Jersey City	41	59	.410

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.

Two-base hits—Betcher, (2,) Zacher, Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Davidson, Lennox, Smith. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Stolen base—Mowrey. Double play—Smith, Hummel, and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Bell, 3; off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By Bell, 3; by Harmon, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

Phillies Club Three Pitchers Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Philadelphia batted Pittsburg's pitchers hard to-day and won easily by 7 to 1. The hard hitting of Doolan and Luderus featured the game, the former making three two-baggers in three times at bat and Luderus two singles and a two-bagger. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Bates, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Magee, lf.	2	2	2	8	0
Walsh, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Luderus, 1b.	4	2	3	6	0
Doolan, ss.	3	1	3	0	3
Dooln, c.	4	0	2	7	0
Moore, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	34	7	15	27	6

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.	2	0	0	3	5
Flynn, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	7	3
M'K'nie, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
†Camnitz, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Webb, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Maddox, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Campbell	1	0	1	0	1
‡Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	6	24	16

*Batted for Camnitz in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Maddox in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	..—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Hits—Off Camnitz, 8 in six innings; off Webb, 4, (pitched to four batsmen;) off Maddox, 3 in two innings. Two-base hits—Byrne, (2,) Gibson, Luderus, Doolan, (3.) Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Doolan. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double plays—Flynn, Gibson, and Wagner; Wagner and Flynn. Stolen base—Magee. Struck out—By Camnitz, 3; by Moore, 5; by Maddox, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 2; off Moore, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brennan.

Reds and Doves In Even Break.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Boston made it three games out of five by breaking even with Cincinnati to-day, the visitors winning the first game, 6 to 3, and the home team the second, 4 to 0. Brown injured his hand in the first contest and 4 runs were scored with two out off Frock, who replaced him. Mattern shut out Cincinnati for the second time in three days in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Hobl'zel, 1b.	3	0	0	4	1
Mitchell, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Paskert, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
Clarke, c.	4	1	2	6	2
Downey, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
McM'lan, ss.	3	0	0	6	3
Beebe, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Gaspar, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	7	27	12

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
Herzog, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Sharpe, 1b.	3	0	1	11	3
Miller, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Abbat'o, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Beck, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Shean, 2b.	2	1	0	4	3
Curtis, p.	1	0	0	2	4
*Sweeney	1	0	1	0	0
Brown, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Frock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	6	27	18

*Batted for Curtis in fifth inning.
†Batted for Frock in ninth inning.
Errors—Egan, Paskert, McMillan, 2; Beebe, Abbaticchio, Brown.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Beck, Clarke. Hits—Off Curtis, 3 in five innings; off Brown, 2 in two-thirds of an inning; off Frock, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Beebe, 6 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Shean, Abbaticchio, McMillan. Stolen bases—Egan, Mitchell, Shean. Double play—McMillan and Egan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Curtis, 2; off Beebe, 4; off Brown, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Beebe, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Curtis, 2; by Brown, 2; by Beebe, 5. Wild pitch—Gaspar. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	1	1	0	6
Sharpe, 1b.	3	0	2	12	1
R. Miller, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Abbat'o, ss.	4	1	2	3	2
Beck, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Smith, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Shean, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Mattern, p.	4	2	2	2	0
Total.	33	4	13	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	4	0	0	4	1
Egan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Hobl'zel, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Mitchell, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
Paskert, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Clarke, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Downey, 3b.					
ss.	3	0	1	1	0
McM'lan, ss.	2	0	0	2	1
*Roth	1	0	0	0	0
W. Miller,					
3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Gaspar, p.	2	0	0	0	3
†McLean	1	0	0	0	0
Burns, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	2	24	9

*Batted for McMillan in eighth inning.
†Batted for Gaspar in eighth inning.
Errors—Egan, Hoblitzel.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	..—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Sharpe. Hits—Off Gaspar, 11 in seven innings; off Burns, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Collins. Stolen base—Smith. Double play—Bescher and McMillan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Mattern, 3; off Gaspar, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Gaspar, 2; by Mattern, 4; by Burns, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Shortstop Priest for Yankees.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5.—By a margin of 59 minutes the New York Americans succeeded in closing negotiations with Manager Steve Griffin of the Danville, Va., League team, ahead of the St. Louis Nationals, for the purchase of Shortstop Priest of the Danville team. Bresnahan of St. Louis had been after Priest, and Danville set the price at $850. The St. Louis manager offered $500. New York bought Priest for $850. Just 59 minutes after negotiations were completed, a telegram from Bresnahan agreed to pay $850. Priest formerly played in a league made up of teams representing the Government departments at Washington.

Gans Reaches Home in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Joe Gans, former champion light-weight pugilist, returned to his home here this afternoon, in the last stages of consumption, from Prescott, Ariz., where he went several months ago in the hope of regaining his health. He rallied somewhat after leaving Pittsburg this morning and withstood the fatigue of the long trip from that city fairly well.

FORD NO PUZZLE FOR TIGER BATSMEN

Yankee Pitcher Batted Out of Box, When Detroit Scores Eight Runs in Fourth Inning.

Detroit	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	..—9
New York...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—6

DETROIT.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
D. Jones, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Delehanty, 2b.	5	1	1	3	2	0
McIntyre, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Crawford, rf.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Moriarty, 3b.	3	2	1	1	2	1
Bush, ss.	4	1	2	2	4	0
T. Jones, 1b.	2	1	2	10	0	0
Schmidt, c.	4	1	1	7	1	2
Donovan, p.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	32	9	11	27	11	3

NEW YORK.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf.	4	1	0	3	0	0
Hemphill, rf.	4	2	1	3	0	0
Knight, ss.	5	2	2	5	1	1
Cree, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	2	6	1	0
Gardner, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Laporte, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, c.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Ford, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Fisher, p.	1	0	0	0	1	2
*Wolter	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Foster	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	37	6	10	24	7	2

*Batted for Ford in fifth inning.
†Batted for Fisher in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Mitchell. Home runs—Crawford, Knight. Hits—Off Ford, 7 in 4 innings; off Fisher, 4 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—T. Jones. Stolen bases—D. Jones, (2;) McIntyre, Moriarty, Daniels, (2;) Hemphill, Gardner. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 2; off Ford, 4; off Fisher, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 5; by Ford, 4; by Fisher, 1. Balk—Ford. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Egan.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—After an auspicious start against what looked to be one of "Wild Bill" Donovan's bad days, the New Yorks lost to-day's game through the blowing-up of the hitherto invincible Russell Ford. Score, 9 to 6. Ford was not very effective at any stage, but got by the first three periods without much damage. Donovan, pursuing a directly opposite course, got rid of all his bad baseball in the first inning and tightened up until his pals piled up a lead for him. Then, following his happy custom of saving his arm and throwing the burden of the battle on the shoulders of the fielders, Donovan offered easy straight balls and let the Yanks bat a little. Knight's home run was on a toss of this variety in the sixth, but whenever the bases were loaded, Bill would attend to business and put the side out.

Only one run would have tallied in the eighth had not Schmidt made a bad throw. In that inning Hemphill walked, Knight singled, Cree flied out, and Chase singled, scoring Hemphill. Schmidt tried to catch Chase stealing and heaved to centre field, letting Knight score from third base. Laporte singled and the next two were retired easily.

The Tigers played like tall-enders when the Yankees first tackled them. Schmidt was the chief offender, his specialty being lofty heaving. Donovan never put the ball within reach in his four tosses to Daniels. He went to second on Hemphill's single to Bush. He rushed for third on Knight's attempt to bunt. Knight failed to connect, but Moriarty ran in toward the plate. Schmidt chucked to third base without looking to see what the situation was, and Daniels kept right on home while Davy Jones was recovering the ball. Hemphill tarried at second while Knight was fanning, then romped home on Cree's stinger through short. Davy Jones tried for a play at the plate, on which Cree took second, scoring on Chase's smash down the third-base foul line. Gardner forced Chase, stole second, and was out stealing third.

The Tigers had Ford wobbling in the second, when Moriarty got free passage, stole second base, took third on Tom Jones's single to short centre, and scored on Ford's bad relay of Cree's throw-in.

Crawford opened the fourth with a lift to Hemphill. The real trouble started with Moriarty's single past Laporte. Bush singled and Tom Jones stalled, filling the bases. Ford then made a balk and Moriarty was allowed to score, according to the rules. Apparently this got Ford's nerve, for Schmidt singled, Donovan singled, Davy Jones walked, and Delehanty singled. The carnage was stayed a moment while McIntyre fled out, but it was only the momentary stillness which precedes a lightning bolt. Crawford fouled one, then sent the next so far it is not necessary to tell where. It seemed to clear the atmosphere as well as the bases, for Moriarty on his second try in the period rolled an easy one to Ford for the third out.

That was all for the Tigers. Fisher went into the box in the next inning and pitched a steady game. Only six Tigers got on bases during his régime and only three reached the second station.

Athletics Group Seven Runs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day by a score of 9 to 5. The visitors hit Powell hard in the fifth inning, making seven runs, after which Bailey was placed in the pitcher's box. Plank was not hit hard until the eighth inning. J. Harry Colliflower of Washington made his first appearance as an umpire. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
Oldring, cf.	5	2	2	1	0
Collins, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
Baker, 3b.	3	1	0	2	1
Davis, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Murphy, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	1	3	4
Thomas, c.	4	1	1	8	0
Plank, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Total.	35	9	9	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stone, lf.	5	2	3	2	0
Hartzell, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Wallace, ss.	3	1	0	3	4
N'nam, 1b.	3	0	0	9	2
Sch'zer, cf.	4	1	1	2	1
Griggs, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Tr'dale, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0
Stephens, c.	1	0	1	1	1
Powell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Allen,	2	0	1	2	6
*Criss	1	0	0	0	0
Bailey, p.	3	1	1	1	1
Total.	35	5	9	27	14

*Batted for Allen in ninth inning.
Errors—Thomas, Wallace, (2,) Truesdale.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0—9
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Oldring, Truesdale. Plank, Lord, Stone, Allen, Schweitzer. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Collins. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Double play—Barry and Davis. Passed ball—Stephens. Stolen base—Newnam. Wild pitch—Powell. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 1; off Plank, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Bailey, 2; by Plank, 7. Hits—Off Powell, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Bailey, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Colliflower.

White Sox Win from Senators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Gray's wildness, coupled with Payne's triple, scoring two runners in the fourth, won Chicago the opening game with Washington to-day, 5 to 2. White held the visitors to five hits, four of these coming in the third, when Washington counted two runs. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder, 2b.	3	0	1	3	5
Parent, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Meloan, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
D'gh'ty, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
T'nehill, ss.	2	2	1	1	7
Purtell, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Collins, 1b.	3	1	2	11	0
Payne, c.	4	0	1	6	0
White, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	5	6	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'fer, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
Killifer, 2b.	5	0	1	2	0
Elb'f'd, 3b.	4	0	0	2	8
McB'de, ss.	3	0	1	0	3
Conroy, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Gessler, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Ungl'b, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
Henry, c.	4	0	0	6	3
Gray, p.	3	1	1	0	0
*Milan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	5	24	15

*Batted for Gray in ninth inning.
Errors—Tannehill, McBride, Ungiaub.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	..—5
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Payne.

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MR. HAVENS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic Committee of Monroe County do well in presenting to their party the name of Congressman JAMES S. HAVENS as a candidate for the nomination for Governor this Fall. The more of such names the Democratic Convention has to select from the better.

Mr. HAVENS has the prestige of a notable victory last Spring. Not only did he carry his district by 6,000, as against a hostile majority of 10,000, but he bore himself in the contest in a manly and honorable fashion which convinced his fellow-citizens that he was a fit and safe representative. He indulged in no claptrap, and, in face of strong temptation, he entirely subordinated personal matters to political principle. He stood, of course, for political purity which Mr. ALDRIDGE, his opponent, had notoriously violated, but he stood also for the avowed aims of his party in National affairs. He proved himself an admirable speaker, gaining the attention and the respect of all classes. Apart from this matter of his extraordinary campaign, Mr. HAVENS is a lawyer of excellent standing, a man of high character, energetic, and trustworthy. Should the choice of his party in the State fall to him as its leader, he would make a candidate that all Democrats and independent citizens could heartily support.

SENATOR GORE'S CHARGES.

As the case now stands Senator GORE seems to have acted without due consideration in the testimony he gave as to Vice President SHERMAN being interested in certain contracts for the purchase of Indian lands. The allegation was confessedly hearsay, and not within the personal knowledge of Senator GORE. It was not definite, did not designate the nature of the alleged interest, its amount or the manner in which it was acquired. There was, in other words, nothing about it that would enable an investigating committee to verify it, and, in the absence of such verification, it would remain an injury to the accused and a wrong to the public.

We have no reason to assign any improper motives to Senator GORE, who has made an enviable reputation for good service in public life. But we think that in a matter of this sort he should have exercised greater care, and, unless he was prepared to go a good deal further, should not have gone so far. The office of the Vice President is a high one, the possible portal to the highest in the Nation, and the reputation of its incumbent should be respected until there is substantial ground for attacking it. Of course, the general matter with which Mr. GORE deals should have the most thorough investigation, but it is unfortunate in this particular case that there is no apparent way in which such investigation can be pursued. It will probably rest with the explicit denial of Mr. SHERMAN, and however generally that may be accepted, the disagreeable aspersion will remain.

THE INSURGENT LEADER.

The address of Senator CUMMINS at the Republican State Convention of Iowa is likely to extend his reputation as a National leader, especially in the East, where he is not so well known as he should be. Its marked features were its candor and moderation. There was a most unusual restraint in his references to his opponents, quite different from the vituperation which they have launched at him and his associates. There was no lack of vigor or definiteness in his statements, but he was respectful to others and throughout maintained his self-respect.

It is reported that the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee has intimated that he expects considerable support for Democratic candidates from the insurgents in districts where the regulars have won the nomination, and vice versa. From the tone of Mr. CUMMINS's address we should say that this expectation will not be realized so much by the insurgents as by the regulars. The Senator takes the strong ground that he and those working with him are sincere, consistent, and earnest Republicans, since they stand for the pledges of the party. In fact they aim at the control of the party in the near future, and they will not compromise their position by the support of Democratic candidates. Logically the Senator is right. He insists that not only was the Republican principle of duties based on difference in cost of production not applied to the monstrous Aldrich-Payne tariff, but that no attempt was made even to ascertain what that principle demanded. Here he and his associates are on perfectly firm ground from which it is safe to expect that they will steadily advance. They have already made great progress, and in the spirit they manifest there is guarantee that they will go far.

THE CONDEMNED TAXICABS.

The red tags reading "Condemned," affixed the other night with inviolable seals of the State of New York to the so-called "double rate" meters and unlighted meters of taxicabs drawn up before prominent hotels in this city, furnished visible evidence that Chief BRENNAN'S Inspectors have begun to enforce the new law. When a meter registers more than 60 cents for the first mile and more than 40 cents for each mile thereafter its number may be taken and a complaint entered at the Bureau of Inspection.

Mr. BRENNAN promises that all the cab meters will soon be inspected, and those that pass muster will bear the certifying seal of the city. Very few customers will care hereafter to submit to the extortions of taxicab drivers. They will be able to enforce their demands for a lighted meter at night, and for one that charges the legal rate.

HAROUN AL MAYOR.

There is a touch of the romantic and dramatic in Mayor GAYNOR'S visits to the Night Court and in like excursions made to enable him to see with his own eyes what is going on in the city over which he presides; but it is an element in his administration that will appeal to the popular heart and imagination, and not least in the matter of the police, which to most of us is wrapped in a curious mystery.

The particular laches for which the Mayor is just now calling the police to account is not, perhaps, the worst of their faults, but it is by no means unimportant. It is not so much the petty and needless arrests, of which the Mayor has recently been taking cognizance, that are serious. It is the essential stupidity, ignorance of duty, and lack of real efficiency which these denote. Such incidents are plainly the effect of lack of proper instruction, discipline, and training, and for these the superior officers are responsible. The material of which the police force is made up is neither very bad nor very good. It can be made one or the other by the way in which it is handled, and these occurrences show that the handling is in some regards extremely defective. They are due to qualities in the average patrolman that could readily be controlled or eliminated, and this result will certainly be promoted by the vigilant intervention of the Mayor.

Apart from the question of mistaken management of the police, there is an important consideration in the impression the conduct of the force makes upon the people of the city with whom they have chiefly to deal, classes that are in large part ignorant and relatively helpless. It is not well that these men, women, and children should come to regard the police as meddlesome, harsh, vexatious, and even persecuting. The police ought rather to be regarded as friends and protectors of all who behave themselves decently, representatives of the strength of the community, kindly and helpful to the orderly, firm and alert as to real wrongdoers, but just to all, and always strictly obedient to the letter and spirit of the law. That we believe to be the ideal that Mayor GAYNOR has in his mind, which he is trying to get realized.

SUBWAY ROUTES.

If anybody is in a fog about the subway situation, or is deafened by the rival shouters for subways strictly for the benefit of themselves and their neighborhoods, they can rely upon having the matter made clear for them if they will but read the letter by Mr. REA of the Pennsylvania Railway, printed in yesterday's TIMES. The sole interest of the company is to have its passengers accommodated. The Pennsylvania Railway is in no relation to the subway as builder, or operator, or competitor. Yet there is no single interest which compares with it in standing to lose or to gain indirectly by the correct solution of the subway problem. Its interests are identical with those of the traveling public, and its technical qualifications to have an opinion are inferior to none. It condemns the triborough route, approves the completion of the plans proposed for the interborough route before the triborough route was thought of, and does this without ifs or buts, and with a multiplicity of reasons which it would be a pity to spoil by condensation. Until this letter is answered it is a demonstrated calamity to proceed on any other plan than that advocated by Mr. REA.

The alleged mandate of the people at the polls is the sole imaginable answer to the arguments of the Pennsylvania Railway in support of the Mayor's position. As the triborough route was not on paper when the people voted it is impossible fairly to claim any popular mandate for this route. The popular mandate is limited to methods of financing and constructing and operating, and is not applicable to any one route. The subjects on which the people voted are not in dispute at this time. Conceivably the manner of construction and finance which the people voted for might be used in building the Interborough extensions, and the mandate be satisfied. But that is not the point at present. The popular mandate is being overworked in support of a manner of procedure which no majority can alter, or redeem from the facts which condemn it. The question of routes was never voted upon, and if the routes are wrong it matters nothing what else is right.

The facts are indisputable. An unjustified and unbridled prejudice is being relied upon in defense of a route which is incredibly bad. The immensity and unprofitable nature of the triborough route have been emphasized so often that at this time it will be useful to bring forward some other considerations which are as sure as the map. Mr. REA'S letter mentions that the triborough route affords no accommodation to the west side below Forty-second Street, where there is no subway at all. It is also worth notice that it parallels the Interborough where there is a surplus of transit accommodation, in the narrow point at the south end of Manhattan, and provides no accommodation there on the east side. Owners of a billion dollars worth of real estate have protested to the Commission that its plans add another route to the downtown west side where there are six north and south routes and afford no accommodation to a section which has only the elevated and the Belt Line horse cars. Surely the people never voted for such a misapplication of resources.

Perhaps the portion of the route for which the most popular support is claimed is that in the Bronx. It runs there through streets which exist only on the map, through land in strong hands which will reap exorbitant profits through the expenditure of tax money in a doubtful city speculation, and where there are unbuilt areas in convenient distance from existing subways. The city has undeveloped estates miles nearer the business centre and tapped by unutilized transportation facilities already constructed from public money. The city has put eggs enough in that basket. Not another mile should be built on any route unless the exemption of the taxpayers from all obligation forever is assured before the first shovelful of dirt can be stirred under contract. It is folly to claim any popular mandate for such absurdities. All disinterested professional advice is to the contrary. What engineers except the Commission's employés favor its proposals? Even if it were true that the popular mandate is involved—as it is not—it is not too late to have another mandate. With or without a mandate—new or old—the proposal is too bad for execution. It is risking nothing to prophesy that there is no rapid transit possible for construction according to existing plans. Known obstacles cannot be overcome, and there will arise others.

GOV. PATTERSON'S POSITION.

The pardoner of DUNCAN B. COOPER for the murder of Senator CARMACK, who has also pardoned fifty convicted murderers yearly during the three years' incumbency of his office, and has freed 956 criminals in that period, will this Fall present his case to his constituents as a candidate for Governor to succeed himself. He heads perhaps the most powerfully organized political machine in the United States. But on Thursday its forces were repulsed by the re-election on an independent ticket of the Judges who affirmed the conviction of COOPER.

Tennessee is still a rude State, a State of turmoil, of grudges, of feuds, of embittered hostilities, and of violent, passionate vindictiveness in politics. But its population is Anglo-Saxon to the core. The pure descendants of the early colonists of Virginia and Georgia maintain their respect for the majesty of law. Only in the Nashville district, where COOPER was tried, feeling ran high enough in the elections of Thursday to defeat for a re-election Mr. JEFFERSON MCCARN, the attorney who obtained the conviction of the COOPERS, father and son. Last April three of Tennessee's Supreme Court Judges charged Gov. PATTERSON with threatening them with forfeiture of their chances of re-election should the appeal of DUNCAN COOPER be rejected. PATTERSON controls the Democratic State Committee. He had favored a separate primary for Judges. Suddenly, before the Cooper decision was made public, he caused to be issued an order to the judiciary candidates to submit their names at a general primary in June, in which the Governor's faction would be powerful. This the Judges construed as an effort by Gov. PATTERSON

to invade and interfere with our solemn duties as Judges of the Supreme Court, to overawe that tribunal, and improperly influence its decision in a case pending before it.

In setting COOPER free this Governor usurped the judicial function, overruling the court with the statement that the murder was not proved, and delivering the murderer "because he was innocent." Of course that was no pardon, which would be only for a proved offense, but an arbitrary vindication and jail delivery. A cold, courageous, defiant, unscrupulous aspirant for power, his independent opponents in Tennessee have before them a stupendous undertaking to unseat him. But the victory of last Thursday is an earnest of their success.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

We hail the new age of chivalry which Young America ushers in. Earnestness, manliness, cleanliness of life, soundness of mind and body, and the making of great-hearted gentlemen are in the organization of the Boy Scouts. Lieut. Gen. R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL, the hero of Mafeking and the leader of this significant movement, has come to Canada with the intention of encouraging the organization of Boy Scouts from Halifax to Vancouver. Officers of the National Guard and inspirers of youth like ERNEST THOMPSON SETON have undertaken this work in the United States. But it is to be hoped that his mission may bring Gen. BADEN-POWELL across the border before his return to England.

Readers of Prof. WILLIAM JAMES'S article on "The Moral Equivalent of War," appearing in the August McClure's, can best appraise the spirit that animates the Army of Boy Scouts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Making More Trouble.

No matter in what direction our new Commissioner of Weights and Measures turns his eye he seems to find ancient though not venerable "trade customs" which permit the making of profits that involve deliberate deception that therefore must be called dishonest. His latest discovery is that goods in enormous amounts are imported that are falsely marked as to length or size by the foreign manufacturer. That manufacturer makes nothing by doing this, since the importer pays only for what he gets, and the Government, it is stated—not very convincingly—has lost nothing by the practice, since it has collected duties figured from correct measurements obligingly supplied for its use, but the purchasing public has gone on year after year buying short yards and feet at prices unabated for reason of the unsuspected shortages.

There is a law, it seems, which forbids the Custom House to pass undermarked goods, just as it does to pass those which are undervalued, but while there has been more or less persistent and successful efforts to prevent the one form of fraud, the other has been allowed to continue—a fact which throws some more, though not new, light on the identity of those whom "protection" has protected. Now, however, the lines have been suddenly tightened, and, to the very natural surprise and annoyance of the importers, they find themselves compelled to abandon a habit that had the sanction of age and the admirable characteristic of hurting nobody except their customers.

The amusing part of the situation is that but for their own absurd carelessness, even the customers could never have been hurt in this particular way. They were never under any compulsion whatever to accept less than twelve inches for a foot, three feet for a yard, or sixteen ounces for a pound, and they have done so only because they wouldn't take the trouble to verify the accuracy of the scales and measures by which—for them—prices were determined.

Commissioner DRISCOLL expresses a yearning to enter yet another field of investigation—to look into the relations that exist between actual and asserted quality! He thinks, for instance, that when a piece of cloth is sold as "all wool and a yard wide," it is as important that the one statement should be true as the other, and he has his doubts whether the public gets what it pays for much oftener than it gets as much as it pays for. That seems reasonable enough, from some points of view, but perhaps it would be well, for the present, at least, for a Commissioner of Weights and Measures to keep his activities within his official title. That will give him enough for one man to do.

Smoking and Meddling.

A form of tactlessness that seems to be peculiar to the sex so often credited—on rather dubious grounds—with possessing more than its share of that precious quality is well illustrated by the efforts which certain well-intentioned women are now making to persuade another to stop smoking cigarettes.

Of course the well-intentioned ones have the best of rights to their own opinion as to the propriety of this indulgence, and as good is their right to refrain from it themselves. They are quite free, also, to express in a general and impersonal way their views on smoking by women, and when anybody asks for their advice on the subject they should give it. But to pick out one woman who smokes—or who is said to smoke—and to make publicly an organized and concerted attack on her, with mingled exhortations and condemnations, simply because she has a distinguished father, is both outrageous and impudent.

By no possibility can this course do anything except cause resentment in the mind of its victim, and it is more likely to increase than to decrease the number of feminine smokers. That, on the whole, would be a pity, for, though the impropriety of smoking by women is a mere matter of convention and geography—unless some doctors are right in saying that it is a little more apt to injure their health than it is to hurt men—a considerable majority of the better people in this country view the practice with disfavor. People with sense, however, do not deny the right of women to smoke if they choose—do not pretend that it is immoral or wrong. They only feel that it is somehow incompatible with their ideals and standards of feminine delicacy and cleanliness. So they exert a silent pressure that is usually effective. When it isn't they do not have hysterics and they do not make themselves vastly more offensive to everybody by meddling officiousness than is the woman who smokes to anybody.

"Coasting" Sixty Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You write "coasting is an absurdity." Maybe so. A large book would not contain all the absurdities of our language, which are sanctioned by usage.

Along the border line of New York and Connecticut sixty years ago or more "coasting" had a meaning of its own. "Sliding down hill" was generally in a traveled road, or in a path made for the purpose; but after rains, when the snow had become hard and smooth, we used to slide in the fields, and that kind of sliding the boys called "coasting." Sliding elsewhere was plain "sliding down hill." Whether it was "coasting" because we "sailed swiftly like a coaster," or because it was hard to keep an "even keel," or because we were liable to "turn turtle" deponent saith not. T.

New York, Aug. 4, 1910.

Advice Concerning Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A long-suffering, tired-out people want and demand a rest from "Rooseveltism," root and branch. If there is a scarcity of other news items please cut down the size of your paper. If you are such an admirer of Teddy please keep the fact in your home circle and give your readers something new. LEGION.

New York, Aug. 4, 1910.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I pass Washington Square, Battery Park and other parks I am reminded of the old German saying: "Den Bock zum Gaertner machen" ("Appoint the goat gardener"). To permit such destruction of public property as is seen here is a bad way of educating the people, young and old, to good citizenship.

New York, Aug. 4, 1910. THEODOR AUB.

THE "TRUMPET MEDIUM."

Amazing Trickery of Those Who Produce Voices from the Dead.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an existing evil which does a great deal of harm, and when carried to excess often unbalance the mind. I have reference to clairvoyants, mediums, and fortune tellers of various kinds who prey upon the innocent and wax fat on the proceeds. They are very numerous and practice their wiles under many different and alluring titles. It would be a difficult undertaking even to attempt to classify them by their respective titles in their vocation. But the one I particularly refer to is the so-called "Trumpet Medium."

When the seance begins all the lights in the room are extinguished, heavy curtains are drawn across the windows and doors, excluding even the faintest glimmer of light, the people are requested to keep very quiet, as the "spirit controls" often have very faint voices, and naturally the audience, either through fear or out of curiosity at what is to be demonstrated to them, remain perfectly quiet.

The trumpet medium has as her confederate both men and women who are ventriloquists. Apparently the trumpet used is a simple horn such as may be bought for a dime on any New Year's Eve. But upon close investigation it will be found to be a telescope horn, which will permit of being drawn out several feet, and even yards, if necessary, so that the trickster may deliver the supposed messages from those who have departed this life to those who anxiously listen for words of comfort and hope from the beyond. These tricks are perpetrated so cleverly that the innocent audience actually believe that they receive messages from the spirit world.

The female confederates who assist the medium are so skillful in disguising their voices as to imitate the tender voice of an infant, whose pure childish prattle could only be understood by mothers. Again, she even imitates the sound of the child kissing the mother, and her messages run along in this lingo: "Ma-ma, I am so happy! I am progressing! I am watching over you! I love you! Good-bye!"

If there is a mother in the audience who has lost her child she will be deceived into believing these messages, all of which would appeal to the average mother, daughter or sister.

The male confederates work their tricks by representing the male relatives—fathers, brothers, uncles, &c. As the seance progresses the male "fakir" has the audacity to deliver messages from a big Indian Chief, from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Tennyson, or Elisha, the Prophet. Sometimes a very small amount of phosphorus is used to produce a ghastly, phosphoric light as one might produce by rubbing the fingers over sulphur matches and then rubbing the hands together. Then the unsophisticated, or, as the guides call them, the "first nighters" or "first timers," begin to quail with fear.

Upon investigation I learned that all of these seance mediums have "cappers." They bring in the different converts and their names and occupations are told to the medium, also any other information that will assist in more cleverly working their trickery.

When the newcomers hear their names revealed by the medium, it is to them most mysterious. However, they go away rejoicing that they were called by name and received a message from the dead. If one should desire more knowledge from these hidden depths of deceit and trickery, the medium will say that there is nothing more that evening, and request the searcher for more knowledge to come to another seance some other evening. Naturally that means more money for these "charlatans" and "crooks."

There are several hundred of these workers of evil in this city, from those practicing among the lower classes to those who are consulted by the higher classes.

New York, Aug. 4, 1910. S. P. RANDEL.

GERMAN MANUFACTURERS.

Are We Aiding Them Without Any Favors In Return?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have all admired the wonderful advancement that Germany has undergone under the present Emperor's regime. All branches of scientific and technical education have been brought to a high degree of excellence, and the practical application of principles to the various industries and to farming has borne good fruits. German industries are in a flourishing condition, and Germany's soil now produces more than any other tilled land, excepting, perhaps, that of China or England.

With all due respect for the conservative German manufacturers, who still maintain the best tradition, we are forced to note the appearance of a new class that has lately sprung up, a class which seeks to attain results by keen application and keen economy, but is even keener in the pursuit of a dollar than any class of American merchants ever were. One peculiarity of the German manufacturer of this class is that, no matter what his income may be, or how large his profits, he does not think to treat his employes as generously as does the American manufacturer; indeed, the wages for men in even the higher professions are kept at the lowest possible point.

We are now brought face to face with the statement voiced abroad semi-officially that it would be impossible to have a German-American exhibition in the City of Berlin, either in the present year or in 1911; but nevertheless we hear that a number of German manufacturers are getting together their wares for the purpose of making a German exhibition in the City of New York during the Winter of 1910 and the Spring of 1911. This makes us think of the time when German and American engineers held their great congress in this country, some ten years ago, and works of the nature they were peculiarly interested in, in New York, Pittsburg, and elsewhere, were freely shown to both the English and other foreign visitors, including, of course, the Germans. When the Germans visited England they were also shown every part of the many great and important works in England. But, strange to say, when the American and English engineers, in their turn, visited Germany, much criticism was aroused that, though they were entertained continually with magnificent receptions and luncheons in the offices of the companies, they rarely received any invitation to visit and inspect the works which they had come over expressly to see. In fact, they were sadly disappointed that the Germans, who had been so receptive while in the United States and England, proved so unresponsive in their own land.

During the St. Louis Exhibition four thousand German officials of universities and great industrial undertakings were sent to this country to examine in detail not only the various parts of the exhibition, but every hotel and commercial house they visited. We now learn further that one of the great commercial schools in Cologne is purposing to send fifty or one hundred of its students to study the United States industrially, and to accomplish this they must visit all the great works in this country.

In view of the non-responsiveness of the Germans when such bodies from other lands visited Germany, is it well for American business men and manufacturers here to sell their birthright for not even the Biblical mess of pottage? Not only is Germany carrying on this system of international study, but Japan, copying Germany, is sending people here to report everything new; and on every trip they gather material which is mailed daily to Japan, where it is sorted, classified, and turned over to the various professions which will be most benefited by the knowledge.

We have long shown a friendly spirit to these two great industrial nations, but is it not time to call a halt, now that we have found out that they are looking only to their own interests, with no intention of reciprocating, and with an eye only to getting the most intensive results for their own benefit?

New York, Aug. 4, 1910. HELIOS.

Fractional Coins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the 2½-cent pieces, permit me to say that even that would not help everybody, as you can never get change if you buy a penny's worth and you have only a coin of 2½ cents.

I should say the Treasury Department ought to give cut ½-cent pieces as is done in Austria, where one heller equals one-half of a kreutzer.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1910. S. NEUMANN.

PUREST MILK FOR BABIES.

Commissioner Lederle Approves Pasteurized Form as Efficient.

Health Commissioner Lederle, in the midst of the special effort this month to save the babies, has put the stamp of the Health Department's approval on pasteurized milk as an efficient agency in the work. In instructions to mothers, just issued, Commissioner Lederle strongly advises that they use only certified or guaranteed milk or bottled pasteurized milk.

As pasteurized milk is the cleanest and purest form in which the fluid is sold, Commissioner Lederle points out that it can very readily be contaminated by contact with unsterilized cans, dippers, and other utensils. He suggests, therefore, that it be bought wherever possible only in bottles or else be boiled before being given to infants. Commissioner Lederle says it is impossible to get absolutely pure raw milk, and therefore suggests the use of pasteurized milk which has been put in bottles as soon as the process is completed and kept there, securely stoppled, until served. As some are accustomed, however, to buy their milk from stores or dairies where it is dipped from cans, Commissioner Lederle urges such mothers to be sure to boil the milk, whether sterilized or not, before using.

Commissioner Lederle said yesterday:

"I hope the time will come when there shall be a milk for children which shall answer all requirements—a pure raw milk if it is possible to obtain it—and in any event as good a milk as possible, and then to pasteurize it."

ALASKAN CONSERVATION.

Jacob Schiff's Attack on the Policy of the Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be wished that those rabid conservationists who have allowed their radicalism to override their common sense and have insisted not upon husbanding our resources but upon locking them up, could read and digest the interview with Mr. Schiff given in your issue of Aug. 1. Of course, since Mr. Schiff is a noted financier and a successful business man, no muckraker would allow his opinion to be so valuable as that of some stenographer who violates the confidence of the superior who employed him. There are left, however, even now a few old-fashioned citizens who believe first in the conservation of American ideals of justice and judgment and righteousness between man and man and government and people. We had been taught to feel that the pioneers who opened up and developed one territory after another in this great country were men of whom the Nation might well be proud. We grieved for their hardships and rejoiced that their descendants had reaped the fruit of their labors and trials.

When we came to consider Alaska we could not fail to experience a sense of shame at the way in which Congress had consistently neglected to safeguard the interests of its inhabitants. We always hoped that a Government which so prided itself upon a square deal, might in time bestow upon the inhabitants at least a tithe of the favors which have been lavished with such prodigality upon other sections.

How many millions of the people's money has Congress bestowed to improve waterways, develope harbors, and erect such public buildings as should minister to the pride of towns and cities. But a short time ago by a single item of a single bill a tax of $20,000,000, (and the President had advised that it should be $30,000,000,) was imposed solely to irrigate the farms of a single section of the country, and thereby benefit that section alone.

Alaska asks for no such bounty. Her frightful Winters make it well nigh impossible for ordinary farmers to secure a competence, but she possesses mineral treasures whose exploitation would bring prosperity to thousands of toilers. The Government cannot undertake the business of mining coal, the Alaskans themselves are too poor. But capitalists are only waiting to have our Government do what other civilized Governments are delighted to do—allow them to develop the country by means of such concessions as would be profitable both for themselves, who run all the risks, and the Alaskans, who would receive half the benefits. A few weeks ago 3,000 tons of coal were imported from Japan; to-day, as Mr. Schiff has pointed out, people near the great Bering coal field are paying from $10 to $14 a ton for the only coal obtainable—that imported from British Columbia. Had the Government followed the example of earlier days before the iron of Radicalism had entered into the soul of the Progressive Party, and opened the enormous coal fields to patent, the railway already surveyed might have been completed and people could be purchasing coal at $1.75 a ton plus the cost of a short haul. Is it any wonder that Mr. Schiff should style this Governmental action "inconceivable"? What would Cummins and La Follette and the voters of Minnesota and the Dakotas say if Eastern coal barons should advance the price of their commodity 500 per cent.? Pinchot lately assured us publicly that he was in favor of justice for the "plain people." Are Alaskans not "plain" enough to receive his indorsement?

But take it for granted that Schiff is too rich and too successful for the testimony to be admitted, in these days of muckraking, we have the word of Bishop Rowe of Alaska. He has traveled on foot nearly 22,000 miles in that country, and may be supposed to understand the conditions of the inhabitants. In a most interesting interview, published a few months ago in The Tribune, he says bluntly that if Garfield had had his way a wall might as well have been built around Alaska, and that what the country needs is development of its resources, precisely as Schiff and all other unbiased observers declare. It used to be said of an old New York physician that he would rather treat his patients by the book and have them die than that they should be cured in unauthorized ways. Can it be that the Government prefers to have the Alaskans run the risk of starving rather than enjoy the fruits of prosperity by means which would enable some hated corporation to prosper at the same time? JUNIUS.

New York, Aug. 4, 1910.

Iowa and the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spectacle of the citizens of Iowa jeering the presentation of the portrait of the President of all the people must be deplored, if not scathingly denounced. Regardless of the issue presented by the two factions represented in this convention, I had always considered Senator Cummins of Iowa as one of our able statesmen, and if ever an opportunity presented itself to a man of his attainments to rise above the mediocrity of a situation so contemptible as this insult to the President of the United States it was presented to the Senator as he stood upon the platform and witnessed this demonstration. Had he been the well-developed statesman that I had supposed him to be, a single word, addressed to that jeering crowd, commanding courteous respect for Mr. Taft if nothing more, would have made him deservedly the exponent of all that is best in the American politician, using that word in its broadest sense.

LOUIS F. DODD.

New York, Aug. 4, 1910.

FAME.

One woman is a mimic rare,
One writes impassioned lines,
And one, an ultra-Suffragette,
Pays quite inordinate fines.

One banks upon her pulchritude,
Or prides in stunning gown,
Another influential is,
As wealthiest maid in town.

Here's one who names remotest stars,
This one has heavenly voice,
An artist this, of daintiest skill,
And chisels marble choice.

Each is endowed with different gift,
Yet in the Nation's eye
One lady has eclipsed them all—
Aunt Della, who makes PIE!

ELLA A. FANNING.

WIN SCHOLARSHIPS IN ACADEMY AT ROME

New York and Philadelphia Boys Take Prizes in Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.

THREE YEARS STUDY ABROAD

They Will Live at the Villa Miraflore at the Expense of the American Academy.

The three winners of the annual competitive prizes offered by the American Academy at Rome were announced yesterday, and two New York and one Philadelphia boy will be enabled to continue their studies in Rome for the next three years without cost to themselves. The prize in architecture was won by William Haviland Smythe of New York, in sculpture by Albin Polasek of Philadelphia, and in painting by Henry Lawrence Wolfe of New York.

Under the rules of the institution the recipients of these scholarships become pensioners of the Academy. They will leave in September for Italy and will live at the Villa Miraflore in Rome for three years, where they will work under the supervision of Frederick Crowninshield, the resident director.

Richard Haviland Smythe was born in Brooklyn, and is a graduate of the Polytechnic Preparatory. He is also a graduate of Columbia University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and followed the course in architecture.

In the present competition the problem given to forty-seven competitors in the architectural division was a proposed government building on the Mall in Washington for a Bureau of Fine Arts.

The jury was composed of Breck Trowbridge, John M. Carrere, William R. Mead, A. A. Weinman, and Francis C. Jones.

Albin Polasek was born in Frenstat, Moravia, of Bohemian parents. He came to the United States in 1901 and has studied art at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He has received during his five years of study the Edmund Stewardson prize in sculpture, the McClellan prize in anatomy, the Grifly prize in composition, and the Cresson traveling scholarships in 1907, 1908, and 1909.

The tests for the sculptors were studies in anatomy and drawing single figures and a large decorative panel in relief. The jury consisted of Herbert Adams, A. A. Weinman, Charles Keck, Breck Trowbridge, and C. Y. Turner.

Henry Lawrence Wolfe was born in New York City, received a High School education, and has studied two years under Chase and Beckwith at the New York School of Art, and four years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he received three prizes in composition and the Cresson traveling scholarship in 1908.

The problems upon which the painters were judged consisted of decorative panels. Mr. Wolfe was chosen from fifteen painters by a jury consisting of H. Siddons Mowbray, Charles Breck, Francis C. Jones, Breck Trowbridge, and A. A. Weinman.

The Academy of Rome was founded by the late Charles F. McKim, and is modeled after the French Academy in Rome. Among those who have contributed large sums to its foundation are J. P. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, and Harvard University.

The President of the Academy, William R. Mead, is at present in Europe, and will visit the Academy in September with Mr. Millet, one of the Executive Committee. By the will of the late Mrs. Hylands a magnificent property, the Villa Aurelia, with its beautiful gardens overlooking the City of Rome, was bequeathed to the Academy.

MANY CHURCH CHANGES.

New Edifices Under Way and Old Ones to be Sold in Manhattan.

Church people, Protestant and Catholic, in Manhattan, are preparing for a busy Fall. Some properties are being rebuilt, and the money to be expended will foot up many millions. Some fine churches will be built.

New projects include a railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be on Lexington Avenue; St. Jean the Baptiste Roman Catholic Church, in Seventy-sixth Street, land for which has been bought; new Roman Catholic churches at Lowerre and Highbridge, the former to cost $50,000; a morning chapel for St. George's Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square; a Dix Memorial Chapel for Trinity Church, a new Intercession Chapel for Trinity, a new St. Thomas Church in Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, to cost $600,000, and the Free Synagogue, in Sixty-eighth Street, near Central Park West.

Churches that may be sold include St. Clement's, du Esprit, and the Redeemer, Episcopal, the first of which has been condemned; the West Presbyterian, opposite the new Public Library; All Souls' Unitarian, in Fourth Avenue, and the Central and Riverside Baptist Churches, in Forty-second Street and in upper Amsterdam Avenue. If these are sold, all will rebuild. The sales indicate no failure of the work, simply its readjustment. The Central and Riverside Drive Churches may consolidate and erect a very fine edifice.

Constructions now nearing completion and expecting soon to open include the choir and crossing of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Union Theological Seminary, Deaconess House and School, St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, in Harlem, and new Roman Catholic churches of Our Lady of Mercy, Bedford Avenue, and St. Paul's, in East 117th Street.

The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which sold its site for $600,000, expects to announce its new site within a month. It will erect a very handsome structure. Discussion of the future of Calvary Episcopal Church is going on, as is that of the Collegiate Baptist Church.

RESERVE CREDITORS IN COURT

Lawyers Object to Disallowance of Claims of Foreign Policy Holders.

There was a melancholy sort of hearing yesterday before Judge Ward in the United States Circuit Court when counsel for creditors of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company appeared to contest the report of the Special Master, Edward S. Rapello, who was appointed in connection with the receivership to pass on claims against the company. The report of the Special Master finds that the assets of the Mutual Reserve are only equal to meeting 50 or 60 per cent. of the existing death claims, and that nothing will remain for the policy holders who have not yet had the good fortune to die.

Lawyers representing fifteen or twenty creditors, principally French and Spanish policy holders or beneficiaries of policies issued in those countries, objected to the disallowance of many of these claims on the ground that the assets in those countries were sufficient to meet them. The French policy holders, represented by Royal Victor of Sullivan & Cromwell, declared that the treaty rights of the citizens of that country, at least, gave them the same standing in our courts as our own citizens, and that there was in France in various kinds of required deposits sufficient money to meet the accrued death claims there.

He said, however, that the terms under which part of this money had been deposited as a guarantee fund were such it was likely to be used to discharge the company's reserve liability to living policy holders. Judge Ward took the papers.

SIMMONS FUNERAL SET FOR TO-MORROW

Services to Be Held in St. Thomas's Church at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

COMMERCE BOARD HONORS

100 Members Appointed to Represent It—Career as a Financier and How His Associates Regarded Him.

The body of J. Edward Simmons, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Fourth National Bank and the New York Clearing House, was brought to this city yesterday and taken to the Simmons city residence, at 28 West Fifty-second Street. As told in late editions of yesterday's TIMES, Mr. Simmons died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his Summer home, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. The funeral will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, is in charge of the arrangements. Burial will be at Woodlawn.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, called at noon yesterday, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of Mr. Simmons, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee learns with profound grief of the death of President Simmons and instructs the Chairman to appoint a committee to represent the Chamber at the funeral and to prepare resolutions to present to the Chamber at the first Fall meeting, to be held Oct. 6, and it is the sense of this committee that this meeting should be especially devoted to a memorial of Mr. Simmons's eminent public services and exalted character.

A committee of 100 members of the Chamber of Commerce, composed of Mr. Simmons's friends and the most prominent business men of this city, was appointed to attend the funeral. The following are the members of the committee:

John Claflin, J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, James G. Cannon, Elbert H. Gary, A. Barton Hepburn, Henry Hentz, Brayton Ives, Augustus D. Juilliard, Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, John Arbuckle, Otto T. Bannard, Charles D. Barry, August Belmont, John A. Bensel, Nicholas Murray Butler, Vernon H. Brown, Henry W. Cannon, Henry Clews, Charles H. Chadwick, Joseph H. Choate, R. Fulton Cutting, George B. Cortelyou, Edwin W. Coggeshall, Eugene Delano, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Butler Duncan, Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Demorest, John R. Dunlap, George W. Ely, Francis L. Eames, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles S. Fairchild, Stuyvesant Fish, Pliny Fisk, Robert M. Gallaway, George J. Gould, Charles T. Gwynne, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas H. Hubbard, A. Foster Higgins, Charles Hathaway, McDougall Hawkes, Anson W. Hard, Henry R. Ickelheimer, George E. Ide, George J. Jackson, Arthur Curtiss James, Joseph French Johnson, Darwin P. Kingsley, Clarence H. Kelsey, Rudolph Keppler, Woodbury Langdon, William Lummis, Charles Lanier, William McCarroll, Thomas H. McKittrick, Henry M. MacCracken, Gates W. McGarrah, T. Frank Manville, William A. Nash, D. H. Outerbridge, Eben E. Olcott, Edward D. Page, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Sereno S. Pratt, William H. Porter, Horace Porter, Anton A. Raven, Welding Ring, Thomas F. Ryan, Henry M. Randell, Robert A. C. Smith, William Sloane, Valentine P. Snyder, John A. Sleicher, Edward C. Simmons, James Speyer, Isidor Straus, Isaac N. Seligman, John J. Sinclair, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles A. Shaw, William Sherer, Charles A. Schieren, Howard C. Smith, George F. Seward, John T. Terry, Henry R. Towne, Charles A. Peabody, Ranson H. Thomas, James Talcott, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frank A. Vanderlip, Samuel Woolverton, Joseph Morris Ward, and Frederick C. Wagner.

Mr. Simmons's Career.

There have been few men of prominence in the financial world who had a more varied participation in public affairs than Joseph Edward Simmons. He was one of those who prove themselves so useful to the community that their associates will not allow them to retire, whatever their personal inclination may be, and keep them in harness until the end. Twenty-five years ago, having provided himself with sufficient of this world's goods to live in comfort the rest of his term, Mr. Simmons announced his retirement. The New York Stock Exchange was responsible for making him reconsider, and since then the Fourth National Bank and the New York Clearing House have seen to it that his services were not lost to the business world.

He was born in Troy, this State, on Sept. 9, 1841. His father was an influential citizen of Troy and a wealthy merchant as riches went in those days, and he son, after graduating from Williams College in the class of 1863 and from the Albany Law School two years later, came to New York to practice law. In 1867, by reason of connections established during his legal work, he was invited into the banking firm of Grant & Co., where he remained until 1872, when delicate health forced his temporary retirement. Mr. Simmons spent a year in the South, and in 1874 came back to the Street, where for a number of years he engaged himself actively.

In the early eighties he decided that he might well retire and enjoy some of the fruits of his toil, but hardly had he come to this decision when the Marine Bank failure and the suspension of Grant & Ward came along and threw everything into a turmoil. Among other developments of that panic was the failure of Fish & Hatch, one of whose partners, A. S. Hatch, was President of the New York Stock Exchange. This made it necessary to get another for the Presidency of that institution, and the Governors unanimously chose Mr. Simmons.

Thrice Stock Exchange President.

At first he refused the offer, notwithstanding the honor that attended it, but eventually was prevailed upon to accept, and for three terms, only declining a fourth election on the basis that he was this time determined to retire. Then came a period of rest and comfort while Mr. Simmons and his family spent a couple of years abroad; but in 1888 on his return to this country Directors of the Fourth National Bank insisted that he should take its Presidency, and he again allowed himself to be persuaded. Thereafter until his death, for twenty-two years, Mr. Simmons headed the Fourth National Bank. His work naturally brought him into prominence in the New York Clearing House, and with such men as George F. Baker, James T. Woodward, and A. Barton Hepburn he was a mainstay of that institution.

Public affairs also made their demands on Mr. Simmons. He had been a member of the Board of Education under appointment by Mayor Grace in 1881 and was one of the warmest friends of Samuel J. Tilden. From time to time efforts were made to get Mr. Simmons to run for Mayor, but he always refused, choosing to work in the ranks so far as political life was concerned. He did work.

In the campaign of Abram S. Hewitt for the Mayoralty Mr. Simmons made his personality felt, and in both the Cleveland campaigns he was an active factor on the Democratic side. In recent years Mr. Simmons consented to serve as President of the State Board of Water Supply, which has the supervision of the Catskill aqueduct, and, as may be supposed, served his term as President of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a trustee or Director of many financial institutions and a member of many clubs.

Mr. Simmons married in 1866 Julia Greer, daughter of George Greer of New York. He leaves two children, Joseph Ferris Simmons and Mrs. John P. Tilden.

"Love Among the Lions" Staged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 5.—Winchell Smith's farcical romance, "Love Among the Lions," dramatized from Anstey's novel, was produced at the Lyceum Theatre here to-night by Charles Frohman. A. E. Matthews, who assumed the leading rôle, made his American début and was warmly received. Jane Oaker, May Blaney, John E. Miltern, Ernest Stallard, and Clarence Handyside are also in the cast. The play will go to the Garrick Theatre, New York, Monday night.

More Money for the King Family.

THE TIMES received yesterday $1 from "O. M. F." and $1 from a "Veteran of 61-65," for James F. King, the boxmaker, who, with his family, was starving in the streets.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Edward T. Potter has gone to Harrison, N. Y., for a few days, after which she will visit Bar Harbor for a week before returning to The Cedars, her place at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., will sail to-day on the Baltic and will remain abroad until late in the Fall. J. Pierpont Morgan has returned to town from a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman at Mount Kisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Strong have gone to Port Henry on Lake Champlain. They will remain until late in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Wynne Ffoulkes (Miss Anabel Latimer) of Philadelphia are being congratulated on the birth of twin daughters last week at Narragansett Pier, where they are passing the Summer.

Mr. George Griswold Haven, Jr., has gone to Ridgefield, Conn., where he will remain a month.

Hildreth K. Bloodgood came to New York yesterday from New Marlborough, Mass. His son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Macy Willets, who have been automobiling on the North Shore and in the White Mountains, returned to New Marlborough yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Newcomb, who spent the early part of the Summer in the Berkshires, are at Manchester, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell will leave Cooperstown for the Adirondacks on Aug. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ivins and the Misses Ivins have gone to Earlscourt, their country home at Narragansett Pier, where they will be for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, who are at Judah Point, Saugatuck, Conn., will go abroad on Sept. 1, returning in November.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis left Watch Hill, R. I., yesterday for Bar Harbor, where they will spend a fortnight.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Hecta F. Nelson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wolfred Nelson of 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, to Atherton H. Harlan, son of the late Dr. Savage Harlan of Philadelphia. Mr. Harlan lives at the Knollwood Club, White Plains.

Touring In Automobiles

New Yorkers Registered at Many Popular Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 5.—New York arrivals by auto to-day were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rudolph and son of New York, (Moor;) Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt of New York. (Packard.)

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 5.—Auto parties from New York arriving at the Equinox House to-day were Mrs. A. M. Booth, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, Miss L. Feely, (Locomobile;) Mr. and Mrs. George Achenbach, Miss Achenbach, and Miss Brinkman, (Stevens-Duryea;) Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cohn, Henry and L. A. Motte Cohn, (Simplex;) Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Olin, (Stevens-Duryea;) Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Kennelly and Miss Margaret Kennelly, (Mercedes;) Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Winslow, Miss Margaret Winslow, (Stevens-Duryea;) Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rising, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Seymour. (Marmon.)

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Automobile arrivals at the Grand Union Hotel: Mrs. Pratyman, C. R. Pratyman, (Pierce Arrow;) Mr. and Mrs. John Bain, Miss Olive Bain, Miss Marjorie Bain, (Peerless.)

At the United States Hotel.—Mrs. Mary B. Norton, William J. Norton, J. Elsworth Loope, Brooklyn to Sartoga, (Duryea Stevens;) Mr. and Mrs. H. Dryboas, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brookes, J. Ellis Joseph, New York to Saratoga, (Speedwell;) T. R. Cutler and wife, Shorten Rankin, C. Johnson, Miss Alberta Rankin, Brooklyn to Saratoga, (Packard;) Philip Campbell, Mrs. J. C. E. Holey, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, R. E. Meyers, Brooklyn to Saratoga, (Speedwell;) Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gately, Mr. Johnson and wife, P. R. Peters and wife, New York to Saratoga, (Peerless;) Raymond Simelterre, C. H. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. Seth A. Borden, New York to Saratoga, (Chadwick;) P. A. Dorland, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Aldridge, Miss Eloise Cite, Brooklyn to Saratoga, (Franklin;) E. O. Thornton, William Schwendock and wife, Mrs. D. Willis, Brooklyn to Saratoga, (Pope-Hartford;) Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spraley, Miss Ellen Bergen, New York to Saratoga, (Packard;) C. J. Walsh, E. C. Cundy, O. W. Sherman, P. A. Lovelock, Brooklyn to Saratoga, (Thomas;) Mr. and Mrs. Leon Levy, Miss Helen Lenz, Dr. and Mrs. H. Frank, Harriet Levy, New York to Saratoga, (Stoddard-Dayton;) Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Binkley, Master J. F. Binkley, Brooklyn to Saratoga, (Buick;) Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Fox, N. Raymond Fox, New York to Saratoga, (Buick.)

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—Automobile arrivals at the Curtis House to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Dodson and Miss Welles of New York, (Pierce Aarrow;) Charlston Simmons of New York, (Hudson,) and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Cook, Harry Cook, and Miss Josephine Rowe, (Chadwick.)

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Auto parties arriving at the Allyn House today were J. A. Eckers and family, New York to Boston, (Peerless;) H. Brown and wife, Brooklyn to White Mountains, (Packard;) R. E. Hayes and daughter, New York to Berkshires, (Autocar;) G. A Lbwell and wife, New York to Philadelphia, (Oldsmobile;) Joseph Champs and wife, New York to Cleveland, Ohio, (Pierce Arrow;) Mr. Brower and family, New York to Boston, (Packard;) C. W. Briggs and family, New York to Boston, (Chalmers Detroit;) Dr. C. Miller and wife, New York to Dayton, Ohio, (Mitchell;) J. Banard and wife, New York to Pittsfield, (White Steamer;) Miss Ruth Smith and Miss E. Smith, New York to Boston, (Maxwell;) J. E. Kimball and family, New York to Boston, (Stevens-Duryea;) W. W. Taylor and wife, New York to the Berkshires, (Peerless;) W. C. Howard and wife, New York to Boston, (Thomas Flier,) and Mr. Wills and family, New York to White Mountains, (Packard.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Automobile parties arriving to-day at the Ten Eyck were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hoadly, Miss Gladys Hoadly, and William H. Nelson. (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. L. Warner and W. Warner. (Maxwell,) and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Giffoleon, (Franklin.)

NOTED EVANGELIST TO WED.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman Marries Miss M. C. Moulton of Boston on Aug. 30.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—The marriage of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the noted Evangelist, and Miss Mabel Cornelia Moulton of this city will take place at the home of the bride's mother in Elmwood, near Providence, on Aug. 30. President Moulton of the Providence City Council is a brother of the bride-to-be.

The honeymoon will be passed at Jamaica, L. I., where the couple will stay previous to starting on a world tour of Evangelistic work.

WILL REVIVE 'BOHEMIAN GIRL'

Milton and Sargeant Aborn Plan Big Production of Balfe's Opera.

Milton and Sargeant Aborn, who for years have had several popular-priced English opera companies touring the country, have decided during the coming season to make an elaborate revival of Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl." The Messrs. Aborn have just signed contracts with Henry Russell to present this opera for two weeks at the Boston Opera House commencing Sept. 19, and after the Boston engagement Brooklyn and several other cities will be visited before the production is sent to New York.

Edward P. Temple, formerly stage director of the Hippodrome, has been engaged to stage the opera. The ordinary version will not be followed. Instead the Aborns have decided to use the version which Balfe made for Paris.

The Messrs. Aborn promise a strong cast, a chorus and ballet of 150, while twenty horses will be used in the finale of the first act.

Pinero Unable to Lecture Here.

Charles Frohman received a letter yesterday from Arthur Wing Pinero, the English playwright, in which the latter said it would be impossible for him to undertake a series of lectures in America next season. He added that he has his thinking cap on for a play for Miss Ethel Barrymore.

GOV. FORT VISITS SPRING LAKE SHOW

Andrew Morison's Sonia Proves Her Superiority in Saddle Classes at Sea Girt.

RECORD CROWD ON HAND

Smartly Dressed Women Throng the Grand Stand and Clubhouse Veranda.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 5.—Under unflecked skies and invigorating breezes the high-water mark in the history of the Spring Lake Horse Show was reached today. There was a record breaking attendance of the smart set from all resorts from Rumson Road to Bay Head, and by 3 o'clock this afternoon there was not a vacant chair in the grand stand, and the broad varendas of the club presented an animated appearance with its smartly dressed women and horsey men. The event of the afternoon was the entrance of Gov. John Franklin Fort and the members of his military family. A fanfare of buglers announced the arrival of the Executive, who had a large personal escort of cavalry of the National Guard.

There was a large array of military men on the stands who had gathered to witness the contest of the military charger class. Among the prominent military men present were Gen. Edward N. Murray, Gen. Wilbur Sadler, Jr.; Gen. Bird Spencer, Gen. Bow Dougherty, Gen. Edward Spencer, Gen. Brientall, Col. Henry Brinkerhoff of the Fourth Regiment, Cols. Austin, Colgate, William Gray Schauffler, Condit, and Lieut. Gaskill.

Among those who entertained parties of guests in their private boxes were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. T. Huhn, Mr. and Mrs. Welling G. Sickel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Marburg, A. C. Schwartz, ex-Gov. and Mrs. J. H. Bushnell of Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Linburg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hellner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A Jamison, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Roebling, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morison, Charles K. Bispham, and others.

Prominent among the guests was George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railroad. Following the precedent established on the first afternoon there was most commendable alacrity given in calling the classes and announcing the awards by the Judges, President W. H. T. Huhn gave personal attention to every detail in the green oval, and was commended by the large throng for the business methods used, for the schedule was carried through on exact time.

Saddle horses provided certainly the spectacular class this afternoon. In the initial events, Class 16, opened to non-residents, and Class 25, opened only to New Jersey residents, brought into competition such well-known stars as A. Morison's Sonia and Black Diamond, Mrs. Cecil Fitler's Lady Sandy, Lieut. Barrett's artillery stallion, Mrs. L. A. D. Percival's Gratta, together with many other fine specimens, which caused the judges to make the narrowest and most exhaustive scrutiny. Andrew Morisan won first honors with his champion saddlers.

Mrs. Cecil Fitler was the premier winner in the single harness classes, her Florham King and Pandora Queen both drawing blue ribbons. A. Morison's Sonia drew well-merited blue ribbons, as did Black Diamond. The summary:

Saddle Ponies, Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Master Douglas Coe's b. m. Twilight; Rogers Coe's b. g. Gergia, second; W. E. Conner's imp. b. m., third.

Saddle Horses, Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by Mrs. Cecil Fitler's ch. m. Pandora Queen; Quaker Farm's b. g. Leader of Fashion, second; Mrs. Cecil Fitler's ch. g. Florham King, third.

Harness Horses, Pairs, Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by J. L. Bushnell's ch. m. Queen Welcome and ch. m. Lady Jessie; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Sunshine and ch. g. Peter Pan, second.

Ladies' Single Harness Horses of New Jersey.—Won by Mrs. Cecil Fitler's ch. g. Florham King; Mrs. Cecil Fitler's b. g. Sporting Extra, second.

Best Saddle Horses, Used Regularly on Road, Owned by Residents of New Jersey.—Won by A. Morison's ch. m. Sonia; Mrs. Cecil Fitler's ch. m. Lady Sandy, second; A. Morison's bilk. m. Black Diamond, third.

Governor's Cup, for Best Charger in National Guard of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or New York, Ridden by Officer in Uniform.—Won by Lieut. Frank Barnett's artillery stallion; Gen. Edward Murray's b. m. The Governor, second; Lieut. P. H. James's b. g. Kentucky, third.

Runabout Horses.—Won by Emil Seelig's b. m. Midget; Mrs. Cecil Fitler's b. g. Cricket, second.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Conformation, 50 per cent.; performance, 50 per cent.—Won by P. A. Clark's b. g. Sam; Peter Hauck's br. m. Virginia, second; Peter Hauck's br. m. Sunlight, third.

One-Half-Mile Galloways, Carrying 150 Pounds.—Won by Edward E. Cohen's b. m. Princess Prince; Fred Wettach's ch. g. Norwood, second; J. E. Henderson's ch. m. Morra, third.

One Mile and a Half Hurdle, Sweepstakes.—Won by Peter Hauck, Jr.'s r. g. Essex B.; P. A. Clark's b. m. Roselle, second.

LADY GRANARD ARRIVES.

Her Grandmother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Carried from Liner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Lady Granard, and Mrs. Mills's mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania.

Col. Astor's yacht, Noma, which earlier in the week brought Vincent Astor from Newport to meet his mother, was waiting at the pier for Mr. Mills and his family. After the examination of their baggage they crossed the pier and boarded the yacht. Mrs. Livingston, who is in feeble health, was carried from the steamer to the yacht in a chair. The party left for Newport.

The Earl of Granard is at present on the Continent on a diplomatic mission. He will come to New York in September and, after remaining a few weeks, escort his wife home.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

The Four Liners That Sail and the Passengers They Carry.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those departing on them are:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Allen, G. Ashdown Audsley, Mrs. Joseph C. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Belknap, Mrs. S. M. Bryan, Mrs. Patrick Cudahy, Kenneth Davis, P. H. Starke Dawson, Henry Z. Durand, Mrs. A. T. Ellis, Mrs. H. S. Grew, George Hollester, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Kable, Miss Florence E. Kennedy, Mrs. William T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. James McCrea, William G. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Sidney Olcott, Mrs. R. C. Parsons, Mrs. A. B. Urmston, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Winston.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bowerman, Count Conrad de Buisseret, Prof. C. N. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, Dr. J. R. Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Forster, George S. Godard, A. W. Hawley, Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pickman Mann, W. H. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stettinius, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Townes, and Mrs. A. Wilson Walker.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—George N. Ballanger, Francis Smith Burnett, F. De la Toore Bueno, Miss M. E. Cannon, Mrs. C. H. Davis, Herbert W. Faulkney, Henry N. Hawks, Harvey Kent, Miss A. M. Kimberly, George H. Loriot, Mrs. Clement R. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Stockton, and Miss Mary Constance Ward.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Miss Emily Aspinwall, Mrs. Woodward Baldwin, Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A.; A. J. Dittmar, Mrs. Mortimer Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyman, Miss Alice Berkley Martin, Frederick Pabst, Laureaton Porteous, Henry C. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rector, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wray Straight, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Vail, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainright.

Miss Harris to Wed J. B. Barrymore.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine Corré Harris and John Blythe Barrymore. Miss Harris and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, who have recently returned from abroad, are stopping at the Brayton, on Madison Avenue. They have a home on Long Island.

PLANS FLIGHT TO IRELAND.

Loraine Will Start from England, Stopping at Isle of Man.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The London Times says arrangements are practically complete for an attempt by Robert Loraine to fly by biplane from England to the Isle of Man and then to Ireland.

Capt. Smart, on behalf of Loraine, has arrived at Douglas, and has spent some time in selecting a suitable point for alighting. Loraine's intention is to cross to Douglas on Monday or the first suitable day following and continue his journey to Ireland, if the weather is favorable, the following day.

FAVOR BELMONT PARK.

Aviators and Members of Aero Club Inspect Proposed Site for Air Meet.

Several aviators and members of the Aero Club of America who visited Belmont Park yesterday were of the opinion that a wise decision had been reached in selecting that place instead of Garden City for the holding of the 1910 International Aviation Tournament, and that all of the events, including the Gordon Bennett international speed race, could be held there with small outlay for the removal of obstructions, as compared with the great expense necessary to put in shape the grounds at Garden City.

Surveyors were at work at the track yesterday, and by Monday they will be able to give definite figures as to the cost of the alterations and improvements necessary to make it an ideal place for the big meet. The Subscribers' Committee will met Mr. Belmont Monday, when it is expected that all arrangements will be made and active work of putting the grounds in shape will begin.

Clifford B. Harmon, who is familiar with the situation, declared yesterday that he believed the Belmont race course, with all of its buildings and accommodations for a large crowd, would prove to be a more attractive spot for flying contests than any of the aerodromes of Europe, where very large sums of money have been expended to put them in condition.

All of the big aviation meetings in Europe will have closed before the opening of the American international tournament on Oct. 15, and from the large number of inquiries received from abroad it is the belief of the managers of the meet that twenty-five or thirty foreign aviators may be secured if so large a number is desired. The National Council of the Aero Club of America, which has control of all National aviation meets, will refuse to sanction any other meetings in this country during the period of the international meeting, which will insure also a very large attendance of American birdmen.

Arrangements are now being made with the various railroads and reduced excursion rates will be given from all parts of the country on special days. J. C. McCoy, Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the Aero Club of America, has nearly completed the programme of events, which will contain many unique features and will be sure to prove more attractive both to the aviators and the public than the programmes that have been given at the European events during the past two seasons.

The principal contests will take place between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon, but there will be special events arranged for the forenoon, and probably moonlight contests on Oct. 16, 17, and 18. In addition to the $50,000 to be offered in regular cash prizes several individuals have notified the managers that they desire to give special prizes for special performances in which they are interested.

DID NOT THROW BOMBS.

Clifford B. Harmon Postpones Interesting Experiment at Garden City.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 5.—A large number of motor parties drove up to the aviation grounds here this afternoon to see Clifford Harmon drop bombs from the new appartus he has adjusted to his Farnham biplane, but they went away disappointed. The flag on the Hardness shed, the wind gauge on which the aviators have grown to depend, fluttered jauntily in double and tripe ripples, and after watching it at intervals for over two hours Mr. Harmon decided not to go up.

Prof. Frisbie received his balloon at Garden City this morning. If all goes well he will make an ascension to-morrow afternoon. He hopes to obtain an indicator by that time to show the height he has risen, 5,000 feet, before he makes his descent in a parachute.

Among the people of interest who visited the grounds to-day were Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, who drove her own machine to the field with Miss May K. Bird as guest; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kirntard, Miss Higgins, C. H. Taugeman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Grace, Fred T. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. John Barry Ryan.

TWO AIRMEN HAVE MISHAPS.

Baldwin and Mars Damage Aeroplanes —Curtiss Makes Three Flights.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—High and bad winds again interfered to-day with the aviation meet at Brunot's Island, but not to the same extent as yesterday.

Glenn H. Curtiss met with fair success, keeping close to the ground in all his flights, but Capt. Baldwin and J. C. Mars came to grief early, each injuring his machine by a forced and sudden descent. Their machines are not so badly damaged, however, as to prevent flights to-morrow if the winds are not too high.

The accident to Mars and his machine caused a little excitement among the 6,000 spectators, though there was not a time when he was in danger. He had made a straight flight of 1,200 feet and then started to circle the race course. On the first turn, while he was not more than twenty-five feet from the ground, his machine was struck by a fluky current of air that almost turned it over. Mars shut off his engine and came down rather hard, breaking some small parts of the machine.

Capt. Baldwin had even worse luck. On his first straightaway flight something went wrong with his machine. After he had flown about 900 feet he settled with a thud, and also broke something.

Curtiss's machine behaved beautifully, and he handled it like a master, although he did not rise any great distance into the air—not more than 100 feet at any time. In three different flights he made circuits of the race track, circling it five, four, and three times. He said the winds were of such a nature as to prevent him from taking chances any higher in the air. His longest flight was 5½ minutes.

On one flight Curtiss made a start in seven seconds, clearing the ground in a run of eighty-one feet.

WRIGHT FLIERS FOR JAPAN.

Aeroplanes to be Bought in Germany and Army Operators Trained There.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Japanese Military Commission, which for several months has been studying military conditions in Europe, has arranged with the company controlling the Wright aeroplane patents in Germany to buy a number of Wright machines for the Japanese Army.

The Japanese Government will send to Germany four Captains and twenty-one Lieutenants of the army, and these, by agreement with the German Government, will receive instructions in aeronautics in Germany. Seven of the officers have already arrived here and begun to take lessons in the management of the Wright machines at the military aviation field, under the instruction of Messrs. Engelhardt and Keidel, former Captains on the naval list, who have specialized in aeroplane flying under instruction from the Wright brothers and others.

Cork Men to Sail Up the Hudson.

Under the auspices of the Cork Men's Association an excursion will be given tomorrow up the Hudson River to Hudson Grove Park, where an Irish fair will be held. There will be Irish dancing to Irish music by real Irish pipers. The boats will leave the West Fiftieth Street pier at 10 A. M., and from 129th Street two hours later. They are due back in the city at 10 P. M.

FREEPORT VILLAGERS CLASH WITH DOCTOR

Dr. T. H. Evans Thought Quarantine Conditions Lax, and Says He Is Persecuted.

COMPLAINS TO HUGHES

His Wife Declares Their House Was Set Afire, Their Boat Scuttled, and Recounts Other Annoyances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Dr. T. H. Evans, who declares that he has been the subject of persecution in his home at Freeport, L. I., so that his life and property there have been threatened and endangered, and that he had called the attention of the State Department of Health to the laxity of the local authorities in the matter of quarantine, laid his case before Gov. Hughes to-day. The Governor referred the matter to his legal adviser, Roger P. Clark, for investigation.

Dr. Evans returned to his home in Freeport last evening, convinced that he would find ultimate relief from his troubles. Mrs. Evans said that the unpleasantness in the neighborhood began not long after they took up their home there three years ago. Petty hostilities started when they fenced their garden to keep people from making paths across it.

Nothing serious happened until a few months ago, when Dr. Evans, having some charity patients with contagious diseases, applied to the village Board of Health for quarantine blanks. He did not get them, and was obliged to send to the Health Department in Albany, a move which called attention to the local conditions, and brought forth an investigation, which is now pending. The State Board of Examiners met in Freeport on July 21.

"Ever since my husband stirred up Albany on the matter, we have been the victims of nothing short of persecution," Mrs. Evans said last night. "Not long ago part of our property across the street began to burn quite unaccountably. We were suspicious but could prove nothing I was accosted on the street one night and threatened by a man, who seemed to be a rough, but he slipped away in the darkness. One neighbor turned his dogs loose at our heels."

"On Monday night our little skiff in the Freeport River was sunk, with a hole stove in its side. On Thursday night we found a burning brand on our roof just in time. A Mr. Baker, an expert fireman from New York, examined it for us and told my husband it must have been put there purposely."

"After the scuttling of our little boat," said Dr. Evans, who took up the story, "I appealed to Mr. Coles, the District Attorney of Nassau County, but he told me that Freeport is an incorporated village and that I should lay the matter before the Sheriff. When we found the brand on our roof I was desperate, and started the next morning for Albany."

One neighbor who sympathizes with Dr. Evans in his difficulty said last night that the trouble really began long before the question of quarantine arose.

"Dr. Evans is just a little too enterprising for Freeport," the neighbor said. "His arrival three years ago was like a whirlwind, and everybody began to watch his daily doings. Now that the doctor and his wife are rather retiring, the village gossips had to patch things up out of their imaginations. They have made a pretty mess of it, too."

MRS. L. P. HALSTED DEAD.

Suddenly Stricken with Heart Disease at Northfield Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5.—Mrs. L. P. Halsted of New York, 70 years old, died suddenly in the Northfield Hotel about 3 o'clock this morning. She came from New York yesterday to attend the general sessions of the Northfield conference, having been an annual visitor for many years. She rose during the night to take some medicine and fell to the floor. She was dead when the door was forced open in response to her groans. Medical Examiner Twitchell of Greenfield said death was caused by heart disease.

The body was sent this afternoon to New York, where the funeral will be held. Mrs. Halsted's nearest relatives are nephews.

Mrs. Halsted's New York home was at 110 East Thirty-seventh Street. She had devoted much of her time in recent years to charitable work.

Jersey City's ex-Police Chief Dead.

Michael Walsh, ex-Police Sergeant and member of the Jersey City Department for more than thirty-five years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in his room at 145 Sussex Street, Jersey City. He was 60 years old. A few years ago his wife died, and since her death he began to fail in health. Walsh was a veteran of the civil war. For many years he was the night Chief of Police at Headquarters.

Horace A. Taylor Dies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Horace A. Taylor, for many years an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and American Consul to France from 1881 to 1884, succumbed here to-day to the illness from which he had been suffering for about six months. With him at the time of his death were his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Morse of Minnesota. He will be buried in this city.

Mother of Canarsie Dead.

Mrs. Maria L. Rigbie, the "Mother of Canarsie," whose ancestors helped found old Trinity Church in Manhattan, died at the Rigbie homestead, at Canarsie Shore, Brooklyn, yesterday, in her eighty-first year.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

A dress rehearsal of "The Wife Tamers" was given yesterday afternoon at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. The cast includes Lionel Walsh, Florence Reid, Wallace McCutcheon, Florida Forrest, Rose Botti, Louise Sylvester, Richard Freeman, Juliette Dika, Lillian Fitzgerald, and Percey Helton. The opening performance will be given at the Criterion Theatre, Atlantic City, on Monday evening.

Miss Zelma Rawiston has returned to New York from Europe.

Arrangements have been made for the "Maid of Mystery" to give five programmes of dances at the Newport Casino, commencing next Monday afternoon.

Charles Stevenson has been engaged for one of the principal roles in Charles Klein's new play, "The Gamblers."

The Metropolis Theatre will open its season on Aug. 13 with Clark's Runaway Girls.

Arthur Pryor and his band have been engaged as a special attraction for the State Fair at Syracuse, which begins Sept. 12.

Arthur Row has been engaged to appear in "On the Eve."

The twenty girls from Nashville, Tenn., who are visiting New York as the guests of The Nashville American, attended the performance of "Seven Days" at the Astor Theatre last night.

Charles Frohman has engaged Adelaide Orton to do an Egyptian dance in "The Brass Bottle."

ADMIRAL SCOFIELD DEAD.

Veteran, Who Saw Service with Farragut, Dies of Infirmities of Age.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Rear Admiral Walter Keeler Scofield, U. S. N., (retired,) died at his home in this city tonight of infirmities due to old age.

He was born in Stamford on April 28, 1839, and was educated at Columbia. He entered the Naval Service in July, 1861, as a surgeon, and was advanced through the various grades up to that of Director in 1890. He was retired in 1891 with the rank of Rear Admiral.

In the early part of his career he saw service with Farragut's fleet off Charleston and off the coast of Florida. Later he was attached to the hospital at New Orleans and subsequent to the war served in China, Japan, South America, Africa, and Europe.

Two sons and a daughter survive him.

ALBERT W. BRIGGS DEAD.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm and Dull—Call Money Rates 1@1½ Per Cent.

UNION PACIFIC A FEATURE

With Reading Leads Morning Rise—Crop News Cheerful—Currency Estimates Show Big Cash Gain by Banks.

Without any pronounced increase in the volume of business the movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly strong, particularly in the early hours of the trading, when under the leadership of Union Pacific and Reading, which netted gains of 2 points or so each, the market as a whole moved forward vigorously. The light trading suggested short covering as the underlying cause of the advance. Traders dislike dullness and are always prone to reduce commitments upon its approach for the reason that a narrow market affords very little room for turning a speculatively held line of shares. There was a further incentive to purchases of this character yesterday moreover in the uniformly favorable advices regarding weather conditions over practically all the crop country. Temperatures were lower throughout the Mississippi Valley, and in parts of the southwestern cotton belt, where it was badly needed, copious rainfall was reported. Under the circumstances it was believed not only on the floor of the Stock Exchange but throughout the financial district that whatever damage to corn particularly may appear in the Department of Agriculture's Monday return this will have been very largely remedied by the satisfactory conditions prevailing since the Government's report was made up. Toward the end of the day profit taking ipvited by the rise caused recessions from the day's high prices, but the tone of the market was still firm.

Considerable attention was attracted by the rise in wheat on grain markets, but of a somewhat lower estimate of the Winter wheat yield published by the Modern Miller there was nothing from the fields to account for the higher quotations. A speculation for the rise seems to be under way in August wheat, apparently under the same patronage as the similar movement in July enjoyed, and beyond this there was a certain stimulus to buying in the very bad reports on the European crops. Save for the advance in August cotton options in that market were weak as a result of the rains in Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. General news of interest to the markets was meagre; railroad earnings coming to hand continued to display the customary increases in gross and lighter net returns consequent upon enlarged operating expenses, and the regular weekly compilation of bank clearings, issued by the leading mercantile agencies, noted again a volume of exchanges for the period well up to those of last year save in the case of New York City, where the absence of active stock speculation has of course restricted exchanges.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadowed a cash gain by the banks of not less than $14,000,000, half of this coming from receipts from the interior and the rest from a gain on Sub-Treasury operations. As was the case a week ago, there has been a good deal of financing in connection with purchases of securities at private sale by banking interests, but unless this has been extensive enough to influence them loans have presumably not increased enough to prevent a substantial addition to reserves once more. The ease in money present and prospective works against heavy gold imports, but special facilities appear to have put our bankers in position to secure without difficulty consignments of the metal reaching London from South Africa, and this will probably be the case again on Monday.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Radiator Co. for dividend on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. for dividend.
Mechanics and Metals National Bank for dividend.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. for dividend on preferred.
Pratt & Whitney Co. for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

New York and Richmond Gas Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at from 1@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 5 per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2⅝ per cent., up 1-16 per cent; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3⅛ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $233,957,760; balances, $10,344,608; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,395,368.

The local banks gained $6,697,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week. Sterling exchange was firm, with demand quoted at $4.8540@$4.8550, sixty days at $4.8315@$4.8335, and cables at $4.8560@$4.8570.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-64@5.19⅜ plus 1-64 for cables, 5.19⅝ less 1-16@5.19⅝ for sight; reichsmarks, 95 less 3-64@95 for cables, 94 15-16 less 1-32@94 15-16 plus 1-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5@7½c discount; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; New Orleans, commercial, par; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 70c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Montreal, 31c discount; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 24⅝d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44c.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—The market showed very little life and was entirely featureless. Shares, 140; bonds, $44,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$13,000	Cotton Duck 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼
12,000	Con. Gas 4½s	91	90¾	91
8,000	Con. G., E. L. & P. notes	99	99	99
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	104	104	104
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Sav., Fla. & W. 5s	108	108	108
1,000	United Rys. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼
4,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

STOCKS.

60	A. C. L. of Conn.	220	220	220
50	Merchants' Bank	175	175	175
10	Mercantile Trust	139	139	139
20	Seaboard A. L. pf.	31	31	31

If you lose an article of value start a comprehensive search for it by advertising in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times, the recognised medium for this class of advertising.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Aug. 5, 1910. 414,686
From Jan. 1, 1910. 113,945,181
Corresponding period last year. 116,391,188

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
8	8¾	400	Allis-Chalmers	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	...
27	28	100	Allis-Chalmers pf.	27	27	27	27	–1
62¼	62¼	19,300	Amalgamated Copper	61⅞	63⅞	61¾	62⅜	+ ⅝
43	43¼	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	43	43	42½	42½	+ ½
32½	33	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	30¾	33½	30⅜	32¾	+2¼
8	8½	100	Am. Can	8	8	8	8	...
65½	67	500	Am. Can pf.	66	66¼	66	66	+ ½
44¼	45¼	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry	45½	45⅝	45½	45½	+ ½
108	111	178	Am. Car & Found. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ½
56	57¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅝	56⅜	55⅜	56½	...
25	26½	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	26	26½	26	26½	+1
18½	19	300	Am. Ice Securities	18½	18½	18½	18½	– ⅝
30	33	100	Am. Linseed pf.	30	30	30	30	– ⅝
35⅜	35¾	100	Am. Locomotive	35	35¾	35	35⅝	+1
65½	65¾	10,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	65¾	67¼	65⅝	65⅞	+ ⅞
101½	102	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅞
42½	43½	100	Am. Steel Foundries	43	43	43	43	...
117¾	119	900	Am. Sugar Refining	117	119	117	118⅞	– ⅛
131⅜	131⅝	1,325	Am. Tel. & Tel.	131⅜	132½	131¼	131⅞	+2
91	92	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	– ¼
27	28	500	Am. Woolen	28½	28½	28½	28½	– ¼
93¼	94	100	Am. Woolen pf.	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	1,100	Anaconda Cop. Min.	38⅞	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅝
96⅜	96¾	11,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96⅜	97½	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
98½	99	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
108	109	100	Atlantic Coast Line	107½	109	107½	109	+1½
106½	106⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	107	106¼	106¼	+1⅛
...	75	42	Bank of Commerce	75	75⅞	75	75	...
129	131	4,375	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	127	130	129	130	+ ½
183¾	186	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	185½	186	185¼	185¾	+ ¼
33¼	34	1,700	Canadian Pacific	38½	34¼	33¼	34	+ ¾
103	104	2,700	Central Leather Co.	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	+1
71	71¼	450	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+1
22	23	7,070	Chesapeake & Ohio	70¾	71⅝	70¾	71	+1
42¼	43	300	Chicago Gt. Western	22	22½	22	22¼	+1
121⅝	122	820	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	41⅜	43	41¾	42½	+1½
146	147	3,725	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122	122⅝	121½	121¾	– ¼
141½	142	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146½	146½	146½	146½	– ¼
27½	27¾	1,000	Chi. & Northwestern	142	142½	142	142	...
127½	128	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28⅝	27¾	27¾	...
156	159	5,300	Consolidated Gas	127	128⅝	127	127½	+1
28⅝	29	500	Delaware & Hudson	157½	158½	157½	157½	+1⅝
70	70½	600	Denver & Rio Grande	28½	29¼	28½	29	+1
11	12	235	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	69¼	70¼	69½	70¼	+1⅛
21	22	300	Duluth, S. S. & A.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+1
23¾	24	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1
38⅜	39	500	Erie	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	–1
...	...	200	Erie 1st pf.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ½
140	142	140	Fourth Nat. Bank	185	185	185	185	...
123	123⅜	100	General Electric	141	141	141	141	+1¼
51½	52½	1,550	Great Northern pf.	122⅝	123¼	122⅝	123⅛	+ ⅛
129	131	1,100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	53	53½	52	52	...
16¾	16¼	100	Illinois Central	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¾
45½	45⅞	1,800	Interborough-Met.	16	16⅞	16	16½	+ ⅛
88⅞	89¼	1,800	Interborough-Met. pf.	46	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	– ⅛
118½	119¼	1,700	Int. Harvester	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89	+ ⅛
10	11	300	Int. Harvester pf.	118½	119¼	118½	119¼	+ ⅝
47	49	600	Int. Paper	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	– ⅛
39	40	200	Int. Paper pf.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	– ⅛
80½	81	100	Int. Steam Pump	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	– ⅛
16	17	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
29¼	30½	500	Iowa Central	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	– ⅛
26½	27	300	Iowa Central pf.	16½	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
98¾	99¼	200	Kansas City South.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	–1
68	68⅞	2,000	Laclede Gas	27	27	27	27	– ⅝
137	138	400	Long Island	96	98¼	96	98½	+ ⅝
23	24½	800	Louisville & Nash.	65	65¾	65	65¾	+ ⅝
125	125½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	138	138⅝	137½	137½	+ ½
145	147	1,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	24	24¾	24	24	...
30½	31	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	124¾	125¾	124¾	125	+2
49	49¼	500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	–1¼
15	16	700	Missouri Pacific	31	31½	31	31	– ¾
50	50⅜	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	50¼	51¼	49½	49½	– ¾
101	104	400	Nat. Lead Co.	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	– ⅞
28	28⅛	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
101½	102	900	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅞	800	Nevada Con. Copper	28	28	28	28	...
145½	151	2,600	N. Y. Central	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	110⅞	111¼	110⅞	111	+ ⅛
		100	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 2d paid	150¼	150¼	150	150	...
39¼	39⅞	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	143½	143½	143¼	143¼	– ¼
95½	96	700	Norfolk & Western	39½	40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
65⅞	67⅜	400	North American	96½	96	95½	96	+1
114	114½	6,900	Northern Pacific	65⅞	67	65⅞	67	+1⅛
24½	24⅞	400	Pacific Mail	114½	115⅜	114	114½	...
126½	126⅝	5,975	Penn. R. R., ex div.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	500	People's Gas, Chi.	126⅞	127½	126⅝	126⅝	+ ⅛
91	94	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Pittsburg Coal	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92¼	– ⅛
32	34	400	Pressed Steel Car	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	– ⅛
93	96	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	32	32	32	32	...
156	159	140	Pullman Company	94	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
137½	137⅝	80,300	Reading	158	158	158	158	+ ⅜
29	29⅜	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	137	139¼	136⅜	137½	+ ¼
89½	90	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	29½	30	29½	29½	+ ¼
29¼	29⅝	7,700	Rock Island Co.	90	90½	90	90	...
61	62	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	29½	30½	29½	29⅝	...
37½	37⅝	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	62	62½	62	62	...
55	58	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	38	38	38	38	...
53	57	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	58	58	58	58	...
10,000	11¼	19,000	Southern Pacific	56	56	56	56	...
22	22	500	Southern R'way	111	112⅜	110⅜	110⅜	–1
50	50¼	200	Southern R'way pf.	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
25½	26	200	South. R'way pf., ext.	49⅜	50½	49⅜	50½	+ ⅝
8	8½	200	Texas & Pacific	24⅞	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅝
22	22½	100	Third Avenue	82	82	82	82	+ ½
46¼	47	700	Tol., St. L. & West	22½	22½	21½	22½	+ ⅝
106	107	103	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
53	60	20	Twin City R. Transit	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
162⅜	162½	78,900	Union B. & Paper pf.	58	58	58	58	...
60½	91½	300	Union Pacific	162	163⅜	161¾	162⅝	+ ⅞
99½	100¼	10	Union Pacific pf.	91	91½	91	91	...
26	27	10	United Dry Goods pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅝
32¼	32¾	100	United Rys. Inv.	26	26	26	26	...
104⅜	105	400	U. S. Rubber	33	33	32½	32½	– ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	87,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104¾	105	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
114½	114⅝	1,300	U. S. Steel	67⅞	69	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅝
43⅜	44½	3,024	U. S. Steel pf.	114½	115	114½	114½	+ ⅝
57½	57⅝	1,900	Utah Copper	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	– ½
118	120	100	Va.-Caro. Chem., ex d.	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	600	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	119	119	118	119	+ ⅝
32	33½	800	Wabash	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+1
42½	44	100	Wabash pf.	33¼	34	33¼	33⅜	+ ¼
62	65	100	Western Maryland	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
57	59	1,300	Western Union Tel.	64	65¼	64	65	+ ⅝
5¼	5½	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	+ ⅛
11	11½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+2
7	7½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	– ½
46½	48¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	7	7	7	7	...
		100	Wisconsin Central	48	48	48	48	+ ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	...
3s, r., 1918	101¼	102
3s, c., 1918	101¼	102
4s, r., 1925	114⅜	115
4s, c., 1925	114½	115¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100⅜	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100⅜	101
Adams Exp.	250	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	100½
Am. B. S. pf.	85	90
A. B. S. & F.	86	87
A. B. S. & F. pf.	121	122½
Am. Coal.	75	150
Am. D. Tel.	15	30
Am. Exp.	225	230
A. H. & L.	1¾	5
Am. L. Co.	11½	12
A. Loc. pf.	100	102½
Am. Malt.	4½	...
Am. M. pf.	30¼	31
Am. S. pf.	83	86
Am. Snuff.	290	309
Am. Sn. pf.	95	101
Am. St. Fd.	42½	43½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	115	120
A. T. & C.	71¾	75
Ann Arbor.	28	35
Ann A. pf.	65	72
Asso. Oil	51	60
B. & O. pf.	85	90
Batopilas M.	2⅛	2½
Beth. Steel.	22	24½
Beth. Steel pf.	47	52
Bruns. Ter.	9	10
B., R. & P. ex div.	88	102
B., R. & P. pf., ex d.	121	130
But'k Co.	29½	30¾
Can. So.	75	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	240	280
C. & S. A.	105	115
Chi. & Alt.	27	40
C. & A. pf.	...	65½
C., B. & Q.	200	...
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W. pf.	203	210
Chi. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	130	150
Chi. St. P., M. & Om. pf., ex d.	130	170
Chi. Un. Tr. ctfs. sta.	2½	3½
C. C. C. & St. L.	69	71
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	...	99½
Col. F. & I. pf.	100	112
Col. & So.	52	53
Col. & So. 1st pf.	70	78
Col. & So. 2d pf.	69	72
Col. & H. S. & Iron.	5½	6½
Corn P. R.	13½	14
Corn P. R. pf.	70½	73
Crex Carpet.	58	63
Cub.-Am. S.	38	39
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	90	...
D., L. & W.	402	530
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	12
Det. & M.	82½	85
Det. U. R.	49	58
Dist. Sec.	26½	27¼
Dul. Sup. T. pf.	...	70
Du P. de N. Power pf.	84⅜	85¾
Erie 2d pf.	29½	31½
Ev. & T. H.	50	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	85
F. M. & S. pf.	60	62½
Fed. Sugar.	40	60
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	100
Gen. C. Con.	88	95
Gen. C. Co. pf.	100	105
Granby Con.	25	100
Hav. E. R.	...	95½
Hav. E. R. pf.	94	96
Hock. Val.	112	123½
Homestake.	86	88
Inger.-Rand.	93	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	97	...
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	69	78
Kan. C. So.	58	60½
K. & D. M.	5	7
K. & D. M. pf.	35	50
Kn. I., Chi.	...	30
Kn. I., Ch., pf.	67	75
Lack. Steel.	36	40
Lacl. G. pf.	80	100
L. E. & W.	14	16
L. E. & W. pf.	30	40
Lake Shore.	325	...
Mackay Cos.	82	84
Mackay Cos. pf.	71	72½
Man. C. R.	340	...
Man. Beach.	2	4
Man. Elev.	127	132
Md. C. pf.	50	90
Mer. Marine	4⅜	5¼
Mer. Marine pf.	14½	17
Mich. Cent.	...	180
M. & St. L. pf.	40	31
M. St. P. & S. M. leased line	87	88¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	62	62½
Mor. & Es.	175	185
N. C. & St. L.	125	133
Nat. Bis.	99⅞	100½
Nat. B. pf.	120	130
Nat. En. pf.	75	100
Nat. R. of Mex. 1st pf.	65½	68
N. Cent. C.	40	60
N. Y. A. B.	67	70
N. Y., C. & St. L.	59	61
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	92
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	75	80
N. Y., L. & W.	118	125
N. & W. pf.	88	93
Nor. Cent.	200	...
N. O. T. & L.	35½	40
Ont. Minnig.	1	3
Pac. Coast.	95	108
Pac. C. 1st pf.	80	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	98	108
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	31	33½
Peo. & E.	16	24
Pere Marq.	24	35
Pere M. 1st pf.	42	60
Pere M. 2d pf.	30	41¼
Phelps-D'ge.	175	...
Phila. Co.	85	88
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	115
Pitts. C. pf.	63	70
Quicksilver.	2¼	3⅜
Q'sil'r pf.	3¼	5⅝
Rdg. 1st pf.	85	90
Rdg. 2d pf.	91½	93½
R. W. & O.	118	...
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	90	110
Rutland pf.	25	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	65
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	...	180
St. L. & S. E. 1st pf.	48	68
St. L. & S. E. 2d pf.	24	34
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	...	68
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	115
St. L. S. W.	22	24
Sears-Roeb.	149	155
Sears-R. pf.	...	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	116
So. P. R. S.	80½	84
So. P. R. S. pf.	110	...
Tenn. Cop.	22¼	23
T. P. L. Tr.	85	90½
T. P. & W.	17	...
T. R. & L.	6¼	7¼
U. B. & P.	7	7½
Un. Clg. M. pf.	102	108
Un. Dry G.	95	104
U. Rys. In. pf.	50	52
U. S. C. I. Pipe	14½	15½
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	52	58
U. S. Exp.	86	89
U. S. R. & Imp.	66	67
U. S. R. & Ref.	...	4¼ 7
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	12	20
U. S. R. 2d pf.	65½	68¼
Vand. R. R.	74	...
Va. L. C. & C.	...	61
W. F. Exp.	138	168
West. Md. pf.	62	67
Westingh'se 1st pf.	105	125

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Early market strength on the Consolidated Stock Exchange changed to weakness in the afternoon. Profit-taking was on a large scale, and the bears, who had been very nervous and inclined to cover in the forenoon, made a renewed demonstration against prices. There was a tendency, however, among some of the usually most active traders to curtail their operations pending the appearance of the Government crop report next Monday. The list was a broad one, embracing fifty-six different stocks, with the transactions totaling 84,830 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
4,780	Allis-Chalmers	8½	8½	8½	8½
310	Amal. Copper	62⅛	63⅝	62	62⅜
20	Am. Beet Sug.	30¼	33	30½	32¾
30	Am. Car & F.	45⅜	45⅝	45½	45½
10	Am. Cot. Oil	56¼	56¼	55⅞	55⅞
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
70	Amer. Ice	19	19	18⅜	18⅜
40	Amer. Loco	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
3,240	Am. Smelting	65⅝	67⅛	65⅜	65¾
140	Amer. Sugar	117⅝	118	117¾	118¼
1,210	Am. T. & S. F.	96¼	97⅝	96¼	96

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Another Big Cash Gain.

This week's currency movements according to yesterday's estimates have again added a large sum to the cash holdings of the New York City banks, part of which has come from the interior and part from the Sub-Treasury, whose operations with the local banks resulted this week in a gain by the latter of close to $7,000,000. The net receipts of currency from the interior were variously estimated at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, indicating a total cash gain by the banks this week of from $14,000,000 to $17,000,000. Since the beginning of July the New York banks have rapidly increased their cash holdings and their surplus reserve, and the indications from yesterday's currency estimates are that to-day's bank statement will show a continuation of this increase in the surplus of the banks. Of course the loan account offers an element of uncertainty the bearing of which upon the reserve change this week cannot be estimated in advance.

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Crow's Nest Pass Dividend.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, which over a year ago suspended dividends because of the temporary decline in the company's business and the losses which were encountered in 1908 has declared, according to dispatches received from Toronto yesterday, a dividend of 1 per cent. This payment is made not for any stated period but merely as a distribution out of available funds of the company. The earnings of the company for the last six months are reported to be well above those for the corresponding period last year. A lare part of this company's stock is owned by the Northern Securities Company, which after the distribution under court orders of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which it formerly held was continued in existence as a holding company for the stock of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and for a block of stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

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Burlington Car Loading.

In contrast with the showing of the loaded car movement during July made by several systems which reported on Thursday was the decrease of 200 cars during July, reported yesterday by the Burlington. The previous day the Atchison and the New York Central systems showed large increases. The small decrease reported by the Burlington was said to be due to the lighter movement of coal. In several other lines of traffic the Burlington, in keeping with the showing made by the other systems, reported increases during July. The loading of live stock and grain increased, as did also the loading of miscellaneous freight. So far as the outlook for grain movement in the Northwest is concerned an official of one of the systems in that territory said that he expected that taking one crop with another the railroads would have as much grain to haul this year as they had last year.

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Rail Cuts Not Credited.

Wall Street has been alert for news of reductions in steel prices more radical than the quiet shading of prices in most lines which have been the rule in the trade since business began to drop off a month or so ago, but few were willing to credit yesterday stories that the United States Steel Corporation had cut the price of rails on at least one order. It was stated by one Wall Street news agency that the Illinois Steel Company had taken an order for 85-pound steel rails at $26.50 a ton, which is $1.50 a ton less than the regular price for standard rails, in which this weight is included. President Corey made prompt denials, but aside from his word on the subject the Street was not ready to believe that the Steel Corporation was reversing so suddenly a policy which has remained solid through two periods of depression. Steel rails have been maintained at $28 a ton since the formation of the Steel Corporation in 1901 put an end to the competition and consequent wide fluctuations in this product. A canvass of the independent rail manufacturers who maintain offices in New York brought out denials similar to President Corey's. It was pointed out by a steel man yesterday that cuts at this time would hardly bring business from the railroads, which are facing decreased earnings and increased wages. The American rail manufacturers have allowed a great deal of foreign business to escape them recently rather than cut prices to the levels now prevailing at European mills.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Irregular at Some Points, but Reports Are Chiefly Optimistic.

Commenting on general business conditions throughout the country, Dun's Review says:

Business conditions are irregular and at some points unsatisfactory, and yet, while falling short in volume and profits of that state of buoyancy that existed at the beginning of the year, it is better than the superficial aspect of the leading markets makes it appear. Reports from the principal trade centers are of especial interest because in the main they are optimistic.

Bradstreet's says:

Crop and trade reports reflect moderate improvement. Much needed rains have relieved the southern portion of the corn belt of fear of widespread crop damage, and western and eastern crop and pasturage conditions have also been improved, while at the south the cotton crop in the eastern half of the belt has been helped by dry weather. The government cotton report has proved slightly better than expected, although the Texas situation is still unrelieved. Next week's government grain-crop report is hoped to show good corn and oats crop condition, while reflecting a still heavy loss in Spring wheat. Trade reports are still quiet in Fall demand, though the advance of the season and the force of crops toward harvest has aided in enlarging jobbing demand at some important western centres.

GETS ORIENTAL MARKETS.

Gould Road Reaches an Understanding with Japanese Ship Line.

Officials of the Western Pacific admitted yesterday that the Gould transcontinental line had entered into an understanding with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese steamship line to supersede an old arrangement between the Japanese company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Harriman steamship line to the Far East. The new arrangement will enable the Western Pacific to reach the Orient, but does not shut out the Harriman lines, as the Pacific Mail will continue to handle the Oriental business.

The severance of relations between the Pacific Mail and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was said to be due to the belief of the latter that it could do better with the Western Pacific, which has no steamers.

While the severance of relations may divert some traffic, officers of the Harriman lines said the amount would be small.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, f'chg.....	96¾	97	96¾	97
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg.....	96¾	97	96¾	97¼
4½s, May, '57, f'chg...105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg...105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	
4½s, May, '17, f'chg....102	103	102	103	
4½s, Nov., '17, f'chg....102	103	102	103	
4s, Nov., '50, reg.....	96	96¾	96	96¾
4s, May, '57, f'chg.....	96¾	97	96¾	97
4s, May, '19, f'chg.....	98	99	98	99
4½s, May, '60, w. i....100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg....	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
4½s, May, '54, coup....	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
4½s, May '54, reg....	84¾	85¾	85	85¾
4½s, Nov., '54, reg....	84¾	85¾	84¼	86
4½s, Nov., '30, f'chg....100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	

*Coupon or registered.

HOCKING COAL CO. TO BE REORGANIZED

$4,000,000 Capital Planned for Concern in Receivers' Hands as Result of Lathrop Failure.

CREDITORS TO BE PAID

Reorganization Plan Involves Purchase of Columbus and Hocking Clay and Brick Company at Foreclosure.

The $7,500,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company which went into the hands of receivers last January as a result of the failure of its fiscal agents, the Stock Exchange house of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., is to be reorganized, with the approval of creditors, into a $4,000,000 company with $2,000,000 bonded debt. The present company has a funded debt of $1,691,000. Lathrop, Haskins & Co. failed along with two other Stock Exchange firms as a result of an attempt to support a series of pools which had been organized in the stock on the strength of prospective profits to be made out of new ventures of the company in oil and gas development and in brick making. The company as a coal and iron concern had been through a previous receivership.

The plan for a reorganized company, as made public yesterday by the committee which has been working on the problem since early in the Spring, involves the purchase of the property of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, and the Columbus and Hocking Clay and Brick Manufacturing Company at foreclosure or otherwise and the vesting of title in the new company and the payment of general creditors, whose claims are less than $100 in cash in full. Creditors for more than $100 are to receive 50 per cent. in cash.

Besides $4,000,000 common stock which it is proposed to issue to represent the equity in the properties, the plan proposes the issuance of $2,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1911. The division of the new securities is to be made as follows:

To present holders of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 75 per cent. of the principal in new first mortgage bonds; to holders of second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 75 per cent. of the principal in new first mortgage bonds; to present preferred stockholders who pay $10 a share, par in new first mortgage bonds for such payment and an amount of new common stock equal to par of their present holdings of preferred; to common stockholders who pay $10 a share, par in new first mortgage bonds and an amount of new common stock equal to 50 per cent. of their present holdings.

The following is a summary of the security distributions:

NEW FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To present first mortgage bonds.....	$518,000
To present second mortgage bonds....	600,000
To preferred and common stockholders	712,000
Contingencies, any balance to new company	170,000
Total	$2,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

To preferred stockholders.....	$120,000
To common stockholders.....	3,500,000
Contingencies	380,000
Total	$4,000,000

The new common stock is to be deposited in a voting trust to run for five years.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—There appeared to be a better demand for the local shares to-day, and the Boston market has made some advance all around. Lake Copper sold up to 89, Amalgamated to 63, North Butte to 25¾, North Lake to 9¼, and United Shoe to 51. Following the weakness which developed in the New York market during the latter part of the session local shares reacted slightly, but the close was firm at the recession.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.....	89½	89¾	89¼
2,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	63	63	63
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4,000	Shannon Ariz. 6s....	95	93	95
10,000	United Fruit 4½s....	96	95½	96

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	96½	96½	96¼
14	Boston Elevated.....	125	125	125
1	Boston & Albany....	222	222	222
5	Boston & Lowell.....	205	205	205
50	C. J. Ry. & S. Y....	140	140	140
5	Fitchburg pf.....	125	125	125
100	Mass. Elec.....	15½	15½	15½
25	Mass. Elec. pf.....	81	80¾	81
30	N. Y., N. H. & H....	152	152	152
67	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub., 50% paid.....	145½	143	145¼
10	Old Colony.....	189	188	186
890	Union Pacific.....	163½	162	163½
5	West End.....	88	88	88

TELEPHONES.

1,025	American	132¼	131¾	132
25	New England.....	130½	130½	130½

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem.....	43	42¼	43
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf....	100¾	100¾	100¾
12	A. G. & W. I. pf....	16	16	16
230	Am. Pneu. Ser.....	5¼	5	5
160	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf....	16¾	16¾	16¾
46	Am. Sugar Rfg.....	118½	118	118
23	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf..	118	118	118
18	Am. Woolen pf.....	94	93½	94
100	East Boston Land...	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	Edison	255	255	255
18	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf..	86	86	86
520	General Elec.....	141	141	141
50	Mass. Gas.....	80¼	80¼	80¼
25	Mass. Gas pf.....	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	N. E. Cot. Yarn...	108	108	108
65	Pullman	159½	158	159½
150	Rotary Ring.....	8	8	8
5	Seattle Elec. pf.....	99	99	99
5	Swift & Co.....	102½	102½	102½
20	Torrington Class A..	30	30	30
5	Torrington pf.....	28	28	28
21	United Fruit.....	188	187	187¾
1,450	United Shoe.....	51	50	51
40	United Shoe pf.....	27	27	27
2,020	U. S. Steel.....	68¾	67¾	67⅝
57	U. S. Steel pf.....	115¼	114¾	115¼

MINING.

15	Adventure	5	5	5
1,465	Amalgamated	63	62	62¼
410	Allouez	39¼	39	39½
40	Arcadian	4⅝	4½	4⅝
915	Arizona Com.....	15	14¼	15
120	Atlantic	6	6	6
206	Boston & Corbin.....	13⅝	13	13⅝
285	Butte Coalition.....	19¼	18¼	18½
865	Butte Balaklala.....	12	11¼	12
680	Calumet & Arizona..	52½	51	52
18	Calumet & Hecla...	534	525	530
30	Centennial	16½	16½	16½
802	Copper Range.....	63½	62	63½
50	Daly-West	7	7	7
675	East Butte.....	7⅝	7	7¼
150	Elm River.....	35c	35c	35c
535	Franklin	11	10½	10⅝
650	Giroux	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
30	Granby	32⅞	31½	32⅞
178	Greene-Cananea	7	6¾	7
190	Hancock	18	17½	17⅝
115	Indiana	14	12	13
195	Isle Royale.....	18	17	17⅝
860	Kerr Lake.....	7¼	7	7
100	Keweenaw	3	3	3
2,375	Lake	39	36¼	38
195	La Salle.....	10¼	10	10¼
300	Mass	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
100	Mayflower	50c	50c	50c
950	Mexico	38c	38c	38c
200	Miami	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
50	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Mohawk	47	46	47
95	Nevada	19⅞	19¼	19⅝
180	Nipissing	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
3,325	North Butte.....	25¾	24½	25
25	Oilway	6	6	6
20	Old Dominion.....	35¼	35¼	35¼
5	Osceola	123¾	123¾	123¾
580	Shannon	10	9¾	9¾
442	Superior	42	40½	41¼
755	Superior & Boston....	8¼	8	8⅜
150	Sup. & Pitts.....	12¼	11½	12¼
145	Tamarack	54	52	54
170	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	U. S. Oil.....	34	34	34
945	U. S. Smelting.....	37¾	37	37¾
226	U. S. Smelting pf....	47¾	47	47
100	Utah Apex.....	3	3	3
1,300	Utah Con.....	23⅞	23¼	23½
35	Utah Copper.....	44¼	43¾	43¾
420	Winona	6¾	6	6¾
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Jacob H. Schiff and the party which accompanied him to Alaska are returning East and were expected to leave Winnipeg yesterday.

Gilbert B. Bogart, formerly of Beyer & Bogart, and Roderick Beebe have formed a copartnership under the title of G. B. Bogart & Co., to deal in railroad bonds, at 52 William street.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Trading Dull—Paris Prices Barely Steady—Berlin Quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Money was in moderate supply to-day. Discount rates were firm in anticipation of the Autumn gold demand.

The stock market was dull and narrow. Mining and American shares were the firmest sections, the former receiving support from prominent houses and Paris. Consols and other British securities were easy owing to a lack of support, and rubber shares closed weak.

There was very little trading in the American section during the forenoon. Prices opened a small fraction higher, and this level was maintained until the afternoon, when New York buying improved the leading issues from one-half to a point, and made the closing firm.

Bar silver steady, 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Prices were barely steady on the Bourse to-day.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 97 francs 15 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Trading was quiet on the Boerse to-day and prices were firm.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money ..	81⅝	..	..	..
Consols account..	81¾	..	..	..
Anaconda	8	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Atchison	99¾	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific.	190⅝	185½	185	+ ½
St. Paul	128	122½	121¾	+ 1
Erie	24½	24⅛	23½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.....	40	38⅝	38	+ ⅛
Illinois Central...	132	128½	127¼	+ 1
Louis. & Nash...	141	137½	137⅞	..
N. Y. Central....	114½	111¾	110⅝	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	66¼	129	128⅜	+ ⅛
Reading	70¼	137¾	136⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific.	114⅜	111¼	110¼	+ 1
Union Pacific ..	167⅝	162⅝	161½	+ 1¼
U. S. Steel.....	70⅝	68¼	67½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	118½	115¼	116	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird.....	1	7	6	Dolores	1	10	0
Tomboy	0	16	3	Stratton's Ind...	0	8	3
El Oro	1	6	6	Oroville	0	5	9
Esperanza	2	13	9				

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

5313. BIDS WANTED FOR BRIDGE.—An American Consul in an Asiatic country reports that specifications have been given out by a branch of the local Government for a steel bridge to span a certain river in the country in question. There are no local contracting firms that can bid on this bridge and the Consul states it is not likely that the contract for it will be let for some time to come. Copy of the specifications giving particulars can be obtained by interested firms upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures.

5314. CANDELILA SHRUB AND WAX.—An American Consul in Mexico furnishes the name of a local dealer who wishes to get into communication with buyers of shrub or wax of the candelilla. The party in question states he is able to supply one carload per day of the shrub, or about one-half ton per day of the crude wax. Sample of shrub and wax accompanied the report, and are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.

5315. KEROSENE OIL.—An American Consular officer in Italy reports that a business man in his district desires to secure the agency of some large American exporter of kerosene oil. He has already acted as the agent for an Italian company, representing one of the independent refineries, but the company has abandoned this territory in favor of the Standard Oil Company and he is seeking another connection. References can be furnished and correspondence may be in Italian, French, or English.

5316. LUMBER AND HARDWOODS.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a local merchant desires to secure the agency of some large American exporters of pitch pine timber and lumber; also hardwoods of all kinds. A considerable market exists for these goods, and the business man claims to be in a position to dispose of a large quantity.

5317. CONCESSION FOR ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—Vice Consul General O. S. Heiser at Constantinople has forwarded specifications and conditions governing a concession to be granted by the Imperial Ottoman Government to the most favorable bidder for a system of electric tramways in Constantinople and suburbs. Bids for the concession will be received at the Ottoman Ministry of Public Works until Oct. 15 next.

5318. AMERICAN GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.—A Cuban business firm writes to the Bureau of Manufactures that it is desirous of extending its business relations with manufacturers and shippers in the United States and would like to hear from firms interested in the proposition. The concern is in the brokerage business and is chiefly interested in compound lard, canned meats, canned fruits, (especially Bartlett pears,) red kidney beans, white marrow beans, potatoes, corn, wheat, hay, bran, flour, cheese, butter, eggs, vinegar, and pickles.

5319. STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT IN MEXICO.—An American Consul in Mexico reports that a certain City Council in his district has decided to ask bids for the lighting of the plaza and streets of the town and that so far no bids have been submitted. The town has about 3,000 inhabitants, and it is believed that gasoline lamps would be most suitable. In case gasoline is decided upon it will probably open the market; lamps, gasoline stoves, which are practically unknown at present. Communications should be addressed to the officer whose name is given in the report.

5320. WIRE STRETCHERS AND FENCING MATERIAL.—A report from an American Consul in South Africa states that fencing material and structures for use in erecting wire fences are imported from Great Britain and Germany. A local firm, however, has requested to be put in touch with American manufacturers. Names of other firms engaged in this trade are also given by the Consul.

5321. AUTOMATIC COIN SLOT MACHINES.—A report has been received by an American Consular officer in an European country for the names of American manufacturers of automatic coin slot machines with a view to their importation. A good business can be done in the articles, and it would be well for American manufacturers to look into this matter and construct novel designs of such machines. The inquirer would also like to get into touch with manufacturers of all kinds of novelties.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper in London yesterday ranged for spot between £55 2s. 6d. and £55 5s, which was the closing quotation and 5s. above the last price of Thursday. Futures sold as high as £55 18s. 9d. and as low as £55 13s. 9d., the close being at the high levels, which is 5s. above the previous day's close.

Pig tin ranged between £151 17s. 6d. and £151 10s. for futures, and between £152 5s. and £151 12s. 6d. for spot. Closing prices were £151 15s. for futures, a net gain of 15s., and £151 17s. 6d. for spot, a net gain of 7s. 6d.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

Standard copper.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.05	12.25	12.05	12.20
August	12.05	12.25	12.05	12.10
September	12.05	12.25	12.05	12.10
October	12.05	12.25	12.05	12.10
Lead	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.50
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Tin	33.00	33.50	33.25	33.50

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Aug. 4.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs rcts. ...	$1,200,000	$4,010,149	$29,061,660
Internal revenue.	990,676	3,177,043	26,642,412
Miscellaneous ..	89,317	590,821	4,781,538
Corp. tax	4,605	18,793	6,136,049
Total rcts. ..	$2,283,689	$7,808,707	$66,621,660
Expenditures ...	2,967,452	7,715,525	76,127,234
Deficit	673,762	*88,182	9,505,574

*Surplus.

A financial guide that gives not only full and reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb but also independent articles on movements in active securities and the commodities markets. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year. Handsome binder for The Review mailed on receipt of One Dollar.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Major C. M. Saltzman, Signal Corps, to New York, for temporary duty.

Major Charles Bundy, Inspector General, to Department Missouri as Inspector General.

Majors P. C. Baker and T. P. O'Connor and Capt. W. R. Davis, Medical Corps, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, duty temporarily.

Major T. G. Hanson, Eighth Infantry, and Capt. W. Kelly, Jr., Ninth Cavalry, to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Cols. W. L. Roessler, Engineers, will report for duty as Inspector Third Light House District vice Major C. L. Potter, relieved.

Changes in the corps of engineers: Major C. L. Potter to St. Louis and relieve First Lieut. C. H. Knight, St. Louis, engineering duty.

Capt. C. S. Smith to Memphis to relieve Major M. L. Walker of the duties now in his charge.

Major Walker will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, relieving Lieut. Col. J. E. Kuhn, command of Third Battalion Engineers.

Major E. E. Stuart, to San Francisco and report for further orders.

A board to consist of Major T. H. Slavens, Quartermaster, Capt. J. E. Normoyle, Quartermaster, and First Lieut. K. P. Williams, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the claim of a contractor for extra compensation for construction work.

The Navy.

Ensign J. C. Sumter, to Washington for examination and duty Bureau Navigation, Navy Department.

Ensign H. E. Welte to duty, Prairie.

Ensign D. G. Copean, to Troy, N. Y., for instruction.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Lee, temporary duty Navy Department.

Pay Inspector W. J. Littell, to duty Pay Officer, Pay Office, New York.

Pay Inspector J. A. Mudd, home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie, at Bradford; Rocket, at Norfolk; Dolphin, at Boston; Cleveland, at Mare Island, Wolverine, at Cheboygan; Birmingham, at Southern Drill Grounds; Patuxent, at Provincetown; Lebanon, at Boston; Minnesota, Vermont, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, at Rockport; Massachusetts, Indiana, and Iowa, at Horta, Azores.

Sailed—Albany from Bremerton to Honolulu.

RIKER AND HEGEMAN IN DRUG COMBINE

$15,000,000 Corporation Formed with Consolidation of Forty-Five Stores in New York.

J. H. FLAGLER IS PRESIDENT

Chain of 8,000 Stores Throughout Country May Be Operated by Union with United Company.

Negotiations were completed yesterday for the launching of a $15,000,000 retail drug corporation to be known as the Riker-Hegeman Company. Officers of the two companies were in conference yesterday arranging the details of the amalgamation of the business of Hegeman & Co. and William B. Riker & Son Company. An official announcement of the consolidation of the business of forty-five drug stores in this city and the possible operation of a chain of several thousand drug stores throughout the country will be made to-day or Monday.

John H. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, who has headed Hegeman & Co., will be the President of the new corporation, which will have $5,000,000 preferred stock and $10,000,000 common stock. The other offices will be divided among the two companies. Alfred H. Cosden, President of the Riker Company, will be First Vice President, and George Ramsey, Vice President of Hegeman & Co., Second Vice President. Frederick H. Pouch, Treasurer of Hegeman & Co., will be Treasure of the new company, and Edwad D. Cahoon, Treasurer of the Riker company, will be Secretary of the combination.

Twenty of the stores in the new combination are Hegeman stores. The other twenty-five are Riker stores. Several of these stores are now placed close to each other and compete for the trade of the same localities. It is planned to do away with duplicate stores and to place new stores in other localities. The present capital of the two companies is $8,500,000, $6,000,000 in the Hegeman company and $2,500,000 in the Riker company. The additional $6,500,000 capital will be used for further expansion. Stores in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are to be established soon.

There will be no radical change in the policy of the new corporation over its predecessors. Some time will be taken to make adjustments and compromises in methods. It was declared that economies of management will make it possible for the new corporation to sell drugs and other supplies at lower prices than they have been sold before in this city.

At present there are Riker stores at 109 West Twenty-seventh Street, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway and Ninth Street, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 2 West Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Broadway and 110th Street, Eighth Avenue and 130th Street, Third Avenue and 121st Street, 2,226 Third Avenue, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, St. Nicholas Avenue and 121st Street, Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street, Broadway and 141st Street, 266 West 125th Street, Third Avenue and 149th Street, and in Brooklyn at 436 Fulton Street, 1,273 Broadway, 273 Flatbush Avenue, 264 Fulton Street, and on Sumner Avenue, 756 Broad Street, Jersey City, and 102 South Fourth Street, Mount Vernon.

The principal store of Hegeman & Co. is at 200 Broadway, with a warehouse, 66 West 123d Street. Other Hegeman stores are at 21 Park Row, Broadway and Bleecker Street, Times Square, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, Broadway and Eightieth Street, Broadway and 101st Street, 2,046 Third Avenue, Third Avenue and 149th Street, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, 1,917 Amsterdam Avenue, 3,361 Broadway, Tremont and Washington Avenues, 281 West 125th Street, 1,400 St. Nicholas Avenue; in Brooklyn, 644 Fulton Street; in Jersey City, 71 Newark Avenue, and in Yonkers, 2 North Broadway.

The out-of-town expansion of the new Riker-Hegeman Company, besides the establishment of absolutely new stores in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, is expected to come from a union with the United Drug Company, which owns outright more than thirty stores in other cities and operates 3,000 stores on a co-operative basis. The Owl Chain of twenty stores on the Pacific Coast is also mentioned were constituent of the new corporation. This chain is controlled by the United Drug Company.

Some time ago Lewis K. Leggett, the organizer of the United Drug Company, succeeded in interesting John B. Cobb of the William B. Riker & Son Company in the united enterprise. The company owns stores in Buffalo, Providence, Baltimore, and other leading cities of the country. The stores are all patterned largely after the Hegeman and Riker stores, so that it will be an easy matter to accommodate them to the new régime. In addition the United Drug Company operates stores on the co-operative plan in smaller cities in the East and Middle West. There is at present pending litigation against Messrs. Cobb and Cosden, brought by Mr. Leggett to recover control of properties which Leggett formerly operated, and this is what delays for the time being the official announcement of the other elements in the combination.

The new corporation will divide the retail drug business in the United States with the American Druggists' Syndicate, which is a co-operative association of retail drug merchants, manufacturing and buying drug products and other supplies in unison.

The officers of Hegeman & Co. are: President, John H. Flagler; Secretary, George Ramsey; Treasurer, Frederick H. Pouch; Directors, the preceding and R. Bleecker Rathbone. The officers of the William B. Riker & Son Company are: Alfred H. Cosden, President; William B. Glenn, Secretary; Edward D. Cahoon, Treasurer; and the Directors the preceding, and William C. Bolton, John B. Cobb, Joseph H. Marshall, William J. Rash, and William P. Gilmour.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The wheat market developed decided strength and closed at the best of the session. The strong influence was the news regarding the damage to the French crop together with rumors of foreign buying of futures at the West and in Winnipeg, and there were reports of further Continental buying of off coast cargoes at London. The foreign situation has suddenly loomed up as a very important factor. The morning news was rather disappointing in the early cables, but the closing cables showed pronounced strength. Exports from the Argentine, India, and Australia decreased about 700,000 bushels by Produce Exchange figures. American news was rather bearish. Receipts were again heavy, and the total for five days at the interior was 3,200,000 bushels in excess of last year, while interior shipments were 700,000 bushels less than last year. The Modern Miller report of yield in the eleven principal wheat States showed a net gain of about 15,000,000 bushels for those States over the July Government indications. The quality of the new wheat was reported at 80 to 95 per cent. Reports on yields of wheat in the Northwest continue to show up equal to expectations. Bradstreet's exports were 1,276,000 bushels, and the indications for the world's exports were 8,500,000 bushels or slightly less than last year. Cash wheat No. 2 red Winter, $1.08¾, nominal, to arrive cost, insurance, and freight; No. 2 red spot, nominal, new, $1.09, free on board, afloat, for export; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.20¾, nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, new, $1.10¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.16. Sales include 2,000 bushels No. 2 red, $1.06½, in elevator.

Corn was fairly active and quite firm, influenced largely by the strength in the wheat market and some coverings of shorts. Offerings were not so heavy speculatively, and a fair volume of buying turned the market up. The receipts show quite a liberal increase West this week, while the weather news has steadily improved. There have been general showers, particularly in the Southwest, and temperatures have been somewhat lower. The conditions since Aug. 1 have not made for any further deterioration in crop conditions apparently, but rather for improvement. Cash corn quoted No. 2, 73c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, domestic basis, and steamer, nominal, elevator, export basis.

Oats were also firmer, affected apparently by the strength in other grain. Buying was of fair volume and offerings moderate. Western receipts continue large and have steadily increased, but shipments from interior points into distribution have also been large and increasing. Cash oats quoted natural white, 46@48c, and white clipped, 48@50c.

The provision market was quiet, with prices early showing but little change. Live hogs were steady and the movement moderate. Later, however, there developed considerable selling pressure, and in the absence of support the market sold off easily and closed rather unsettled.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
September ..	$1.03¼	$1.07⅛	$1.09¼	$1.07⅜
December ...	1.12⅝	1.10⅝	1.12⅝	1.10⅞
Corn—				
September ..	..	..	71¼	71¼
Lard—				
December ...	11.00	11.00	10.95	..

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
September ..	$1.04	$1.01⅜	$1.03⅞	$1.02⅜
December ...	1.06⅝	1.04⅜	1.06½	1.05
May	1.10¼	1.08⅜	1.10½	1.09
Corn—				
September ..	63¼	62¼	63¼	62⅝
December ...	60¾	60⅛	60¾	60⅜
May	62⅝	61⅞	62½	62
Oats—				
September ..	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞
December ...	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	38¼
May	41½	40⅞	41⅜	40⅞
Lard—				
September ..	11.62½	11.55	11.55	11.62½
October

TAFT REVIEWS FLEET OFF PROVINCETOWN

Big Guns of Eight Battleships Roar Salute as He Comes on the Mayflower.

SPEAKS AT DEDICATION

In Exercises at Base of Pilgrims' Monument He Tells of Spirit That Actuated Pioneers.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 5.—President Taft's visit to Provincetown today to assist in the dedication of a towering monument of granite erected in memory of the Pilgrims, was made notable by an impressive naval review in the land-sheltered harbor behind the hook of Cape Cod—the first review of the present Administration. Secretary of the Navy Meyer was also there, and the boom of cannon came rushing across the wind-ruffled waters all day long.

Mr. Taft went on the yacht Mayflower and returned to Beverly on the same vessel to-night.

There was a large number of notable visitors in Provincetown, many of whom participated in the exercises, but the principal interest and events of the day centered around the reception to the President by the battleships in the harbor and by the thousands of people on shore.

The first and second divisions of the Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Schroder, had anchored in two broad columns and their dressing lines had been trued up for a long while before the President arrived. The Mayflower was in view for an hour or more before she turned the hook of sand and pointed into the harbor. It was not until this moment, just before 9:30 A. M., that the ships "let go" with a roar of saluting sound that did not cease until each had fired a round of twenty-one guns.

The dignified little Mayflower never answers salutes when the President is aboard and she sailed quietly on her way. The President stood on the bridge of the yacht in silk hat and frock coat. With him were Mrs. Taft, Justice White of the Supreme Court, Senators Lodge and Wetmore, and a number of other invited guests.

The Connecticut, which pointed the way of the battleships around the world, still retains her place as flagship of the fleet. She was the first to speak in honor of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation and Commander in Chief of the army and navy. The other seven vessels in the twin lines were quick to follow and the review was under way.

The Mayflower anchored at the head of the two columns. Secretary of the Navy Meyer was already speeding away from the Dolphin and soon was piped over the side of the Mayflower with a flourish of trumpets, ruffle of drums, and band music befitting his rank.

Taft Receives Officers.

Then came the barges of Rear Admiral Schroeder, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Rear Admiral Vreeland, in command of the second division. There were fewer flourishes and ruffles for the Rear Admirals than for the Secretary, and the side honors were still further diminished when the Captains of the various ships began to repair aboard to pay their respects to the President.

The visit of the flag and commanding officers lasted for half an hour. The President returned the courtesies of the fleet by paying a brief visit to the Connecticut, where he was received aboard with the highest honors of the naval code.

As he sailed away in the slanting rains of the late afternoon the President received a parting salute from all the ships. The gray sides of the fighting craft were manned with white-clad sailors. The marine bands and guards were drawn up on the quarterdecks, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by each ship's musicians as the Mayflower came abreast.

On shore the President had another interesting time. The dedication of the Pilgrims' Monument attracted visitors from all parts of the United States. The exercises were held at the base of the high structure, which can be seen for many miles at sea. In addition to the President, the speakers included J. Henry Sears, President of the Pilgrim Memorial Association; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; M. Van Weede, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, representing the Secretary of War; William B. Lawrence of Medford, Mass.; former Representative James M. McCleary of Minnesota, Gov. Draper, and Henry H. Baker. The commemorative tablet on the monument was unveiled by little Miss Barbara Hoyt, tenth in descent from Elder Brewster.

President Taft's Address.

President Taft spoke of the landing of the Pilgrims, and said:

"Other colonies, attempted in New England and elsewhere, failed for lack of courage in the colonists. The difference between all these and the Pilgrims was the motive which inspired them to come.

"The spirit which prompted them to brave the sea, to land on this forbidding coast in Winter, and to live here has made the history of this country what it is. It prompted and fought the Revolutionary War. It welcomed and fought the civil war, and has furnished the United States the highest ideals of moral life and political citizenship. We need not defend the lack of liberality which in their early history the Pilgrims may have shown to those differing with them in religious belief and creed. Out of the logic of their processes intellectually there came religious freedom, while in the energy of their religious faith they uncomplainingly met the hardships that were inevitable in the search for liberty.

"It is meet, therefore, that the United States, as well as the State of Massachusetts, should unite in placing here a memorial to the Pilgrims. The warships that are here with their cannon testify to its National character, typify the strength of that Government whose people have derived much from the spirit and example of the heroic band. Gov. Bradford, Elder Brewster, Capt. Miles Standish, are the types of men in whom, as ancestors, either by blood or by education and example as citizens, the American people may well take pride.

"This magnificent monument will fittingly remind the traveler by sea of the beginning of New England and note the fact that these whose spirit of liberty was to persist for centuries, even to the foundation and preservation of our great Republic, here first saw the land and here first put foot upon the shore."

President Eliot analyzed the characteristics of the Pilgrims and said:

"When the sailor coming over the seas sights this monument, when the Summer visitor contemplates its massive strength, when the people of the cape see from afar its towering height, let them remember the brave women, as well as the brave men, who made Plymouth colony live, and through whom the colony transmitted the Pilgrim's ideals to other generations that in three centuries spread over a continent.

"Does anybody ask why the National Government, the Commonwealth, and private contributors have joined in building here this solid monument to the Mayflower Pilgrim, the facts I have stated make answer—the Pilgrims established a community and a government solidly founded on love of freedom and belief in progress, on civil liberty and religious toleration, on industrial co-operation and individual honesty and industry, on even-handed justice and a real equality before the law, on peace and good will supported by a protective force.

"Therefore, they are to be forever remembered with love and honor by the Republic which accepts their fundamental principles of social conduct as right and eternal. Therefore, whenever on this earth down all its centuries civilized man raises the question 'What are the personal and social virtues on which great States may be securely founded and maintained?' he will find no clearer nor more convincing answer than this—'The virtues of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower.'"

Following the exercises the President and the other guests were entertained at a luncheon in the Town Hall. Here the President again spoke briefly.

To-night the battleships were illuminated, and the spectacle of the ships' outlines in incandescent bulbs, with searchlights flashing, offered from the shore a far more impressive picture than did the day review.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 5.—President Taft reached here from Provincetown on the Mayflower at 8:45 to-night. During the evening he received the new Ecuadorean Minister, Mr. Arizaga. The latter is visiting the North Shore, and took this occasion to present his letters of credence.

MONTT TO LUNCH WITH TAFT.

President of Chile and Party Will Visit Beverly To-Day.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—President Pedro Montt of Chile, who is the guest of the United States Government, arrived in Boston with his party to-night and registered at a local hotel. The party came in a special car attached to the second section of the New York Express. Only a few newspaper men and police officers were on hand to greet the visitors.

To-morrow they will go to Beverly on the Presidential yacht Mayflower to meet President Taft. President Montt, his wife, his sister-in-law, Mme. Mercedes Huidoro Montt, and the Chargé d'Affaires, Alberte Yoachim, will lunch with President Taft, the others remaining aboard the Mayflower.

The party will return to New York on the 5:30 train from Boston.

ENGINEERS WANT MORE PAY.

Those on Western Railroads Will Ask 15 Per Cent. Increase.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Representatives of engineers employed on railroad systems west of Chicago at a special conference of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here to-day decided to demand a flat wage increase of 15 to 18 per cent. After reaching this decision the conference, which has been in session since last Monday, adjourned.

Demand for higher pay will affect 30,000 men. It was said to-day that conferences between railroad officials and the engineers will begin about Sept. 20, and it is considered probable that the matter will be referred to Federal arbitration under the Erdman act.

"Our demands were formulated on the wage question," said Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to-night, "but they are mostly of a technical nature pertaining to working conditions and mileage."

The wages of engineers vary widely, according to length of runs and time consumed, and it is difficult to strike an average, the monthly pay checks ranging, it is said, from $150 to $210. The average pay per mile, when figured on the mileage basis, is said by engineers to be 4 cents.

AID CHURCH IN CANAL ZONE.

The Administration Owns Twenty-six Churches and Employs Chaplains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Church and State march hand in hand in the Panama Canal Zone. The Church is fostered by the State and much of its expense is defrayed, the State, as exemplified in the administration of the zone, profiting, for its part in the improved moral tone of its citizenry.

The canal zone now boasts of thirty-nine churches, according to the latest issue of the canal record. Of these twenty-six are owned by the Canal Commission. Of the remaining thirteen eleven are upon land that is owned by the United States. Of the two that are without connection with the State, one is the Wesleyan Church at Gatun and the other is the Episcopal Church at Bas Obispo.

A number of chaplains are in the employ of the commission. They are of various denominations, and their duties practically conform to those of pastors in the States. Some, however, have "calls" that are spared their brethren "back home," a notable instance being that of the commission chaplain of the Roman Catholic Church at Empire, who has to make a weekly visit to the leper settlement at Palo Seco.

The commission likes to lend every encouragement to church work in the zone, believing that it makes for the stability of the forces employed on the canal and good order in the villages within its jurisdiction.

WANTS RUSSIAN BANK HERE.

American Consul Thinks It Would Improve Trade Relations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The establishment of a Russo-American bank would do away with the middle man in the cotton trade between the United States and Russia, which amounts to $50,000,000 a year. This is the opinion expressed by John H. Snodgrass, American Consul General in Russia, in a report to the Bureau of Manufactures.

The bank would act as the agent of American growers on one hand and of Russian manuacturers on the other. One manufacturer told him, he says, that direct banking connections and a stable cotton market between the two countries would increase Russia's yearly purchase of cotton from the United States to $100,000,000.

Furthermore, Mr. Snodgrass believes that such a bank would assist the United States in securing the contract for the new Russian fleet. It would tend to promote friendly commercial relations between the two countries and American trade would be extended throughout the confines of Russia and Siberia. He cites the case of the commercial progress of Germany and England in the Far East as examples of what nations are able to do when backed by banks. It would work wonders for Russia, he says, and would open up avenues of trade thus far unrealized.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander won their way into the finals of the New York State championship lawn tennis doubles yesterday, defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin and Carleton R. Gardner by the narrowest margin that the National pair have won by in many seasons. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—8, and 6—4. A total of 28 games to 27 and with the point totals 201 to 191.

For fast lawn tennis play together with the surprising upset of Samuel A. Westfall of the Kings County Club, being defeated by W. L. Watson, 6—3, 6—4, few tournaments have surpassed the interesting opening of the meeting on the clay courts of the Edgemere Club, Edgemere, Long Island, yesterday. Not only was Westfall defeated, but M. A. Noble, the expert of the Marine and Field Club, defeated Frank B. Roundey of the New York Athletic Club, setless at 6—1, 6—2. One of the best matches of the day was that in which young Alfred L. Hammett of Pelham Manor, defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6—0, 7—9, 11—9. The summary:

Edgemere Cup, Men's Singles.—First Round—A. Van der Byl defeated M. C. Ammerman, 6—0, 6—0; M. A. Noble defeated F. B. Roundey, 6—1, 6—2; F. P. Fox defeated H. R. Roberts, 7—5, 6—4; A. L. Hammett defeated R. L. Baggs, 6—0, 7—9, 11—9; A. J. Ostendorf defeated A. M. Warden, 6—2, 6—3; J. Alexander Del Mar defeated E. A. Gunther, by default; W. H. Swenarton defeated A. T. Hoe, 6—2, 6—4; E. Bigelow defeated W. W. Granger, 6—2, 6—1; Walter Hazard defeated R. L. Kane, 6—2, 6—2; Royal D. Ritchie defeated Ernest Miller, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round—J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., defeated A. A. Beaman, 6—3, 6—1; W. L. Watson defeated S. A. Westfall, 6—3, 6—4.

Cole and Nickerson in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 5.—Cole of Hartford and Nickerson of Pittsfield will meet in the final match for the Bridgman Cup in the Norfolk tennis tournament to-morrow. To-day's results:

Singles.—Third Round—Cole, Hartford, beat W. Washburn, Bridgeport, 6—3, 6—2; Richards, Litchfield, beat Post, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Wantuss, New Haven, beat Greenhag, Toledo, 6—1, 6—2; Cole beat Washburn, Bridgeport, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Finals—Cole beat Watrous, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3; Nickerson beat Richards, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles.—Second Round—Nickerson and Watrous beat Lyman, Hartford, and Turner, Washington, 6—1, 6—2; Brown and Carter, Norfolk, beat Farman and Smythe, New York, 8—6, 6—2; Post and Cole beat Brown and Carter, 6—2, 6—0; Gillette, Pelham Manor, and Black, Bristol, beat Ingraham and Cook, Bristol, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—Glover and Washburn beat Gillette and Black, 6—0, 6—4; Nickerson and Watrous beat Post and Cole, 6—3, 12—10.

YACHT ELMINA WINS COMMODORE'S CUP

F. F. Brewster's Schooner Leads New York Y. C. Fleet in Race to New London.

KATRINA BEST IN HER CLASS

New Herreshoff Boat Shimna Sails Another Fine Race, Beating Winsome in Special Class Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 5.—F. F. Brewster's schooner yacht Elmina carried off the honors in the first squadron run of the annual New York Yacht Club cruise from Huntington to this port today by leading the fleet of thirty-six yachts across the finish line and winning the Commodore's Cup for her class with lots to spare.

The big schooner was a delight to the eye as she majestically swept across the line, off Sarah's Ledge bell buoy, with her great mainsail swinging broad off to starboard and her balloon jibtopsail pulling well in the light breeze. She beat her next nearest competitor, Dallas B. Pratt's Sea Fox, by 8 minutes and 55 seconds.

Katrina, J. B. Ford's schooner, won the Commodor 's Cup in the second division for schooners, and M. F. Plant's Shimna and J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.'s, Phryne won the Commodore's Prize for sloops. Shimna's allowance was 1 hour 22 minutes 42 second and Phryne's 3 hours 29 minutes 2 seconds. The winners of the various classes were: Class K, H. F. Lippitt's Winsome; Class D, Katrina; Class F, Miladi; Class M, L. Alberger's yawl Polaris; auxiliaries, Iris; Class L, Shimna, and Class E, Dervish.

The new Herreshoff boat, Shimna, again distinguished herself by her smart action. Admirably handled, she took advantage of every favorable streak of wind and current of water. She flashed through the entire sixty-five miles in unusually fast time, defeating Winsome in the special class by 13 minutes 57 seconds, corrected time. The run was one of the best ever held by the club, with a fair wind all the way.

Th harbor here to-night presented a most animated appearance, with over 100 crack steam yachts, including some of the largest in the world. These, with fully 100 sail craft, including the racers, will start for Newport in the morning in the second squadron run of the cruise. As the yachts b gan to come into the harbor, excursion launches and smaller craft buzzed around, and their occupants viewed with interest the aristocratic vessels as they closely followed each oth r in and dropped anchors.

Out of the northwest a splendid breeze was blowing when the preparation signal was given from the committee boat. Eugene Moran, at 7:05 A. M., and the tide was running strong to the westward, so the fleet had a fair wind, which all hoped would last throughout the long run of sixty-five miles to Sarah's Ledge, New London.

As on Thursday, the club "thirties" were sent away first at 7:10. J. W. and E. P. Alker's Alera l d the class and the fleet. The Juanita, Nepsi, Phryne, and Dahinda followed in that order, then the Cara Mia of Class P. The Mimosa III. and the Windward started some thirty-five minutes later. The auxiliary schooners Vencedor, Idler, Iris, and Seneca crossed the line in that order on the 7:10 signal. Five minutes later Harold S. Vanderbilt's schooner Vagrant led Class F over the line, with the Dervish, Miladi, and Cygnet in the order named.

The sloops in Class M made a spirited start at 7:20 o'clock, the Adventuress leading, with the Eleanor, Hermes II., the yawls Polaris and Lasca, and the sloops Phantom and Feu-Follet in that order. Morton F. Plant's sloop Shimna crossed the line close on the weather beam of the Hermes II. All of the class were carrying reaching jib topsails.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's sixty-five-foot sloop Aurora, with William Butler Duncan, Jr., at her wheel, led her class at 7:25. She had the weather berth, with the Istalena on her lee quarter and the Winsome about three lengths astern and Edgar Palmer's Hester in fourth place. It was this yacht's first appearance. The last signal called the schooners in Classes B, C, and D, and they got away in this order: The Iroquita, Elmina, Sea Fox, Taormina, Katrina, Nancy, Ariel, and Ariadne.

Two hours after the start the leader of the fleet was the auxiliary schooner Vencedor. This yacht and the Idler, Seneca, Elmina, Sea Fox, and Winsome had held a mid-Sound course, while the Aurora and Istalena, Taormina, Isolita, and three of the "thirties" luffed out to the Connecticut shore, where about 10 o'clock, when the leaders were between Stratford Point and New Haven, the wind canted to the westward and freshened.

The schooner Elmina was then the leader, the Idler being second boat and Vencedor, Seneca, Sea Fox, Taormina, Irolita, Dervish, Shimna, and Winsome in that order. The Vagrant had kept to the southward, passing inside the middle ground and Stratford Shoal Light.

Frederick F. Brewster's schooner Elmina passed New Haven leading the fleet at 10:30, and at 11:55 she had Faulkner's Island abeam to port. She was at that time nearly three miles ahead of the second schooner, the Idler. Her main boom was swung broad off to starboard and her enormous balloon jib topsail and spinaker pulling her along for New London at a fine clip. Morton F. Plant's big steam yacht Iolanda accompanied the fleet, and also did the Florette and a dozen other steam yachts. After taking the Regatta Committee on Board, Vice-Commodore C. Ledyard Blair's yacht Diana steamed direct for the finish line at New London.

At 12:10 the wind shifted from northwest to southwest. Down came spinakers on sloops and schooners; booms were gybed to port and spinakers smartly set again to starboard. The Elmina, with her clouds of canvas driving her slippery hull through the water, was the undisputed leader of the fleet. When she passed Cornfield Lightship at 2:05, the second yacht, the Sea Fox, was two miles in her wake, and the Katrina, the third boat, about an eighth of a mile astern of the Sea Fox. At 2:10 all had to gibe to starboard, the wind coming from the westward again. The Sea Fox and Katrina gained some by passing inside Faulkner's Island. At 2:11 the Elmina passed Bartlett's Reef Lightship and shaped her course for the finish line off Sarah's Ledge, which she crossed in just 6 hours 54 minutes and 3 seconds from the time of her start. She had covered the sixty-five miles at an average speed of 9.42 knots an hour. It required three hours for all the fleet to reach the finish line, for the wind fell light after the leaders had crossed. The summaries:

New York Yacht Club's first squadron run from Huntington to New London; distance, 65 miles; start, 7:10 o'clock.

Class—Motor auxiliaries.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elap'd Time. H.M.S.	Correc'd Time. H.M.S.
Iris	3:12:40	8:02:40	6:58:45
Vencedor	3:35:44	8:23:44	7:14:06
Seneca	3:33:30	8:23:39	7:18:45
Idler	3:10:18	8:00:18	7:26:44
Class—New York Yacht Club Thirties. Start, 7:10.			
Phryne	4:36:20	9:26:20	.....
Nepsi	4:38:48	9:28:48	.....
Alera	4:39:03	9:29:03	.....
Juanita	4:39:49	9:49:49	.....
Dahinda	5:11:05	10:01:05	.....
Class P. Start, 7:10.			
Cara Mia	4:28:02	9:18:02	6:11:43
Windward	5:09:28	9:59:28	6:53:09
Mimosa III	5:22:29	10:12:29	7:04:08
Class N. Start, 7:20.			
Phantom	4:20:18	9:00:18	.....
Class M. Start, 7:20.			
Polaris	3:35:14	8:15:14	6:21:10
Eleanor	3:45:18	8:25:18	6:27:42
Adventuress	3:39:47	8:19:47	6:28:45
Hermes II	4:13:08	8:53:08	6:43:00
Feufollet	4:36:06	9:36:06	.....
Lasca	4:39:50	9:39:50	.....
Class L; special. Start, 7:20.			
Shimna	3:28:25	8:08:25	6:46:52
Winsome	3:22:11	7:57:04	7:00:49
Class K. Start, 7:25.			
Winsome	3:22:04	7:47:04	7:00:49
Aurora	3:25:22	8:00:22	7:03:39
Istalena	3:26:16	8:01:16	7:05:01
Hester	3:40:51	8:15:51	7:15:01
Class 65-foot; one design. Start, 7:25.			
Winsome	3:22:04	7:37:04	.....
Aurora	3:25:22	8:00:22	.....
Istalena	3:26:16	8:01:16	.....
Class F. Start, 7:15.			
Miladi	4:12:13	8:57:13	6:51:00
Cynge	4:11:21	8:56:21	6:50:57
Vagrant	4:20:30	9:05:30	7:14:28
Class E; special. Start, 7:15.			
Dervish	3:33:55	8:18:55	6:45:33

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Miladi	4:12:13	8:57:13	6:51:00
Class D. Start, 7:10.			
Katrina	2:49:43	7:19:43	6:45:33
Miladi	4:12:13	8:17:13	6:51:00
Class D. Start, 7:30.			
Katrina	2:49:00	7:19:43	6:15:34
Taormina	3:00:44	7:30:44	6:16:55
Irolita	3:17:48	7:47:48	6:37:40
Nancy	3:36:48	8:06:48	.....
Class, special. Start, 7:30.			
Sea Fox	2:43:03	7:13:03	6:39:09
Ariel	2:58:42	7:28:42	6:47:53
Class B. Start, 7:30.			
Elmina	2:24:03	6:54:03	6:30:34
Sea Fox	2:43:03	7:13:03	6:39:09
Ariadne did not finish.			
Commodore's Cup. First division, schooners.			
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	6:54:03		6:30:34
Sea Fox, D. B. Pratt	7:13:03		6:39:09
Ariel, F. L. Leland	7:28:42		6:47:53
Ariadne, J. Loughlin, Jr.	Did not finish.		
Idler, H. T. Sloane	7:40:25		7:06:51
Commodore's Cup. Schooners. Second division.			
Katrina, J. B. Ford	7:19:43		6:15:34
Taormina, W. Seaton	7:30:44		6:16:55
Irolita, E. W. Clark	7:47:48		6:47:40
Dervish, Robert Toland	8:18:55		6:45:03
Miladi, George Scott	8:57:13		6:51:00
Iris, H. M. Whitehouse	7:42:40		6:38:45
Vencedor, A. De Goicuria	8:23:44		7:16:06
Cygnet, F. F. Carey	8:36:21		6:59:57
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	8:05:30		7:14:28
Seneca, George Mercer, Jr.	8:23:39		7:18:45
Commodore's Cup. First division, sloops and yawls.			
Shimna, M. F. Plant	8:08:27		6:45:45
Winsome, H. F. Lippitt	7:57:04		7:00:49
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	8:00:22		7:03:39
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	8:01:16		7:05:01
Hester, Edgar Palmer	8:15:51		7:15:01
Commodore's Cup. Second division, sloops and yawls.			
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.	9:26:20		5:57:18
Alera, J. Walker	9:29:03		6:00:01
Nepsi, Johnston De Forest	9:28:48		6:00:34
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	9:18:02		6:08:19
Adventuress, C. C. Rumrill	8:19:47		6:17:15
Polaris, L. R. Alberger	8:15:14		6:21:10
Eleanora, L. Darr	8:25:18		6:27:42
Dahinda, Geroise	10:01:05		6:32:03
Hermes II., H. H. Raymond	8:53:08		6:43:00
Windward, R. A. Monts	9:59:28		6:53:09
Mimosa III., E. Reekes	10:12:29		7:04:08

Professional Golfers on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, N. H., Aug. 5.—Alex Smith of Wykagyl and Dick Kimball of Maplewood Golf Club, by a steady game of good, and at times brilliant golf, won easily from Gil Nichols of Wilmington and Willie Anderson of Philadelphia, 9 up and 7 to play, to-day.

Clay Court Tennis Results.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—The play in doubles in the clay court championship tennis tournament at the Omaha Field Club was brought down to the finals this afternoon. The hardest contests were in the third round. Fifty games were required to settle the question of superiority of Branson and Barton over Hawk and Hall, while Long and Scribner had almost as hard a task in winning from Armstrong and Cannon. The scores:

Third Round Doubles—Bailey and Spiece beat Webster and Eyck, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Anderson and Hayes beat Potter and Koch, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2; Long and Scribner beat Armstrong and Cannon, 7—9, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5. Branson and Barton beat Hawk and Hall, 6—1, 4—6, 8—10, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-finals Doubles—Anderson and Hayes beat Bailey and Spiece, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4; Long and Scribner beat Branson and Barton, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

LOUIS WEIL.—Judge Hough has appointed J. Cantor receiver in bankruptcy for Louis Weil, dealer in brass and copper novelties at 1,133 Broadway. It is said that the stock estimated at $2,600 is in charge of the Sheriff as there are outstanding accounts of $1,000.

LOUIS THIRER.—Judge Hough has appointed Herman S. Ziegel receiver in bankruptcy for Louis Thirer, jobber on cotton goods, 80 Eldridge Street, who is to serve without compensation. It was stated that Mr. Thirer is in feeble health and not able to properly continue business.

CARLO PETRILLO.—Carlo Petrillo, clerk, at Mount Vernon, formerly a contractor and liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,876 and assets of $3.50 cash in bank. The debts are mainly for horse feed, trucks, board of laborers, and chattel mortgage on a saloon.

JOSEPH HIRSCHHORN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Joseph Hirschhorn, manufacturer of dresses and costumes at 156 Greene Street, show liabilities of $10,810, and assets of $4,100, consisting of stock, $3,000; machines and fixtures, $1,000, and accounts, $100. He owes $432 to twenty-two employes for wages. Among the creditors are the Commercial Traders Company, $3,629, secured; W. I. Cohn, $2,061, secured, and Sidney Aurbach, $710.

WESTCHESTER.—LAUFER & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Gilbert B. Sayres, temporary receiver in bankruptcy for Westchester Laufer & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, at 190 Greene Street, in place of John Warring Parks, who died on July 26. Mr. Sayres was elected trustee of the estate on May 5, but on account of the illness of Mr. Parks the assets were not turned over to him. There is some money on deposit in the Trust Company of America and the trust company is directed to pay it to Mr. Sayres. The liabilities are $108,356.

FRED C. THOMAS.—Fred C. Thomas, lumber inspector, 1,293 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of individual liabilities and also liabilities of the firm of Martinelli & Thomas, plasterers, who dissolved in 1906. His individual debts are $7,816 and his nominal assets are $17,521, consisting of accounts, $6,860; notes, $376; judgment, $280, and cash, $5. Among his creditors are William Moller estate, $1,860 secured; Andreas Thoma, $1,000, and Frank Graff, $475 for rent of 222 Seventh Avenue. After the dissolution of the firm Mr. Thomas was in the marble business. The firm's liabilities are $8,379 and no assets. Among the creditors are Andreas Thoma, $4,000; Wells Realty and Construction Company, $1,000; Person & Co., $570, and Calvin Tomkins, $406.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Beck, Robert P.—J. Warren Young, $254.
Blumenthal, Mortimer and Ben et al.—State Bank, $187.
Bangs, Anson M.—I. Carhart, $115.
Conklin, Henry—Trust Co. of America, $220.
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.—C. G. Gunther's Sons, $111.
Clementi, John, (not summoned,) et al.—M. J. McAuley, $379.
Donnell, Frederick A., (not summoned,) et al.—M. G. Strauss, $404.
Dugan, John—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $124.
Epstein, Albert—State Bank, $146.
Fink, August D. and Amalia—White Co., $1,351.
Flaum, Samuel, et al.—State Bank, $187.
Graboff, Simon—Same, $127.
Gurrle, Antonio, (not summoned,) et al.—M. J. McAuley, $379.
Gettinger, Harry and Rachael—M. Freundlich, $112.
Killian, Carl, et al.—M. G. Strauss, $404.
Kruse, Henry, et al.—W. Friebel et al., $174.
Kruse, Henry, et al.—Same, $174.
Lyttle, Samuel, et al.—M. J. McAuley, $379.
Malcolm, Oliver F., or O. F.—M. Kenny, $509.
Paul, John T.—John R. Carpenter Co., $138.
Rickley, Emma, et al.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $132.
Slattery, John—D. Gleeson, $1,696.
Traube, Richard, (not summoned,) et al.—W. Friebel et al., $174.
Traube, Richard, et al.—Same, $174.
Wehrenberg, Edw. J.—C. A. Corbin et al., $150.
Weiss, Samuel—M. Greenspan, Inc., $155.
Woodbridge, James J.—George Schleicher Co., $129.
Albert I. Strauss Co.—S. Floorsheimer et al., $275.
Franco-American Ferment Co.—J. C. Drayton, possession of property and costs, $129.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Brundage, Percy H.—F. T. Davies, April 22, 1909, $588.
Chrystal, James H.—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. of New York, June 17, 1910, $408.
Couloumbis, Vasellos D.—D. Kalogeratos, March 31, 1910, $230.
Dressler, Morris, and Harry Prince—M. Lubelsky et al., May 25, 1910, $159.
Ofeldt, Frank A., and Ernest G.—F. M. Hoblitt et al., July 6, 1910, $353.
Queens Land and Title Co.—Gardenhire & Jetmore, July 27, 1910, $1,010.
Slavik, Charles—L. Schleissner et al., Aug. 3, 1910, $131.
Strauss, Isaac—E. L. Radler, June 13, 1910, $219.
Stanley Hoisting Co.—A. O. Leary, Feb. 8, 1910, $110.
Guantanamo Exploration Co.—E. L. Conant, June 6, 1910, $290.
Same—Same, June 6, 1910, $151.
Wagner, Joseph—H. Kuhl, Sept. 5, 1904, $330.
Zierle, Fannie, and Nathan Sperber, administrators—J. Bogert et al., Jan. 12, 1909, $1,400.
Long, Edward H.—J. S. Carvallo, Jan. 14, 1910, (canceled,) $2,157.
Kelly, John—Jacob Stahl, Jr., & Co., March 17, 1908, (canceled,) $177.
Fruchthandler, Samuel—A. I. Tamar, Dec. 17, 1906, (canceled,) $333.
Flynn, Patrick—J. Kaplan, June 22, 1910, (vacated,) $469.
New York Contracting Co., Pennsylvania Terminal—P. Stevenson, Jan. 9, 1909, (reversed,) $15,289.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. Ex parte business.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. In re West 177th St—Adam Wiener.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J. In re Brady—Charles A. Dana.
SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Place v. Uhlfelder—James Kearney.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Alfred Beckford v. Fred C Thoma—William P Curley.
CITY COURT—Donnelly, J. Edward Bolger v. Peter Curran—Philip Cohen.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Daniel Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. A. Anderson, furnishing goods, hats, shoes, and manufacturers of shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Hoffman & Luhn, Brenham, Texas; E. Hoffman, clothing, furnishing goods, and hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hays, L. E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Hays, tailors and manufacturers of clothing; Hotel Collingwood.

Lattin, Bloomfield & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. A. Lattin, manufacturers of skirts; Hoffman House.

People's Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; L. E. Burgess, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wolff Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; Miss Braatz, ready to wear and millinery; Hotel Broztell.

O'Dwyer & Ahern, Texarkana, Ark.; Miss V. Bennett, cloaks, suits, and waists; 258 Church Street; Gilsey House.

Lembke Dry Goods Company, Albert Lea, Minn.; C. G. Lembke, dry goods; The Breslin.

White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Clemens, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and shawls; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mass & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, ladies' neckwear and furnishing goods; Hotel Broztell.

Fashion Store, Beaumont, Texas; J. E. Jones, dry goods and garments; King Edward Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 214 Church Street; Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Glaser, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, dry goods; Hotel Long Acre.

Burton-Enslow Company, Hooperstown, Ill.; A. M. Burton, dry goods; Hotel King Edward.

Herskowitz, M., Oklahoma City, Okla.; M. D. Hedskowitz, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Shedd, representing; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Boston Store, Fort Dodge, Iowa; L. Charon, dry goods, cloaks, suits, carpets, and general merchandise; Hotel Wellington.

Griffith, R. B., Grand Forks, N. D.; P. B. Griffith, dry goods; A. L. Larson, dry goods; H. W. Randall, cloaks and corsets; Hotel Flanders.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. G. Dolman, muslin underwear; 821 Broadway.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Peck, linens, white goods, and blankets; 15 East Sixteenth Street; Hotel Netherland.

Levy, Loeb & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. Loeb, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Algonquin.

Mellon Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; G. P. Becknell, dry goods; 45 Union Square; Hotel Long Acre.

Kline, Eppinhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 871 Broadway; Hotel Latham.

Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Company, Quincy, Ill.; O. A. Mohrenstecher, cloaks and suits ready to wear; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Sterling, The Stockton, Cal.; Mr. Cohen, cloaks and suits; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Killian, A. L., Norfolk, Neb.; general merchandise; 41 Union Square.

Levy Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Houston, Texas; Miss M. Ryan, millinery; 40 West Twenty-second Street.

Watson, H.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

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4 rooms and bath	$432.00
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AUGUST 9—Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Montreal, Lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Crawford Notch.

AUGUST 16—Maritime Provinces, St. Andrews and St. John, Charlottetown, Halifax, the Annapolis Valley, Digby.

AUGUST 17—Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Crawford Notch, Boston.

AUGUST 23—Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Montreal, Quebec, the Lower St. Lawrence River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward Island, Halifax.

AUGUST 30—Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm.

AUGUST 30—Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Montreal, Lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Crawford Notch.

AUGUST 30—Niagara Falls, Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka Lakes, Toronto, Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Saratoga.

AUGUST 31—The Lehigh Valley, Glen Summit Springs, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal.

AUGUST 31—Lehigh Valley, Glen Summit Springs, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the Lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Quebec, White Mountains, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Mount Willard, Crawford Notch, Boston.

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AUGUST 31—Rangeley Lakes, Mount Kineo House, Moosehead Lake.

SEPTEMBER 7—Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Crawford Notch.

SEPTEMBER 10—Deer Park Hotel, Flume, Franconia Notch, Profile House, Crawford House, Mount Willard, and the Crawford Notch.

SEPTEMBER 17—Long Island Sound, Boston, Poland Spring House, South Poland, Me.

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Lv. W. 23d St. Sundays 8:50 A. M., Fridays 8:20 A. M.; Lv. Liberty St. Sundays 9:00 A. M., Fridays 8:30 A. M.

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Next Sunday, August 7th.
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Leave Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00, 1:45, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:10, 2:55, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trip marked * does not go to 129th Street, N. R.

Round Trip { From 129th St., 50 Cents.
Tickets { From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER "GRAND REPUBLIC"
ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. Yonkers 8:45 A. M.
Lv. ft. 129th St., N. R. 9:45 A. M., *2 P. M.
Lv. Pier (new) No. 1, N. R. 10:40 A. M., 2:45 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. "Grand Republic" at Pier 1, N. R.
Round trip tickets, 50c.; Children, 25c. Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
ON SUNDAYS superb steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Returns, due N. Y., 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
Splendid steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y., 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. No landing at 129th St.

These excursions under management of
FALL RIVER LINE.
Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
STEAMERS ROSEDALE and JOHN SYLVESTER leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 42d St., 10:05 and *2:30; Battery, 10:00, 10:45, 2:00, and *3:00; East 138th St., *9:00; East 31st St., *9:30. Leave Rockaway Beach at *11:30, 1:00, 5:30, and *8:00.
Exc. Tickets, 50c.; Children, Half Fare.
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To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Str. "Sagamore" lvs. Pier 8, E. R., (bet. Hanover Sq. & So. Ferry), Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M. Sundays lvs. Pier 8, 9:30; 31st St., 9:50 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

PATTEN LINE
For Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and all Jersey seaside resorts.

SATURDAYS.
Lv. West 34th St. 8:45, 10:50 A. M.; 12:30, 2:30 P. M.
Lv. Battery 9:20, 11:30 A. M.; 1:15, 3:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS.
Lv. West 35th St. 8:45, 9:10, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Battery 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

BELLEWOOD SI
Mountain Excursion Resort.
Every Sunday.

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Ferries: West 23d St., 8:55 A. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9 A. M., Manhattan. Brooklyn Annex Ferry, 8:45 A. M. Hudson Tubes connect at Jersey City.

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SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. See the Ocean, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15 P. M., returning 5.

SUNDAY EXCURSION Str. MONTAUK Up the Hudson to Highland Falls; 2 hours' stop; tickets 75c.; leave Pier 29, E. R., 9:45; E. 24th St., 10:15; W. 129th St., 11:30 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Modern—Safe—Reliable.

PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY
ST'R C. W. MORSE (even dates Aug.), ST'R ADIRONDACK—Daily from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M., W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. ORCHESTRA.

CITIZENS LINE TO ALBANY AND TROY
New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M.; Yonkers 7 P. M. daily. **Stop at Albany in either direction.**

Best service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East, and West. Rail tickets accepted for passage between New York, Albany, and Troy. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates. **Send 5c. in stamps for Summer Resort Book and "Up the Hudson and Beyond," a beautiful illustrated booklet.**

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From NEW YORK $2.40 via BOAT and RAIL TO
BOSTON
Boston, via Boat & Trolley, $2.25.
Modern Steel Screw Steamships
GEORGIA and TENNESSEE.
Providence Direct, $1.50 Worcester, $2.40
Every week day 5:30 P. M. | Pier 19, East River
New Management. Improved Service.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
From Piers 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, North River, New York City.

Atlantic Transport Line
London Direct.
Minnewaska..Aug. 6, 10 AM | Minnetonka..Aug. 20
Minneap's..Aug. 13, 11 AM | Mesaba...Aug. 27

White Star Line
Queenstown — Holyhead — Liverpool
Baltic.....Aug. 6, noon | Cedric...Aug. 20
Celtic.....Aug. 13, noon | Arabic...Aug. 27
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic....Aug. 10, 3 PM | Adriatic..Aug. 24
Majestic...Aug. 17, 3 PM | Teutonic..Aug. 31
New York To Boston & The MEDITERRANEAN via Azores, Gibraltar, etc.
Romanic...Aug. 6, 11 AM | Cretic...Sept. 21
Canopic...Sept. 14, 4 PM | Romanic..Oct. 1

American Line
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis..Aug. 6, 10 A. M. | St. Paul..Aug. 20
New York..Aug. 13, 10 AM | Philadelphia..Aug. 27

Red Star Line
Dover—Antwerp—Paris.
Vaderland..Aug. 6, 11 A. M. | Kroonl'd..Aug. 20
Lapl'd (new)..Aug. 13, 11 AM | Finland..Aug. 27

ANTWERP DOVER LONDON PARIS — THE NEW MAMMOTH S. S. LAPLAND AUG. 13, 11 A. M. — Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge—Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Wireless.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 RECTOR.) AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every weekday at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers — Splendid Service)

This way to the White Mountain resorts—

Fall River Line to Boston—
And thence by rail.

The salt water voyage will brace you up and make you fit for vacation enjoyments.

Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. Fare to Boston..... $4

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
Palatial Steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "ROBERT FULTON," "ALBANY," and "MARY POWELL" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Lve.	Read Down.			Arr.	Read Up.	
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Daily, ex. Sun.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:00	.....	.....	Brooklyn Annex..	†	6:20	.....
8:40	9:40	1:45	...Desbrosses St...	11:45	6:00	.....
9:00	10:00	2:00	...West 42d St...	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	...West 129th St...	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	.....	...Yonkers...	.....	4:30	7:35
.....	.....	4:50	...Highland Falls...	8:40	.....	5:45
11:50	1:00	5:00	..... West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
.....	*1:25	5:25	..... Cornwall	8:15	.....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	..... Newburgh	6:00	2:15	5:05
.....	.....	6:15	... New Hamburg ...	7:50	.....	.....
.....	.....	6:30	..... Milton	7:15	.....	.....
1:15	2:35	6:45	... Poughkeepsie ...	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	.....	.....	... Kingston Pt. ...	.....	12:25	.....
.....	.....	7:45	..... Kingston	6:00	.....	.....
5:25	.....	.....	..... Catskill	.....	11:00	.....
3:40	.....	.....	..... Hudson	.....	10:40	.....
6:10	.....	.....	..... Albany	.....	8:30	.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

†Connecting at Cornwall with O. & W. Ry.

Special trains to Catskill Mt. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-half and one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on any down Day boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."

COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON

VIA BOAT AND RAIL $2.65 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Providence Direct	$1.75
Fall River	2.00
Worcester	2.65

PALATIAL SCREW STEAMERS.
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.
"THE ONLY INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND."
Finest Cuisine and Service.
'Phones 9491 and 9492 Spring.

All-the-Way-by-Water
Metropolitan Line between New York and
BOSTON
An Unbroken Night's Rest from City to City over the most fascinating Salt Water Route in the World. River, Harbor, Sound, and Ocean.
Luxurious Express Turbine Steel Steamships
YALE AND HARVARD
Staterooms with or without Bath. Family rooms with four berths. Main Deck Dining Room, &c.
Week days and Sundays. Leave Pier 9, N. R., foot Rector St., 5 P. M. Due Boston 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning.
Tickets and reservations at Wharf; also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices throughout City. New York to Boston, $4.00. Through tickets all points.

SEA TO MAINE
The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
STEAMSHIPS
NORTH LAND & NORTH STAR
TO
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Sailings: Monday, 10 A. M. and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, N. Y. For full information and booklet apply to
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 B'way, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
*MALDEN
*SMITH'S LD'G
GERMANTOWN
*CATSKILL
*HUDSON
*ATHENS
STOCKPORT
COXSACKIE
*Saturday special lands only at points marked.

Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., week days, at 6:30 P. M. West 129th St. 7:00 P. M.

Saturday Special 1 P. M.
Pier 43, and 1:20 P. M. W. 129th St. Send 2c. stamp for booklet giving Resorts of Catskill Regions.
'Phone 1098 Spring.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE to Albany
ORCHESTRA.
Horses and Automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 5:30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6:00 P. M. daily. Telephone 9238 Spring.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, from Franklin St. week days, except Saturday, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings, week days, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS { From Franklin St., 9 A. M. / West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON Long Island Sound
NORWICH LINE: On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. for New London, connecting there for Stonington, Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. For New Haven and Bridgeport Line Service see regular advertisement. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., Tues. & Thurs. 5:30 P. M., Sats. 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 13, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

CUNARD LINE
Piers 54 and 56 North River, foot of 14th St.
OFFICES 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery
LUSITANIA—MAURETANIA
Largest Steamers Afloat.
Finest Steamers Afloat.
New York to London Direct
VIA FISHGUARD.
The most expeditious route. Quickest also to
PARIS—BERLIN—VIENNA
New York Wednesdays, 9 A. M.
MONDAY IN LONDON TUESDAY IN PARIS
Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.

Mauretania	Aug. 10	Campania	Aug. 24
Lusitania	Aug. 17	Mauretania	Aug. 31
*Carmania	Aug. 20, 10 AM	*Caronia	Sept. 3, 10 AM

*Will call at Queenstown and Fishguard.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
To Fiume via Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste.

†Carpathia	Aug. 25, noon	†Ultonia	Sept. 22
Pannonia	Sept. 8, noon	†Carpathia	Oct. 8

†Calls at Genoa. §Carries 2d and 3d class only. Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
ITALY-EGYPT CRUISES, 1910-11: Nov. 26, Jan. 7 and 21, Feb. 18, March 11.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
†S. S. AMERIKA (23,000 TONS) Leaving New York AUG. 13, 22 Noon

All Modern Safety Devices, (Wireless, &c.)
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG.

*Pres. Lincoln	Aug. 10, 10AM	§Graf Waldersee	Aug. 18
†Amerika	Aug. 13	*Cincinnati	Aug. 20

§Hamburg direct. *New.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES and GENOA.
S. S. HAMBURG.....August 9,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trust Company Sells Big Thirty-eighth Street Plot in Loft Region—Buyer for Fine West Side Residence—$650,000 Apartment House Deal—Many Large Loans.

An important sale in the rapidly growing loft section in the Times Square vicinity was announced yesterday by the sale, through M. & L. Hess for the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, trustees of the Jane A. McKenna estate, of the property 237, 239, and 241 West Thirty-eighth Street, 51.6 by 98.9, now occupied by old dwellings.

This property is within forty feet of the large plot recently acquired by the Realty Holding Company, which, in turn, is immediately to the west of the large plot recently sold by M. & L. Hess to the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, which is now being improved with a twelve-story and basement building for Julius Bien & Co., printers and lithographers.

The property has been purchased by an investor, but no immediate plans for improvement are projected.

High-Priced Residence Sold.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with Frederick Carle, have sold for Mrs. Mae Well, 19 West Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 65 by 102.2. The house, which adjoins Central Park West, was erected by James Carlew and has been held at $70,000. The purchaser will occupy the premises.

Big Sale on Washington Heights.

The Glenada Court, comprising two six-story apartment houses at 616 to 620 West 137th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, has been sold by Uhlfelder & Weinberg, who built the structure about three years ago. Each building occupies a plot 85 by 99.11. The purchaser, whose name was not announced, gives in part payment other apartment property on Washington Heights. The deal involves in the aggregate about $650,000.

Buys on Edgecombe Avenue.

S. H. Raphael has sold the three-story brick dwelling at 46 Edgecombe Avenue, on plot 19.10 by 90, for Mabel N. Crawford to the Pendant Realty Company.

$1,000,000 Loaned on Apartment.

A building loan of $525,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the West End Construction Company on the property at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 100 by 100, upon which a twelve-story apartment is being erected. This is one of the new apartments now under construction in the former Evans Block.

Two loans of $150,000 each have been made by the City Mortgage Company to the Hargood Realty and Construction Company on the two apartments under construction on Fort Washinton Avenue, occupying the entire block front on the west side, between 177th and 178th Streets. Each apartment occupies a plot 127.8 by 100.

The Title Insurance Company of New York has made a loan of $200,000 on the two six-story elevator apartment houses built by the Saxonia Construction Company at the northeast corner of 162d Street and Fort Washington Avenue, 100 by 164.10.

21-Year Lease for Fourth Ave. Loft.

The lease was recorded yesterday to the Quandam Land Holding Company from the De Forest Estate Corporation of the new loft on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, for twenty-one years at $24,750 per year, agregating $519,750.

Recent Buyers.

M. Just is the purchaser of the northwest corner of 238th Street and White Plains Road, 100 by 85, recently reported sold by the De Peyster estate.

Thomas F. Fox took title yesterday to 149 and 151 East Forty-second Street, a three-story building on lot 25 by 78, from Charles Connor.

Title passed yesterday to the City Real Estate Company to the property 21 to 27 Cedar Street, the sale of which by the City Investing Company was announced on the previous day.

Bronx Sales.

Fetzer & Fetzer of 625 Westchester Avenue have sold 414 East 163d Street, a five and one-half story apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 100; also 720 Tinton Avenue, a three and one-half story single flat, on lot 25 by 168. Both properties were purchased for investment.

Walker & Burger have sold for Herman Menaker to Thomas E. Malcolm six lots on the southwest corner of 239th Street and Fulton Avenue.

Brooklyn Sales.

Bulkley & Horton, Inc., reports the sale of 358 Adelphi Street, between Lafayette and Greene Avenues, a three-story brick single flat, for the estate of George Fisher to a client for investment.

Elisha T. Everett has sold a three-story English basement house at 857 Lincoln Place, on a plot 21.6 by 127.9, for Karolina F. Brion, to Dr. William L. Love.

Staten Island Sale.

E. J. Schwall has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff a plot, 163 by 200 feet, on Housman Avenue, Castleton Corners.

Suburban Sales.

Frederick S. Fisher has sold about sixty acres of land near White Plains to Felix M. Warburg of Lander's Road. The price is said to be more than $1,000 an acre.

A Mr. McGeachim has purchased the Murray property, at Larchmont, through the Hayden Realty Company of New Rochelle, for $13,500.

The American Musical Supply Company of Jersey City has purchased from John G. Van Horne of New York and the Prentiss Tool and Supply Company of 115 Liberty Street a large factory site on the southerly side of Communipaw Avenue, between Woodward Street and the Morris Canal, Jersey City, having a frontage of 246 feet on the avenue and a depth of about 135 feet. A large factory building will be erected on the land.

The property adjoins the large plant now being erected by the Ames Spike and Bolt Works, also the recently completed factory building of the P. Derby Company. On the opposite side of the avenue the Manning, Maxwell & Moore Company, dealers in railroad supplies, have erected a brick storage building.

Alter Fourth Avenue Building.

Plans have been filed for making extensive alterations to the three-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The plans call for building a rear extension fronting on the street one story high, to be used as stores. This will give the building a street frontage of 116.2½ feet. The Protective Realty Company, of which Robert E. Knowles is President, is the owner. The cost of this improvement is placed at $5,000 by the architects, Neville & Bagge.

Factory Fire Protection.

Plans have been filed by the Rusling Company for placing a 15,000-gallon gravity tank and two 6,000-gallon pressure tanks on the roof of the five-story factory at 510 to 514 West Twenty-third Street, to be used in conjunction with a fire extinguishing plant. The building is owned and occupied by the Consolidated Electric Light Company. The cost of this fire protection is placed at $2,100.

Notes.

The sale of the property 57 West Ninth Street by Miss Fannie M. Campbell to Miss Dellaripha G. Richardson, title to which passed yesterday, was effected by Pease & Elliman, acting for the seller, and Charles Stuart Folsom of the Folsom Corporation, acting for the buyer.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has leased for a client to the United Cigar Stores Company for a term of years the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-third Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 747, e s, 53.9 ft s of 65th St, 16.8x60, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Aug. 19.

By Samuel Marx.

Valentine Av, e s, 610.5 ft s of Highbridge Road, 200x250 to Tiebout Av x100x irregular; vacant; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Aug. 26.

By Charles A. Berrian.

52d St, 427, n s, 83.9 ft e of 1st Av, 20x62.9x irregular, four-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to Ida Ebel, a party in interest, $10,350.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Clinton St, 127, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, four-story front and rear tenements; partition, to the E. J. Adler Realty Co., $26,105.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Baychester Av, s s, 290.89 ft e of Boston Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; J. Schwallenberg, 2,160 Ellis Av, owner and architect; cost $4,500

Bathgate Av, s e corner of 183d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 55x82.4; Alexander Development Co., 15 Broad St, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect; cost $50,000

Mulliner Av, n w corner of Rhinelander Av, for two-story frame dwellings, 20x48 and 22x44; Edward Buckley, 819 Hunt's Point Road, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $10,000

Houghton Av, s s, 455 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x46; Barbara Meyer, 2,940 Chatterton Av, owner; H. Nordheim, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

St. Mark's Place, s e corner of 1st St, to a five-story brick store, &c.; S. J. Block, owner, 203 Broadway; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000

4th Av, n e corner of 29th St, to a three-story brick office building and dwelling; Protective Realty Co., 116 Nassau St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost $5,000

3d Av, n e corner of 143th St, to a three-story frame hotel, size irregular; Dorn & Brinkman, owners; iessee, Charles King, 1,053 Westchester Av; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

With name and address of purchaser.

BRIGGS AV, n s, e 2-3 of Lot 217 and w 2-3 of Lot 215, map of Williamsbridge, 33.4x93.11, (foreclosure, July 12, 1910;) Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Peter S. O'Hara, Aug. 4; address, 2,873 Webster Av $3,800

PARKER AV, e s, 237.3 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 50x100; Leah A. P. Well, heir, &c., of Robert Well, to S. Alvin Piza, B. and S. and C. A. G.; W. T. Matthies, 475 Tremont Av $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,732 to 1,742, e s, 50x95, except part for avenue; Hy H. Wilkens to Edward Miller, all liens, Aug. 4; J. C. Kinkel, 371 Fulton St $100

OLD FORDHAM AV, w s, 212.9 ft n of 175th St and 1.8 ft w of 3d Av, 27x103.5x irregular; also strip in front of above between Old Fordham Av and 3d Av, 27x1.8, being 212 ft n of 175th St; Arnold E. Hauser to Harris Krakouer, (mtgs $4,200,) July 20, 1909; Thomas F. MacMahon, 1,402 Broadway $1

3D AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 364, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Edward Hurley and Johanna, his wife, to Kate, Margaret, and Mary Hurley, Aug. 4; M. J. Horan, 257 Broadway..$100

PLOTS 52 to 55, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Catherine E. Baker to Riverside Apartment Co., (mtgs $55,000,) all liens, Aug. 1; William H. Baker, 90 West St $100

10TH ST, s s, 201.7 ft e of Waverley Place, 39.2x50x irregular; William J. Merrall to Acker, Merrall & Condit, B. & S., Feb. 1, 1893; attorneys, Rollins & Rollins, 32 Nassau St $1

13TH ST, 624 East, s s, 20x103.3; Isaac Lowenfeld to Remmos Construction Co., (mtg $7,000,) Aug. 4; attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, 128 Broadway $1

52D ST, 309 East, 19.11x100.5; James C. Mitchell and Anne, his wife, to Andrew Murray, Jr., all liens, Aug. 4; George H. Kracht, 20 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Andrew Murray, Jr., to James C. Mitchell and Anne, his wife, all liens, Aug. 4; address, same $100

8TH AV, 349, w s, 25x81, release mortgage; Clinton T. Roe to Arthur and Matthew Van Siclen, both of Queens County, Aug. 3; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur Van Siclen and others to William E. Good, (mtg $30,000,) July 28; Clinton T. Roe, 44 Pine St $100

152D ST, 323 East, n s, 20x50; Alois Gruschka to Leopold Woerner, (mtgs $3,000,) Aug. 4; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Woerner to Alois Gruschka, (mtg $3,000,) Aug. 4; attorneys, same $100

HUGHES AV, 2,458, e s, 16.8x87.6; Hughes Av, 2,460, e s, 16.8x87.6; Mariannina Ceraseoll to Louis Gates, July 28; address, 1,220 3d Av $1

SAME PROPERTY; Nicola Damiano to same, mutlclaim, July 28; address, same $1

123D ST, s s, 101 ft e of 1st Av, 35.6x100.11; Elizabeth Cummings to Theodore E. Weiver, all liens, July 28; R. Cummings, 385 Hudson St $1

WALTON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 175th St, 25x95; George E. Buckbee to Ralph H. Baxter, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 4; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

179TH ST, 510 East, n s, 25x103.3; Jacob Cantor to Dora Zacks, (mtg $35,500,) all liens, July 28; Gordon & Markaramsky, 38 East 10th St $1

BRYANT AV, e s, 250 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Joseph Reichwein to Minnie M. Schaff of Bethel, Conn., (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 2; Arthur F. Cu Cheet & Co., 140 Nassau St $1

JEROME AV, n w s, 575.11 ft s w of 190th St, 27x90; Dimos J. Lales to Nicholas J. Lales, (mtg $12,000,) ½ part, all title, July 5; Phineas Lewinson, 56 Pine St $100

150TH ST, 337 East, n s, 25x118.5; Matilda Miller to Arthur E. Miller, (mtg $4,500,) July 12, 1909; Thomas F. MacMahon, 1,402 Broadway $1

3D AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 364, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Edward Hurley and Johanna, his wife, to Kate, Margaret, and Mary Hurley, Aug. 4; M. J. Horan, 257 Broadway..$100

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152D ST, 323 East, n s, 20x50; Alois Gruschka to Leopold Woerner, (mtg

We will write your advertisements for you if you so desire.

Many Advantageous Opportunities Are Advertised Upon This Page—Read Them.

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COUNTRY BOARD

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c a line a day.

Long Island.

BATTERSHALL INN,
SEA CLIFF, L. I.,
200 feet above the Sound.
Fine cuisine and charming place.
Write for Booklet or 'phone 71—Glen Cove.

Attractive rooms in country house, well furnished, electric lights, lavatories, bath, etc.; near seashore; no table board, but can be had near by. Apply I. M. Rayner, Greenport, L. I.

"The Plaza," Far Rockaway, Clark Av.; near ocean; station; refined, exclusive, unexcelled table.

New York State.

HILLSIDE HOUSE.—Elegant surroundings; homelike; excellent table; airy rooms. Mrs. Mary Jacobus, Caldwell.

Ellswood, Highland, N. Y.—Board on fruit farm; $6 up. Arrange. White, 309 West 40th St.

New Jersey.

SANATORIUM.—Invalids, convalescents seeking health, comfort, homelike surroundings 'phone 427—R; applicants removed; auto free. Maple Lodge, 104 Maple Av., Montclair.

Boarders wanted for August at a quiet country home; good table; board $6 per week. Please write to Isaac Manmer, Farmingdale, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 87.

New England.

Echo Lawn Hotel.—Highest elevation; Stamford, Conn.; surrounded by large grove shade trees, 23 acres; vegetables and poultry on premises; 50 minutes from New York; rates, $12 per week and up; everything of the best; hot and cold running water in rooms; tennis, bowling alley; garage; take Myrtle Av. car to Lawn Av. George Schleicher, Proprietor. New York address, 37 West 14th St.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c a line a day.

Board Wanted at Seashore.—Two connecting, good-sized rooms for two adults and three children, one an infant. Z 287 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Corner saloon and property; old established business; no brewery mortgage; to close an estate on account of death; no reasonable offer refused. Inquire S. E. Levey, Real Estate, 145 New York Av., Union Hill, N. J.

Exclusive sales rights for any city can be secured by investment in corporation stock. Gem Window Ventilating Co., 299 Broadway, New York.

Established manufacturing corporation has excellent opening for manager and treasurer with $5,000; comfortable weekly salary and control. Address T 151 Times.

Time switch, turns current on and off automatically; will sell patent or license. Working model at Room 1,528, 25 Broad St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Player piano, famous make, latest improved 88-note; sell very cheap. 316 West 42d.

YACHTS AND VESSELS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Wanted—Twelve-foot rowboat. Call Mr. Ellis, Cortlandt 7290, before 10 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, male, female, wanted; permanent positions. Strauss Agency, 1 W. 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, all kinds of office help, wanted; permanent positions. Call Wright Agency, 335 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Numerous positions paying good salaries; better locate permanently now. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, useful men, porters; city, country. Henderson's, Tel. 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th; bonds, $1,000, guarantees colored help. 1119—Harlem.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

EXPERIENCED, cultured young woman, 25 to 30, with some experience in stenography, wanted as bookkeeper and librarian in a large private school; permanent and pleasant position at moderate salary for the right person; no notice taken of applications without full details; references must be first class. Z 285 Times Downtown.

EXPERT Elliott-Fisher adding machine operators to write city tax bills; opportunity to make extra good wages six weeks; day and night shifts. Apply G. K. Kendall, fifth floor, 366 Broadway.

MODEL, EXPERIENCED, IN SHOWROOM LADIES' CLOAK ROOM AND SUIT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. CALL SAMUEL BERGMAN & CO., 6-8 W. 18TH ST.

MODEL, experienced cloaks and suits; bust 36. Hirsch & Bros., 826 Broadway.

MODEL for cloaks and suits.
P. Wolf Co., 56 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHERS with experience can find ready employment at good salaries by applying to the Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—One that can spell and punctuate correctly; salary, $12. W., L 217 Times Downtown.

WANTED—First-class stenographer in busy office; hours, 8:30-5:30; permanent position; salary, $18 to $20. Write, giving age, experience, and references, T 155 Times.

WANTED—Smart stenographer. Apply at once M. N. Hausen, 437 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A BONA FIDE OPPORTUNITY for two young college men with commercial aspirations to become salesmen for a high class proposition; must come well recommended and be able to prove their sincerity and capability; no better opportunity in the city for a successful beginning. Address T 153 Times.

EXPERT Elliott-Fisher adding machine operators to write city tax bills; opportunity to make extra good wages six weeks; day and night shifts. Apply G. K. Kendall, fifth floor, 366 Broadway.

FOR $1 monthly we pay sick and accident benefits $60 monthly; we want solicitors to get members. Ballard & Garrett, 84 William.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED.—Write for New York examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 233 S, Rochester, N. Y.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Diamond and amethyst scarfpin in the compartment of a northbound C. & O. train leaving Mt. Sterling, Ky., 9:37 P. M. Saturday, July 23, making connections at Washington with Pennsylvania train for New York; liberal reward. Address W G Times.

LOST.—Stock Certificate No. 11,692 in the name of Walter L. Lascelles for six shares The Home Insurance Co., New York. Finder please return the same to 8 Bridge St. Application for new certificate has been filed.

LOST.—Diamond brooch, circular shape, at, or near Hotel Knickerbocker or Casino Theatre, Tuesday night, Aug. 2; suitable reward offered for its return. Address Brooch, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Saturday evening, July 30, on trolley between 177th St. and Larchmont, large amethyst, pearl, and diamond Brooch. Liberal reward for return to Mrs. J. C. Hazen, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

LOST—Bowling Green, opposite Custom House, Thursday, open faced gold watch, fob, charm attached; reward. Kellermann, Cunard Line, 24 State St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 10,391, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Lena Fellens; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—On 5th St. and Broadway, last Monday afternoon, set of teeth made on platinum plate. Please return to Dr. Fishman, 130 2d St.

LOST—Gold watch, chain and fob; initials on watch and fob, M. B. S. Reward if returned to Atlas Button Works, 13 Crosby St.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

$20 REWARD will be paid for return of Boston terrier, name "Yankee"; has four white feet, white face, ears cut; very dark brindle; screw tail; weighs about 20 pounds; red collar. Dr. Mulvey, 110th St. and Broadway.

$50 REWARD for return three collies, strayed or stolen from Closter, N. J. Tully, 107 West 31st St.

FOUND

25c a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Aug. 4.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.; 2D AV. ELEVATED—Seven umbrellas, pocketbook, book, package cards, shipping papers, pair pants, clothes, 2 pictures, pan. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Five umbrellas, handbag, 3 purses, hatpin, pair gloves, 2 odd gloves, cardcase, 2 hats, cap, letter and cards, music, trousers, underwear, waist, skirt, bathing suit, overalls, shirt, pair shoes, gas burner, brace, cord, piece marble. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Twelve umbrellas, pocketbook, fob, 2 books, checkbook, 3 catalogues, school papers, blue print, glove, pair gloves, plan, bunch keys, case, 3 pairs shoes, package papers, shirt, piece cloth, apron, package laundry, 4 pieces cloth, cans lime bottle whisky. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Four umbrellas, photos, gloves, hats, mask, roll paper, shirt, 2 strips moulding. SUBWAY—Grip, cane, 18 umbrellas, watch, satchel, cardcase, purse, pocketbook, 4 books, keys, gloves, hats, shirt, &c., printer's roller, valve.

FOUND, Aug. 4.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT LINES.—Apply Lost Property Office, 168 Montague St., Brooklyn: SURFACE AND ELEVATED—Frame, blueprints, collar, music, photo films, raincoat, papers, gold bracelet, specifications, dress goods, laundry, lady's cape, overalls, magazine, picture slides, lady's neckpiece, laundry, carpenter's tools, grip, bottle, watch, grip, pocketbooks, umbrellas, dry goods.

FOUND, Aug. 5—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Coat, 5 umbrellas, suitcase, 2 parasols, 2 grips, package of laundry, envelope, bank check, electric iron, pair of eyeglasses, purse.

FOUND, Aug. 5—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON TRAINS—5 umbrellas, pair of rubbers, 2 packages, 2 ladies' umbrellas, memorandum book, watch, lady's coat, eyeglasses, case, bottle, pajamas, 2 books, coat and pants, salt bottle, fan, leather carrying case. DESBROSSES ST. BOAT—Package. JERSEY CITY STATION—3 umbrellas, handbag.

FOUND, Aug. 5—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Packages, umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 5—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 12 umbrellas, 5 packages, pair of gloves, pocketbook.

FOUND, Aug. 5—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: 3 packages, 2 umbrellas, cane, book.

FOUND, Aug. 5—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply to Superintendent of Marine Department, foot of Liberty St.: LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Package containing fittings, pair of socks, package containing shirt, umbrella. SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Umbrella, coat, eyeglasses, kodak. ON RAILROAD TRAINS—Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Umbrella, fishing pole, 2 packages, umbrella, neckpiece.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

MACHINISTS.—Only first-class men need apply. 115 Nassau St., Room 57, New York.

OFFICE BOY.—By a large wholesale house, a live, snappy office boy; one with High School or business college training preferred; to such a good opportunity offers. L 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To sell a stamp affixing machine; nothing like it on the market; keeps, counts, sticks your stamps; sells itself in one demonstration; hustlers only need apply. 177 Broadway, Room 35.

SALESMEN.—We need a few really good specialty salesmen; tact, versatility, good habits, good clothes, and a clean record are the necessary qualifications; don't call unless you possess them; big pay and liberal expense allowed to the right men. Call during the week on Mr. Goodrich, 9th floor, 12 W. 32d St.

SMART STENOGRAPHER wanted; apply at once. M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Av.

SUPERIOR PROOFREADERS.

The man or woman who is competent to read proof for a house doing a large book business, and who is qualified to do the work well and accurately, is entitled to a congenial atmosphere, a good competence, and proper reference facilities. The Plimpton Press, 70 5th Av., New York City, is prepared to offer these advantages to proofreaders who have the necessary qualifications for book work. Those interested in this line should apply to Mr. Bird at Room 54, The Plimpton Press, 70 5th Av., Aug. 4 and 5, between 9 and 10 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M., or Aug. 6 between 9 and 10 A. M. or 12 and 1 P. M.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY offers desirable permanent position to fashion artists, skilled in sketching and finishing figures, particularly heads, hands, and feet. Apply either in person or by letter to Mr. Rebeie, 15th Floor, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

THREE COMMERCIAL SALESMEN.
$5,000, $7,000, and $10,000 men
who have had experience in meeting keen competition on the road, can find positions with a firm of the highest rank, doing business in Greater New York. Our line is the finest of its kind in the country. Applicants must be able to furnish satisfactory references. Apply by letter and ask for interview. Address T 152 Times.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks; New York examination Nov. 12, $800 to $1,600; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 224 S, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Manager of office for civic organization, not political; competent in publicity and advertising; good appearance, forceful speaker. W 5 Times.

WANTED—First-class salesman furnishing security and references for exclusive territory of reliable firm. Suite 810, 133 William St.

WINDOW TRIMMER wanted for men's furnishing business; need a competent and reliable man familiar with fine goods and accustomed to the unit display. Address W 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with some experience as bookkeeper and accountant, in newspaper work; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 119 Times.

No advertisement is accepted by The New York Times regarding which there may be any question of trustworthiness of the advertiser.—Adv.

The New York Times—

I write just a few words to thank you for the great helpfulness that I am receiving for being able to advertise in The New York Times. We have had some excellent results and I want to tell you that it has been a real service to us.

L. F. FORD,
Reception Agent the Charity Organization Society.

AGENTS WANTED

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

AGENTS WANTED.

We WANT a responsible man in this county and vicinity to sell Farnsworth drained and improved Florida EVERGLADE Farms; 12,000 acres dyked, ditched, surveyed, staked, and platted. READY for cropping. Six miles from railroad; fine coral roads. One crop pays for land. LOW PRICES, very easy terms. Sold by a firm that is investing large sums of its own money in permanent improvements and the upbuilding of Fort Lauderdale and community. Write quick for particulars and territory.

DON FARNSWORTH AND ASSOCIATES,
125 Monroe St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

NURSE.—Woman, experienced nurse, traveled, desires care of invalid. W 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, intelligent, experienced; accustomed exercising judgment. C. Carlton, 9 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Excellent penman; good detail worker; references; $10. Grace, 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; good worker; best references furnished; $8. Margaret, 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, slight experience, wishes position where can advance. Hobson, 60 Clark St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER who understands law work; salary, $9 per week. Call 116 Nassau St., Room 501, between 11 and 12.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wishes position; $15. Advertiser, 22 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $3 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Experienced accountant and auditor will undertake expert work evenings at reduced rates; thoroughness guaranteed. Results, Box Y 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced, and thoroughly competent, with highest references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; moderate salary. L 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, adjusted, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

CREDIT MAN.—A position as credit man desired by gentleman with wide experience. T 130 Times.

HOTEL STEWARD.—High-class man; highest references; many years experience; can take full charge and manage every department; wants position. Address Hickey, 32 West 45th St., New York.

MASSEUR to attend gentlemen at their own residences; doctors' references. Keene, 245 West 50th St. Telephone 8790—Columbus.

OFFICE MANAGER, SALESMAN, &c., American, married, age 34 years, conversant with German language, 20 years first-class commercial experience, 8 and 9 years each with former employers, in confidential, trustworthy, and responsible positions, is willing to accept moderate compensation from firm seeking high-class man. A1 references. Address T., Box 117 Times.

WATCHMAN.—Middle age; strictly temperate; reference; bond if required. F. Herben, 1,017 Willow Av., Hoboken.

YOUNG colored woman as chambermaid or nurse; reference. H. M. Wright, 995 Pacific St., Brooklyn; 3d floor.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, running water, good table, phone.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; physician or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—One and two room suites; private baths; high-class accomodations; moderate cost.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

74TH ST., 149 West.—Attractive double, single, cool rooms; transients accommodated; superior table; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Single rooms for gentlemen, adjoining bath; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Room, board; high-class house; table guests; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; parlor dining room; transients accommodated.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; large, medium rooms; board optional; telephone; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests accommodated; telephone.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large room, with and without bath; delightful location; table guests.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; table guests; Summer rates; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot baths; excellent table; telephone; table guests accommodated; moderate.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Cool rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near park.

93D ST., 128 AND 130 WEST.—Rooms, board; high-class house; table guests; telephone; references.

102D, 243 WEST, near Riverside.—Exceptionally large, handsome front room, three windows, southern exposure; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suite, newly decorated; other rooms; parlor dining room; telephone; all transportations convenient; references exchanged.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Large, airy, well-furnished rooms; substantial board; well-kept house; references.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large front room; closets; running water; good table; near "L" station; private family; gentlemen; telephone; references.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

9TH ST., 17 EAST, near 5th Av.—Large, cool rooms; all conveniences; refined home; moderate.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

21 ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, suites; excellent table; references: telephone; park privilege.

89TH, 1,345, Lexington Av.—Large, small rooms; good service; seasonable table; references; 'phone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 839, (70TH ST.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 694-696; 23 East 63d.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining; Summer prices.

Bronx.

SUITE, $6; airy bedroom and study; Longwood Av., 917; Prospect Av. Subway Station 2 blocks; tiled baths; best board. Barnes.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (overlooking Wall St., East River.)—Large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; Subway five minutes to Broadway; twenty, seaside; neighborhood aristocratic, house exclusive, refined; table choicest products New York markets; $9, $16 weekly. 905—Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11.—Cool rooms overlooking water; convenient to Wall St. Ferry, car lines, and Subway; delicious home cooking; reasonable; references.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—$17.50 per week. American plan. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, medium, front, one flight; running water, electric light; gentlemen. Campbell.

5TH AV., 40.—Large and small rooms; breakfast served; dining room open Sept. 1; phone.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; hot and cold water; gentlemen; telephone.

23D ST., 264 WEST.—Large and small, clean, newly furnished rooms, with private bath.

30TH ST., 38 West.—Furnished rooms, bright, sunny rooms, adjoining bath.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Furnished rooms for persons with reliable references.

44TH, 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, single, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; with, without private bath.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large and small; private baths; 'phone; breakfast; exclusive.

48TH ST., 134 WEST.—One nicely furnished large room and bath for gentlemen; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelors' apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites for gentlemen or married couples; conveniences; moderate.

71ST ST., 235 WEST.—Large second-floor front; southern exposure; private house. Tel. 470 Columbus.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished Summer rooms; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Well-furnished, large and medium rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; handsomely furnished; reasonable; references.

78TH ST., 185 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor, private family, suitable three gentlemen; references Owner.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, decorated; large, medium rooms; telephone; references required.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; homelike; conveniences; L and Subway.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsome, airy, small and large rooms overlooking Central Park; cleanliness; reasonable.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable, medium room, suitable one or two, with dressing room; moderate.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; running water; also doctor's office; service.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—A cool, pleasant, single, also large room; private house; references.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished connecting rooms, or separate; running water; homelike. Deisinger.

91ST, 31 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large, cool room; near bath; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

91ST ST., 21 WEST, Near Central Park.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; select house; moderate; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, cool room; every convenience; $3.50; telephone; half block "L," Park.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Comfortable room, well furnished, $3.50; private family. Apartment 2.

104TH ST., 245 WEST, Corner of Broadway.—Three large rooms, facing street; single or for two, as desired; telephone, steam heat; hot, cold water; bath; breakfast optional. Smith.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private French family; electric light, telephone; central. Moore.

114TH ST., 508 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Elegant room in magnificent, new, elevator apartment.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Charming front, side rooms; students or business; elevator; telephone; Subway. Muller.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive room in corner apartment; elevator; telephone. Apartment 21.

123D ST., 524 WEST.—Two rooms, light and airy; bath convenient; private family of two; $2.75 and $3.25; table board convenient. Eaton.

135TH ST., 535 WEST (Broadway).—Large outside room; private family; board optional; Apartment 1F.

HAMILTON PLACE, 98, corner West 142d St.—Outside rooms in bachelor's attractive apartment; every convenience; very reasonable. Inquire of Janitor.

Refined married couple or business woman share daintily furnished five-room apartment, lady living alone; 'phone; piano; Subway, elevated; call evenings, Sunday. Deats, 519 West 138th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Magnificent room; modern elevator apartment; small family; reasonable. 607 West 137th. Suhr.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., (343,) Corner 127th St.—Handsomely furnished suites of four, five large, cool rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; Summer price, $10 weekly; beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchen, $3 upward.

East Side.

1.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

9TH ST., 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Single rooms and large; two baths; reference.

18TH ST., 118 EAST.—Near Subway and Broadway; running water; all large; $4 to $7.

21ST, 21 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; modern improvements; elevator, telephone; excellent home; $5 up.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Rooms without board all conveniences; running water, $3.50 up.

The New York Times maintains a strict censorship on all advertising and excludes all objectionable and deceptive advertisements.—Adv.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large room, bath, southern exposure; other rooms; 'phone, 5299 Mad.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (Opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large, attractive room, private bath; also small room.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

PARK AV., 562, Corner of 62d St.—Nicely furnished parlor and adjoining bedroom for gentlemen or married couple; with or without piano; moderate; also large hall room.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has cool, newly renovated rooms overlooking water, for men; with, without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

YOUNG COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR wishes room, conveniences, near 138th St. and Broadway. W 4 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

36TH ST., 38 West.—Unfurnished floor and rooms; maid services.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED.—Two rooms and bath with space suitable for kitchenette; one room large with northern unobstructed exposure suitable for artist's studio; rent up to $900; location central; state if elevator service, steam heat, light, and all particulars. Address "An Artist's Studio," W 11 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARFORD WILLING HARE POWEL, as substitute trustee, and Robert Johnston Hare Powel, as surviving executor and co-trustee under the will of Samuel Powel, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES HENRY COLLINS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated October 22, 1908, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City and County of New York, on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

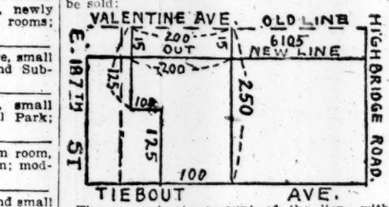
All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Valentine Avenue, distant six hundred and ten feet five-tenths of a foot southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of High Bridge Road with the easterly side of Valentine Avenue; running thence southerly, along the easterly line of Valentine Avenue, two hundred feet; running thence easterly, on a line at right angles with the easterly line of Valentine Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the centre line of the block between Valentine and Tiebout Avenues; running thence northerly, along said centre line and parallel with the easterly line of Valentine Avenue, one hundred feet; running thence easterly, and again at right angles with the easterly line of Valentine Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the westerly line of Tiebout Avenue; running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Tiebout Avenue, one hundred feet, and running thence westerly, and again at right angles with the easterly line of Valentine Avenue, two hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning; except, however, therefrom that part thereof which has been released, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 187th Street and said Valentine Avenue, and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of said Valentine Avenue, two hundred and two (202) feet; thence easterly, fifteen (15) feet, and thence southerly, and parallel with said Valentine Avenue, two hundred and two (202) feet to the northerly side of said East 187th Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of said East 187th Street, fifteen (15) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7, 1910.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

BUTTS & VINING, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien, with costs and disbursements, to satisfy which the premises will be sold, is $5,000, with interest from October 22, 1908, and the approximate amount of unpaid taxes and water rates is $2,900, besides interest.

Dated New York, July 7, 1910.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

BUTTS & VINING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The sale in the above-entitled action is hereby adjourned to Friday, August 5, 1910, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 29, 1910.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

The sale in the above entitled action is hereby adjourned to Friday, August 26, 1910, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 5, 1910.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against HARRY L. TOPLITZ et al., Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1910, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

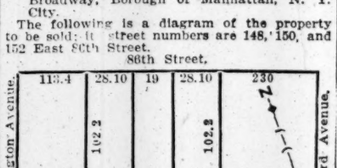
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line seventy-six feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street seventy-six feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as and by the street numbers One hundred and forty-eight, One hundred and fifty, and One hundred and fifty-two East Eighty-sixth Street; the westerly wall being a party wall.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1910.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: It consist numbers are 148, 150, and 152 East 86th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Eighty-two thousand three hundred eighteen 99-100 dollars ($82,318.99,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1910, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred eighty-nine 40-100 dollars, with interest from July 28th, 1910, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $3,859.98 and interest.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1910.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CARRIE KAUFFMANN, Plaintiff, against HARRY L. TOPLITZ et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1910, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the eighth day of August, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Front Street, distant 72 feet 1 inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Front Street and the northerly side of Wall Street; thence westerly and parallel or nearly so with Wall Street 72 feet 1 inch; thence northerly and at right angles with the last course 18 feet 2 inches; thence easterly at right angles to the last course 6 inches; thence northerly at right angles to the last course 8½ inches; thence easterly parallel with Wall Street and partly through a party wall 74 feet 6¾ inches to the westerly side of Front Street, and thence southerly along Front Street 18 feet 4 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part of, in, and to any land immediately adjoining the above described premises on the northerly, southerly, and westerly sides thereof; it being the intention of the party of the first part to describe premises known as No. 124 Front Street, together with all the land that may belong to the party

SMALLPOX VICTIM WANDERS TWO DAYS

Young Locksmith Also Bore Wound in Head from Attempt to End His Life.

AWAITED INTENDED BRIDE

When Stricken with Disease, Prussian Determined to Die—Bullet Hit Glass Eye—Finally Goes to Bellevue.

Emile Mammon's older friends in his native town in Prussia predicted a bright future for the young locksmith, who, although less than 21, was already an expert at his trade, and Mammon himself felt that the days to come held much in store for him, for he was making money and shortly he was to be married. Then one day as he bent over an intricate lock, a small spring snapped from between his fingers and entered his right eye.

Emile went to the best doctors in his native town. They treated him as best they could, but finally they told him that there was no hope, and presently Emile lost the sight of his eye. He felt his misfortune doubly when he discovered that with only one eye he could no longer guide his fingers as cunningly as before, and his work as a locksmith became so difficult and so unsatisfactory that at last he decided to visit America and seek his fortune there.

His intended bride was to wait while Emile won a fortune here at a new trade, and three months ago he stepped ashore at the Battery from Ellis Island. At first he had a hard time finding work of any sort, but at last he was glad to get a job in a candy and ice cream store in upper Second Avenue.

The wages were not large, but Emile saved every penny that he could against the time when he might send for the girl who was to be his bride. One day was like another for the young Prussian until about three days ago, when he began to feel ill. The strange feeling continued, and on Thursday he decided to see a doctor. He called on a physician in the neighborhood, explained his symptoms, and asked what could be the matter with him.

"You are suffering from smallpox," declared the doctor. He would have said more, but Emile waited no longer. He fairly ran from the place. Smallpox to Emile meant only death, and with it the loss of his bride. Nearly distracted he boarded a trolley car, transferred to another, took a ferry, and finally alighted at Fort Lee. He climbed the hill and sat down in the woods near an amusement park. There he remained all day, and when darkness came he descended the hill, took the ferry, and landed again at 130th Street. His mind was made up.

Always since coming to this country he had carried a small revolver in his pocket, and finding a deserted street corner near the ferry the young man drew his pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle against his right temple, and pulled the trigger. The bullet struck the glass eye which replaced the eye he had lost, and glanced along the side of his head, making a furrow about six inches long, but not deep. The pain was intense, however, and feeling that he was about to die Emile wrapped a handkerchief about his head and went home to his room near where he worked.

All Thursday night and all day yesterday his head pained him so that in the daylight yesterday he rode continually in trolley cars seeking to get his mind away from his troubles. At nightfall he could stand the pain no longer, and he went to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Hopkins was in the receiving room, and when he saw Emile's wound he demanded to know why the young man had shot himself. Emile told him, ending up:

"If I've got smallpox I don't want to live."

At the word "smallpox" the doctor examined him more carefully. There was a rash on Emile's neck, and Dr. Hopkins called in a brother physician. Both men agreed at last that Emile's really was a case of smallpox, and they sent for a Board of Health officer. The third doctor agreed with them, and Emile was hurried off to the Willard Parker Hospital.

It is said that there is a chance for the young man's recovery. The doctors are fearful, however, that in his wanderings he may have communicated his ailment to others.

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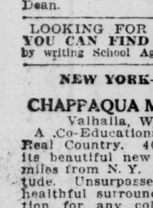
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COURT PUTS OVER MRS. BULL'S SUIT

Argument on Permanent Injunction to Tie Up Proceeds of Her Checks Adjourned.

QUALEY SEES JERSEY LAWYER

Takes Up Wife's Suit Against Mrs. Bull and Allan Ryan, Alleging Conspiracy.

John A. Qualey and Harvey Wiley Corbett, the magnesia-asbestos promoters accused by Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, widow of Dr. William T. Bull, of obtaining $35,000 from her by false representations, obtained delay yesterday in their fight against a permanent injunction to restrain them from disposing of the proceeds of Mrs. Bull's checks. Supreme Court Justice Bischoff granted their counsel till next Tuesday to answer the pleadings of Mrs. Bull, who obtained a preliminary injunction from Justice Lehman on last Tuesday.

Mrs. Bull has named as co-defendants with Qualey and Corbett the two companies they promoted, the Fifth Avenue Bank, and the First National Bank of Hoboken, to which the money was traced. The checks for $15,000 and $20,000 Mrs. Bull gave to Qualey were payable to Corbett and deposited by him in the Fifth Avenue Bank. From there Corbett transferred part of the money to the Hoboken bank, where the Stone Age Plaster Company, which figured in Qualey's representations, had an account.

Mrs. Bull asked that the court tie up these accounts, appoint a receiver for the companies and funds, and that a proceeding be instituted to trace her money. She also wanted the accounts of the defendants attached and the defendants restrained from disposing of their money and property.

The attorney for Mrs. Bull announced that he would serve additional affidavits on Tuesday. An attorney for other investors in the Magnesia Asbestos Company said that his clients had paid out $30,000, but he could not tell what steps he would take. Mrs. Bull's civil suit against Qualey and Corbett will be tried next October.

Qualey went to Newark yesterday and was closeted for several hours with his attorney, Frank K. McDermott. He will appear Tuesday at the hearing in the Court of Chancery as a witness in his wife's suit against Mrs. Bull and Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, if it can be arranged not to have a hearing before Magistrate Krotel in New York on that day.

Mrs. Qualey, as a stockholder in the Magnesia Asbestos Company, accuses Mrs. Bull and young Ryan of conspiring to get possession of the company by ruining its business and causing the arrest of her husband and Corbett. Ryan has denied he knows Mrs. Bull, and Edward Lauterbach, one of Mrs. Bull's attorneys, threatened perjury charges against Mrs. Qualey, based on the allegations in her suit.

It was stated that several New Jersey investors in the Qualey enterprises appeared in Newark yesterday, and will be present at the hearing on Tuesday. Some said they were dissatisfied with the status of the enterprises, but all declined to state what action they would take. One of them was William M. McGreevy, a relative of Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile, who once made a complaint against Qualey.

John F. McIntyre, attorney for Qualey and Corbett, said he would show that $33,000 of Mrs. Bull's $35,000 was invested in machinery for the Newark plant. He said he had heard that Mrs. Ellen Dunlap Hopkins, who was reported to have disappeared from London after learning of Mrs. Bull's action against Qualey and Corbett, was on her way to Paris. He said she would appear and testify in behalf of his clients if the charge against them should not be dismissed by the Magistrate.

Charles L. Craig, attorney for Mrs. Bull, laughed when told that Mr. McIntyre said he would show that so much of Mrs. Bull's money had gone into the Newark plant. He said he had traced nearly every dollar of the money.

Mrs. Hopkins started for Europe, Craig said, shortly after Mrs. Bull began her investigation. He intimated that the "Van Valkenburgh" letters referred to by Qualey might be those written to Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburgh by Mrs. Hopkins. They now are in the possession of Attorney Lauterbach, and the reading of them helped, he added, to shake Mrs. Bull's confidence in Mrs. Hopkins and Qualey.

In regard to Mrs. Hopkins's affluence after she met Qualey, of which Mrs. Bull spoke on the witness stand Thursday, Craig said that Mrs. Hopkins had erected a $100,000 building for her school of Applied Design for Women, and announced she was projecting a similar enterprise in London. This was one of the objects for which, he said, she announced she was going abroad.

SANK IN RIVER AS HELP CAME.

Isidore Davidson, Upset from His Boat, Stopped Swimming and Went Down.

Isidore Davidson, a clothing manufacturer, at 85 Bleecker Street, got to his home, 168 East Seventy-ninth Street, early yesterday evening and decided to go to the Lone Star Boat Club, at 145th Street and the Harlem River, for a row. He took out a single gig and had gone about 100 yards from the club when the wash of two swiftly moving tugs upset his craft, throwing Davidson into the water. When he rose to the surface he began to swim toward the clubhouse. Members of his own club and of the Atalanta Rowing Club put out to him in rowboats, but before any one reached him Davidson sank.

His club mates cruised around for some time, but he did not rise to the surface again. At 10 o'clock last night his body was recovered in the middle of the river off 146th Street.

SEIZE MORE PANAMA HATS.

Eleven Cases Found Undervalued, United States Customs Men Say.

Eleven cases of Panama hats, valued at $23,000, were seized yesterday by special Treasury agents. The seizures were made in bonded warehouses, and the reason was that the declared values did not correspond with what the Government believes to be their true value. The Customs officials refused to give the amount of undervaluation.

The hats will be taken to the seizure room at the Public Stores and appraised. The cases now in the possession of the Customs were consigned to Hirzel, Feltman & Co., Jacob J. Leeds & Co., Philadelphia, and Lustig Brothers.

It is probable that the importers will put up a bond to cover value, duty, and possible penalties, receiving the hats in time to dispose of them while the season lasts.

BAKER WANTS MORE PAY.

Asks for $12,000 Salary and $1,000,000 Above Last Year's Expenditures.

Police Commissioner Baker has submitted to the Board of Estimate his request for the appropriation to cover the expenses of carrying on his department during the coming year. This is the first budget estimate for 1911 to be filed.

The Commissioner asks for $16,133,278. The appropriation for this year for the department was $15,110,797. The Commissioner explains that the increase of more than $1,000,000 which he asks is principally mandatory from salary increases granted to policemen by the new Board of Estimate. He asks, however, that his salary be increased from $7,500 to $12,000 and that he receive nearly $10,000 for the purchase of additional automobiles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.
1:00—980 Morris Av., M. Mangano.....$100
1:50—2,224 Fifth Av.; Henry Vetson....trifling
5:50—222 E. 117th St., Albert Frank....trifling
P.M.
2:30—238 Monroe St.; M. Selger.....Slight
2:30—219 East 66th St.; M. Snyder.....$3
2:45—228 East 9th St.; W. Schwartz....$500
5:00—127 Allen St.; J. Adelmann.....Trifling
7:50—55 West End Av.; Gilles Bros.....$5
8:10—12 Ludlow St.; Jacob Levy.....$5
8:20—255 E. 100th St.; Thomas Oates..Trifling
8:25—548 W. 33d St.; unknown.....None
8:25—876 E. 8th St.; Joseph Rachter..Trifling
8:30—414 W. 14th St.; N. Silz & Co...Trifling
9:05—42-44 Broome St.; H. Rosen.....Trifling
9:35—816 E. 9th St.; Loewenthal & Phleiffer. None
10:15—322 W. 18th St.; F. Thompson.....$50

READY TO OPEN CLOAK SHOPS.

Employers to Act Next Week Irrespective of the Strikers' Union.

The general impression yesterday in reference to the cloak strike was that next week the associated manufacturers will open their factories. A statement was issued by members of the association to the cloakmakers, which called attention to the demands for the union shop, and said that the employers were willing to concede nearly all that was asked and more than the union was able to get for them, yet the leaders of the strike stood out for the union shop.

"Why should you suffer on account of the union?" the letter asked.

John A. Dyche, Secretary of the International Women's Garment Workers, said last evening that it was probably true that manufacturers might be offering conditions better in some respects than the union had brought about, but they would not do this if there were no union.

At the headquarters of the strikers in 161 West Thirty-fourth Street it was said that a member of the manufacturers' association had resigned and made a union settlement.

Alexander Bloch, Chairman of the Settlement Committee of the strikers, said last evening that the reefers who had joined in the strike of the cloakmakers had all gained their demands and were working under union conditions.

BOYS HAD HAT FULL OF GEMS.

Looted Paine House in Broad Daylight, They Admitted in Court.

Two boys, who said they were brothers, and lived at the Vanderbilt Hotel, were arrested yesterday in Rye. They had $4,000 worth of jewelry, stolen from the home of O. Tayloe Paine, on the Milton Road.

Policeman James C. Byrnes saw the two boys in an alley between Christ Church and the parish house, looking into a hat which one of them held. Byrnes crept up and saw the hat contained diamond rings, bracelets, necklaces, and brooches. Before the two lads saw him he had seized both of them and demanded where they had gotten the jewelry.

One said they had "just found it," but Byrnes took them and the hatful of jewelry to the lock-up, where he made a charge of burglary against the boys.

When arraigned before Police Justice Edwards, the boys said they were Samuel Harris and Nathan Harris and lived at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City. The police say both names and addresses are fictitious.

The lads admitted they had robbed the Paine homestead in broad daylight, taking what they considered to be the most valuable things.

O. Tayloe Paine and his wife, who are touring Switzerland, are not expected back until late in the Fall. The house was closed, and once inside the boys had ample time to hunt for what they wanted.

JOHN D. RYAN OPTIMISTIC.

Found an Increased Consumption of Copper by European Countries.

John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company, returned from a tour of Europe yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania. He is optimistic over copper affairs.

"I found that copper consumption in Germany was going on at a tremendous rate and on an ever increasing scale," said Mr. Ryan. "Consumption in France, Italy, and England is also showing a steady expansion.

"While abroad I had conferences with the largest producers and consumers of copper in England, Germany, and France, and the general opinion expressed at these meetings was that production was in excess of consumption, although consumption is now on an unprecedented scale. Personally, I think an improvement in the metal situation will be shown from now on.

"Industrial conditions in Germany are splendid. Although foreign interests became frightened at the heavy slump in our stock market, at the time I left Europe their confidence was reviving and they had again begun to purchase American shares, believing that the prices then prevailing were attractive."

AUTO FIRE ENGINE SOON.

Waldo Will Try It—Has Ordered Auto Hose Carts and Trucks.

Engine 72, the double automobile hose wagon now operated in the high-pressure zone, has proved so useful that Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday he had ordered four more. He also has ordered a fire engine mounted on an automobile chassis with gasoline as motive power.

An automobile concern, Mr. Waldo said, has offered to furnish it for a free test. This engine will have to do the same or better work than the regular fire engine now in use. During the experimental stage the manufacturer will make all repairs, and if the engine is out of commission for fifty days the maker will remove it at his own expense.

The Commissioner also will try a gasoline driven hook and ladder and two heavy motor trucks for the Bureau of Supplies.

These departures, the Commissioner said, had the approval of Chief Croker, who wrote the Commissioner indorsing everything done to add efficiency to the department. Commissioner Waldo said he was greatly impressed with the economy of his auto hose wagon, which cost but $50 per year to run against the cost of three horses, which cost approximately $900 per year.

GAYNOR TO WATCH POLICE.

Mayor Asks Chief Magistrate to Keep a Record of False Arrests.

Another result of Mayor Gaynor's visit to the Night Court was manifested yesterday when he sent to Chief Magistrate McAdoo of Manhattan a letter in which he suggested that a record be kept and reported to him of all careless and needless arrests by policemen. The Mayor's letter read:

Office of the Mayor, Aug. 5, 1910.

Sir: What I saw in the Night Court convinces me that it is advisable that the Magistrates keep a record of false or improper arrests made by policemen, and also of unlawful acts of violence by them, and report the same to you, with the names of the policemen, and you can refer them to the Mayor, who will see that charges are preferred against the policemen for removal or dismissal. Of course reasonable allowance, or lee-way, must be given to the officer as a rule, and in fact very much of it in the case of ruffians. You will remember that we talked of this matter some weeks ago.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

William McAdoo, Esq., Chief Magistrate.

Further developments are expected from the Mayor's visit to the Night Court.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
AND
Red-Man Collars
THE BEST MADE

HUNDREDS STALLED IN HUDSON TUNNELS

Traffic Tied Up for 35 Minutes While Guards Gave Assurance of No Danger.

TUBES FILLED WITH SMOKE

Blockade Caused by Short Circuiting of Cable Supplying Power—Passengers Walk with Aid of Lanterns.

Traffic in the Hudson Tunnels was tied up for thirty-five minutes yesterday morning and hundreds of persons were stalled in cars under the North River. Short circuiting of a high-tension cable supplying power to the third rail caused the trouble. It was an hour and three-quarters before the regular schedule of trains was re-established. Trains were stalled in the Exchange Place Station, Jersey City, and in the Cortlandt Street terminal, and both the east and west bound tubes under the river were filled with smoke.

When the high-tension wire sputtered and flared up at a point between the Exchange Place station and the tube that leads toward Newark the power from the main station at Washington and Bay Streets, Jersey City, was cut off and every sub-station in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Manhattan went out of business.

Trains stopped where they were, and the passengers soon began to smell the odor of the burning insulation. The guards assured every one that no danger was imminent, and nervous persons were kept from becoming hysterical. The auxiliary lighting system in the trains was not interfered with, and the stalled passengers were apparently contented to make the best of the situation.

After a delay of thirty-five minutes power was supplied to every part of the system except the short stretch between the west-bound track in the Exchange Place station and the place where the short circuit occurred. Trains were run between Twenty-third Street and Hoboken and between Twenty-third Street and Cortlandt Street into Exchange Place station. But trains accumulated so fast between Cortlandt Street and the Newark switch that the blockade stopped traffic, although there was plenty of power. Service between Twenty-third Street and Hoboken was not interrupted after it once had been re-established.

Several passengers stalled in a train between the Erie and Exchange Place stations when service was suspended got out, and with the aid of lanterns held by guards walked to the Exchange Place station.

DROPS DEAD IN AN AUTO.

Charles H. Harriot, Bank Paying Teller, Stricken at Tottenville Ferry.

Charles H. Harriot, 60 years old, paying teller of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Greenwich Bank, died yesterday of heart disease in a motor car at the Tottenville (S. I.) ferry house of the Perth Amboy ferry line. He collapsed after attaching his New York license on the car.

The body was removed to an undertaker's. No address besides his business address could be found of Harriot in the New York City Directory.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15.
THE ARCADIANS
Original Wonderful Cast of Over 100.
"DON'T MISS IT AT ANY COST."—Ev. Sun.
Augs. 29, "OUR MISS GIBBS." By the authors of the Music of "The Arcadians."

GARRICK 35 St., n'r. B'way. Mat. Sat. NEXT MONDAY. Only.
Winchell Smith's New Farcical Romance,
LOVE AMONG THE LIONS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Cast includes: A. E. Matthews, Ernest Stallard, Richard Sterling, Clarence Handyside, Jane Oaker, May Blaney, Elsie Clarens, and others.

JARDIN DE PARIS Summer and Winter Garden.
Atop N. Y. Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Table Chairs $1. Smoking. Refreshments. Best Show in America.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR.'S, New Song Revue.
FOLLIES OF 1910 Staged by Julian Mitchell.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre Guaranteed Cool & Comfortable.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees TO-DAY & Wed., 2:15.
FREDERIC THOMPSON presents GIRLIES
with JOS. CAWTHORN & MAUDE RAYMOND.

GAIETY 46 St. & B'way. OPENS NEXT MON.
Seats Now Selling.
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
with JOHN BARRYMORE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
EDDIE FOY. UP & DOWN BROADWAY EMMA CARUS.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LOUIS MANN In a new Comic Play, THE CHEATER

B'way Thea. 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
LEW FIELDS | THE SUMMER WIDOWERS | IRENE FRANKLIN

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat., 50c.-$1.50.
Greatest Comedy Hit in 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS

Academy of Music, Mat. Daily, 10-20-30.
Corse Payton's Company in THE GREAT DIVIDE
Week Aug. 8—THE CHRISTIAN.

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. B'way, at 28th St. Daily Mat., 25 & 50c.
Night in a Monkey Music Hall, Elfie Fay, Angela Delores & Co., Grant & Hoag, other features.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF Daily Matinee
ADELE RITCHIE, SLUMS OF PARIS, SAM LANGFORD, others.

AMERICAN ROOF 42 St. W. of B'way. Daily Roof Mat. 25c.
LAURA JEAN LIBBEY, KILTIES BAND, ZONA VEVEY, LUCY WESTON, OTHERS.

COLUMBIA BURLESQUE. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. B'way & 47th Evs. 25c. to $1. Smoking Permitted.

"The 20th Century Garden of Eden."
Schenck Bros. PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK, opposite W. 130th St. Ferry.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT.
FIREWORKS EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.
SEE MISS OLIVE SUNEY, the PERFECT WOMAN, AND HER HOME IN THE TREES

NORTH BEACH
FREE FIREWORKS TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS.
Boats East 99th & 134th Streets.
Queensboro Bridge Trolley Direct.

STEEPLECHASE
Coney Island's Funny Place.
Really Beats a 3-Ring Circus.

DREAMLAND
Original Jeffries-Johnson Moving Pictures.
Take Iron Steamboats.

NEW MATS. TO-DAY BRIGHTON BRIGHTON BEACH
DAZIE Morton & Moore, Laura Burt and Henry Stanford, Bedini & Arthur, Geo. Thatcher, others

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
GIANT SAFETY COASTER

LUNA PARK The Supreme World of Fun.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Pain's Fireworks
TO-NIGHT.

W. N. KEARNEY A SUICIDE.

Fires Into Bed He Thought Wife Occupied, Then Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—William N. Kearney, 25 years old, of New York, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his Summer home near Fallsburg, Sullivan County, early this morning. Kearney, with his wife, who is three years his junior, had been spending the Summer in Sullivan County. It is understood that his father rented the farm for him in order to get him away from New York.

When Kearney went home Thursday night he had been drinking. He and his wife had a disagreement. Later Kearney got a revolver and went to a bed in which he believed his wife was sleeping. He discovered that the bed was empty, and, returning to his own room, fired a bullet through his brain. The couple had no children.

WANTS HER FORTUNE AGAIN.

Mrs. Curtiss, Adjudged Incompetent, Asks Court to Restore Her Status.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Julia Watts Morris Curtiss of New York and Fairfield, heiress to a fortune, who was adjudged incompetent to manage her affairs by the Probate Court two years ago, to-day petitioned the court "to be restored to her former capacity," and to have the two conservators over her dismissed. A hearing was set for Tuesday next.

Mrs. Curtiss is an heir to the famous Watt estate of this city. She was adjudged incompetent to manage her business affairs on Aug. 16, 1907, in the Probate Court at Fairfield, Conn. Judge Elmore S. Banks was appointed her conservator. Mrs. Curtiss was not present at the hearing. She was badly hurt in a peculiar accident to a taxicab in which she was riding on July 26. The shaft of the taxicab dropped down and tipped the car. Her physician, Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, who was with her, was also injured.

DRIFTWOOD SINKS SCHOONER.

Crowds on Shore Watch Rescue of Crew by Galilee, N. J., Life Savers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., Aug. 5.—The fishing schooner Robert G. Harris of Gloucester, Mass., was off this place this afternoon when a heavy floating log struck her amidships and stove a hole in her. She sent up signals of distress, which were seen by the Government life savers at Galilee, just north of here.

The life savers put off through the heavy surf and took off eight men. They succeeded in beaching the vessel near the station. The crew have gone to their homes in Massachusetts. It is believed the vessel can be saved.

"In the Home"
CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP
In a sifter top can. For toilet or bath. Cleanses the skin quickly and leaves the pores unobstructed. Price 15 cents.

Nothing Reserved in This Sale
Choose any suit in our three stores and take it at a radically reduced price. Our Dissolution Sale includes everything—offering $15 Suits at $9.50, and higher priced garments at equally important reductions.
Moe Levy & Co.
1439 Broadway, New York | 119-125 Walker St., New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St
Russet Low Shoes Reduced to $2.85

Were $3.98 and $4.98
All the small lots and broken sizes of our finer Shoes.
Low Shoes at $1.98
It's the season's clean-up of our $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes (all leathers).
3-Eyelet Ties $2.29, were $3.98
Tan and Gun Metal Calf.

Wallach Bros.
Open till 11 P. M. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
Open till 6 P. M. 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St
LAST DAY of our Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $13.50

Get To-morrow's Times

and read in the MAGAZINE SECTION about how

A Revolution in Spain

is threatened by the Pretender, and why King Alfonso is so little afraid of it that he has gone visiting in England; about how

George Westinghouse

made possible an American empire; about how

Americans Catch Rebels

at President Diaz's bidding, although these Americans are officials of the United States Government; about how

Gangs Overrun New York

as they have never done since Monk Eastman's band was broken up, and why they do it; about how

A Great Historical Pageant

is to be given in a little town in memory of America's production of a great composer, MacDowell; and about many other things that are so important and interesting as to deserve the able treatment they would get in any high-class magazine, and get that treatment in *The Times Sunday Magazine.*

And if you like beautiful pictures, artistically reproduced, turn to

The Pictorial Section

and see the charming full-page reproduction of Lomax's painting, "By Sports Like These Are All Their Cares Beguiled"; the series of photographs showing the Long Branch Horse Show, the page of the Charity Fair at Mrs. Grosvenor's Newport villa, the series on the Boys' Camp of the Children's Aid Society, the page on the National League, and a large number of equally timely and interesting pictures.

The Sunday Times is sold out early.
ORDER IT TO-DAY.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910 12 PAGES

FRIENDS IN BOOKS

I.

My books are my companions in my dreams,
Or when half wakeful on my couch I lie.
What dear and cherished intimates have I,
At hour of midnight or ere morning gleams.
In faith, the world of Fiction almost seems
More real to me than countries I descry,
Smiling and fair, beneath our vault of sky,
A silent host before my vision streams.

Inhabitants of goodly Dickensland;
Newcome, Pen, Esmond (though I name but few);
Women and men Sir Walter's eye saw clear;
The rare creations of George Eliot's hand;
The gentle folk that dear Jane Austen knew;
And they who dwelt in sunny Barsetshire.

II.

The heroines and heroes have their place,
Yet 'tis not Fiction only yields me friends.
My spirit eye, ere slumber soft descends,
Ranging without restraint through time and space,
Of books beloved on every hand sees trace.
This one a greeting, that a message sends;
Vague memory with clear perception blends;
I look upon my favorites face to face.

Like friends in books no other friends have I.
When journeying far I leave them not behind.
On open roads and in secluded nooks,
Essays that charm, dear poets' melody,
Lives, letters, quests, enchain and throng the mind.
Would heaven be heaven without my well-loved books?

A. EMERSON PALMER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

When Was "Celt and Saxon" Written?

IT IS SAID that the manuscript of Meredith's "Celt and Saxon" was written nearly forty years ago. That would place it in the period midway between the publication of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" (1859) and "The Egoist" (1879), two works that stand forth supreme in the galaxy of Meredithian romances. From such an exalted position, chronologically speaking, in the line of his literary offspring, one would naturally expect to find this master of fiction at his best, or, at least, not very far from his best in "Celt and Saxon." The fact that he left the latter unfinished, however, is rather good evidence that he was not sufficiently satisfied with either the plan of the work or its execution to venture upon its publication. It is thus difficult to decide whether the novel is to be taken as the last and inevitably unfinished fruit of Mr. Meredith's old age or whether it should be set down merely as an abortive youthful venture, abandoned through lack of interest on the part of the author or because its scheme did not finally commend itself to his more mature conception of literary art. The last few years of Meredith's life showed a decided abatement in his literary activities, so much so, indeed, that it is hardly probable that he would have brought "Celt and Saxon" to the degree of finish that his artistic sense would have desired, even had he lived long enough to complete the task. As it is, one cannot help regretting that the master's final touch was not given to this typical work of his genius in order that it might find its true place with his other romances, just as one regrets the same lack in "Edwin Drood," "Denis Duval," or "Doctor Grimshawe's Secret."

Growth of School Literature

IN appraising our school books, a special number of The Publishers' Weekly calls attention, apropos of the hundred or more closely printed pages devoted to this year's American Educational List, to the amazing growth of school literature in the last century. The kindergarten movement, it notes, for instance, has brought in a multitudinous variety of books—textbooks on Aesthetics, Fairy Tales, Dancing, Calisthenics, and all the rest—that would have shocked and bewildered the whole race of Puritan fathers:

> Then take that same matter of learning a foreign language. A hundred years ago it was a matter of a cut-and-dried grammar and then—so far, at least, as modern languages were concerned—of being thrown overboard into the language itself wherein one swam or floundered splutteringly as best one could to the dry land of comparative fluency! Now what a legion of helps surrounds the venturer into an alien tongue: first the water is warmed for him with grammars and exercise books and composition books on this method or that, or no method at all; then he is supported therein by manuals of conversation of every imaginable form and foundation from Baedeker to the Bible; and finally books on French Verbs and German Nouns, Italian Pronouns and Greek Exegetics, Guides to German Pronunciation and Latin Sentence Structure—truly an imposing and bewildering array—give him all the supposed delicacies and refinements of stroke and poise.

The writer in the Weekly, however, wonders whether the present rage for "differentiation and specialization" has not come to about its limit, and suggests that there is already discernible in educational circles a tendency toward simplification, "a revolt against pedagogical fads and trimmings." Truly, no one would care to go back to the crabbed hornbooks of our forefathers. Nevertheless, a study of the classifications and sub-classifications, the technical titles, the apparently limitless field of learning comprised in a contemporary "Educational List" fills one with wonder at the change that is taking place in the schooling of our youth—and with the wonder comes a bit of curiosity as to what will happen to the youngster after he has waded through all the tabulated erudition here provided for him.

A Forgotten Poet

THE CENTENARY of Martin Farquhar Tupper's birth passed almost unnoted the other day, yet at the age of 40 he was the most widely read of living British poets, and "Proverbial Philosophy," one of his forty books, bound in a fat little volume heavily gilded as to its cover, and almost plated with gold on the edges of its leaves, lay on almost every drawing-room table, and was read with deep respect, if not with very lively emotions. In 1865 Coxon published a "second edition" of a volume by Tupper's three daughters, Mary Frances, Ellin Isabelle, and Margaret Elenora, and the spectator reviewed it savagely, although, as quoted passages showed, not beyond its deserts. Ellin Isabelle, for instance, produced these immortal lines on the subject of "Hilltop Thoughts":

> Here on each returning Sunday
> Come the villagers to prayer;
> Here, too, many of them one day,
> Shall lie resting free from care.

"Many of them one day!" It clings like "Punch in the presence of the passenjaire!" What became of Ellin Isabelle and her sisters, the Tupperides, as The Spectator called them, is not recorded.

As to Autoplagiarism

Is autoplagiarism a crime or a sin or a fault or a foible? Town Topics calls attention to "the boldness that has been exhibited by Alfred Henry Lewis in the gentle art of filching from his own published works to lighten the burdens of authorship." It draws upon him the deadly double-barreled column of quotations from his Life of Richard Croker, published in 1901, and his Story of Roosevelt, in the June number of the magazine Human Life. But Town Topics condoningly comments that autoplagiarism "perhaps is no crime at all," and adds that it "is certainly uncommon." All who are familiar with the works of Oscar Wilde know how confirmed was his habit, as Town Topics says, of quoting, without quotation marks, ideas and phrases which he had previously used. In the case of a man who thinks much and writes a good deal it would be well nigh miraculous if such a lapse of memory, or whatever it may be called, did not happen sometimes. If it happens too often to be classed as accident perhaps it might be forgiven to the vanity of an author who longs to resurrect his dearly beloved mental children from the grave of a forgotten book. George Brandes, in his essay on Anatole France, mourns the habit of repeating himself, in ideas, sentences, sometimes even whole pages, as one of that author's besetting sins. Still, although both publishers and public are inclined to look askance at the practice, it does not seem to fall quite into the same category, unless carried to extremes no longer doubtful, as the selling of the same manuscript to two different publishers—a thing for which a sterner age than this, although it was not so many years ago, pronounced sentence upon poor Richard Realf, notwithstanding the poverty and wretchedness that had driven him to do it. And that brings us back to the original question—what is the ethical category in which autoplagiarism belongs?

MEREDITH'S LAST NOVEL

"Celt and Saxon" Disappointing as an Example of the Master's Brilliance of Style and Character Drawing

RICH IN SOUND HUMAN CRITICISM

Sincere Treatment of a Serious Theme that Admits None of the Old-Time Banter

By ELISABETH LUTHER CARY

GEORGE MEREDITH'S unfinished novel, "Celt and Saxon," appearing posthumously, has a more potent significance than if we had had it from his living hand, still capable of other and doughtier deeds. It is difficult to shake off the sense of pathos conveyed by a bit of unfinished work which a master has planned, and we are conscious in following this amazing flow of argument and description, of pausing at happy allusions, expressive metaphors, evidences of noble confidence in the reasonable soul of man, with the question: Who ever again will equal this?

Nevertheless, only a reader of most insistent loyalty to that great talent could fail to note also a crudity in the book not less aggressive for its fat covering of rich and sonorous phrases. If the writer had had time for severe castigation of its form, it is by no means certain that he would have been able to prune and invigorate it to the athletic shape of his masterpieces. His vocabulary, however, is full blooded and vivid as in the best of his works, with perhaps fewer than usual of those perverse beloved words that lend eccentricity to the splendid visage of his art. And, as ever, he permits himself to circle tauntingly about the idea that is his prey. He spends one verbose and fervent chapter in what he calls adroitly "cloudy discourse" on the Celtic and Saxon view of John Bull, "the great Mr. Bull," culminating in the plea which all writers of fiction penetrated with thought find themselves inspired to utter in the presence of a languid public. The plea in this instance is the better because pitched in the key of accusation and remonstrance:

> The reasons for the division of Celt and Saxon, he says, what they think and say of one another, often without knowing that they are divided, and the wherefore of our abusing of ourselves, brave England, our England of the ancient fortitude and the future incarnation, can afford to hear. Why not in a tale? It is he, your all for animal pleasure in the holiday he devours and cannot enjoy, whose example teaches you to shun the plaguey tale that carries fright; and so you find him sour at business and sick of his relaxings, hating both because he harnesses himself in turn bestially to each, growling at the smallest admixture of them, when if he would but chirp a little over his work, and allow his pleasures to inspire a dose of thoughtfulness, he would be happier, and—who knows?—become a brighter fellow, one to be rescued from the pole axe.

The product of this desire to explain to the reader "the reasons for the division of Celt and Saxon" bears the mark of the mind's hard labor in the analysis of the young Irishman's outlook upon the national situation, capped by that of the typical Englishman; the evidences of the author's high imagination are not so clear. The figures invented for the drama are imperfectly characterized, the women in particular failing, for once in the long history of Meredithian women, to convey the sense of vitality, only the narrow-browed English wife of Captain Con the Irishman, "a frozen fish of admirable principles," being drawn in a manner to impress her reality upon us.

Yet there is an obvious effort to release the tale from the pale cast of thought which, unmodified, might sickly o'er even one of Meredith's tales. The author has never more lustily proclaimed the joys of the flesh, has even gone to the point of introducing them into the tumultuous talk of his characters with a braggart air as old men might boast and laud in words the physical energy and passion they have ceased actually to feel. In the license

(Continued on Page 433.)

*CELT AND SAXON. By George Meredith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1910. $1.50.

PRINCESS HELENA'S "STORMY LIFE"

Heroine of George Meredith's "Tragic Comedians" Gives Memoirs of Her Romantic Career.

HELENA VON RACOWITZA, otherwise princess—apparently with an undisputable right to the title—and sometimes actress, though time has considerably dimmed any reputation she may have had upon that score, calls her book* the record of a stormy life. As to that description there can be no difference of opinion. From the first big love affair of her life—and even before that, in the days of her childhood associations—to the time when she came to America and made her way across the continent in her newly acquired profession, her story often reads more like romance than soberly recorded fact. And yet in the woman's description of herself, and of her views of life and morals—which, by the way, she remarks in the preface may shock timid souls and conventional thinkers—and in the associations which she had from earliest infancy to the last recorded fact, one may readily enough find an explanation of the circumstances and conditions that made hers a multicolored existence.

To readers of romance these Memoirs of Princess Helena will assume a special degree of interest from the fact that their author was chosen by George Meredith as the heroine of his "Tragic Comedians." It was the love affair of the famous actress with the great socialist leader, Lassalle, that the novelist describes in his story, and his use of this episode is thus explained by Mr. Clement Shorter in a current number of the London Sphere:

> In one of the many letters that I received from Mr. Meredith I find the following sentence concerning this very story. The letter is dated Feb. 9, 1892:
>
> "I tried at the time of writing the book to get a portrait of Lassalle and had so far to write in the dark. For this and corresponding reasons I put a poor estimate on the book, altho it was done with honest endeavor to run with the facts."
>
> Mr. Meredith was wrong in his modest estimate. The story he wrote was a great one, altho not of his greatest. Thirty years have passed and once again Clotilde of "The Tragic Comedians" relates her story and defends herself. But her best defense is to be found in Mr. Meredith's romance, where a great analyst in unique prose, that makes her prose seem so bald and jejune, has shown how much might be forgiven to a girl of nineteen summers.
>
> If we join issue with Mr. Meredith—and who would dare to have done so while the great man lived?—it is in the assumption that Lassalle was actually a comedian, tragic or otherwise: "He perished of his weakness, but it was a strong man that fell. If his end was unheroic the blot does not overshadow his life. * * * He was neither fool nor madman, nor man to be adored; his last temptation caught him in the season before he had subdued his blood, and amid the multitudinarily simple of this world stamped him a tragic comedian; that is, a grand pretender, a self-deceiver."
>
> I am of opinion that during the thirty years that followed the writing of this Mr. Meredith may have reconsidered his stern judgment upon the great Socialist leader.

Apparently, Princess Helena found in her last marriage and in the activities associated with it a haven after the storm and stress of her earlier life; apparently, too, like many other people of pronounced views, she is convinced that any other mode of life than the one she led would have been impossible for her. There can be no doubt that in a large sense she was the victim of externals, of conditions and influences which in a measure she was unable to overcome. But her code of ethics—if code it may be called which was so often at variance with what the general experience of humanity has evolved for its own protection and the general good—undoubtedly played a part in bringing unhappy results.

These memoirs, however, were not written for the purpose of presenting a theory of life. Princess Racowitza's book is an entertaining chronicle of a career more than ordinarily colored with exciting episodes, illuminated by contact with interesting personalities, and somewhat graphically described by one not without a sense of dramatic values, and apparently gifted beyond the ordinary with a memory of incidents and impressions, some of which occurred very many years ago.

Helena von Racowitza's father was of Swedish-Norwegian extraction, the family of Tönniges, as she tells us, being direct descendants of the Vikings. With such a heritage in her own veins it is not surprising that occasional passages of her story read like the record of mediaeval blood feuds rather than the account of experiences undergone under a presumably modern and civilized régime.

The "Young Savage," as her father was called, married at the age of 24 in opposition to his family's wishes. His wife came from one of the old and highly cultured Jewish families in Berlin, whose members during the eighteenth century gave to the world such philosophers and poets as the Ashers, Mendelssohns, Beers, and Heines. With a life beginning in a household which was known as the resort of the "Aesthetes" of Berlin, it is not surprising to find something of pride in Princess Helena's memory of the stock from which she sprung, however painful to her the results of this very pride in a splendid origin eventually became.

It was to her grandmother, rather than to her own parents, that Princess Helena was beholden for anything like an adequate sense of the obligations of life, though an extreme view of the equal rights of the sexes appears to have developed in her mind at an early age. At 12 years, when, as it seems, she was already well developed and remarkable for her great beauty, her mother betrothed her to a fiery Italian widower; but it was the grandmother who eventually succeeded in freeing her from this horrible obligation. Then followed a period during which she became acquainted with a society in Nice where virtue was regarded as its own—and only—reward, and was consequently discouraged, even by those who should have been its most zealous guardians.

"I have striven for half my life to recover the rectitude I lost in those days with their mixed conception of right and wrong in social intercourse," she writes, in rather peculiar contradiction to a next sentence in which she again reiterates her contempt for the "world's code of honor with itse false values and insincerity." Not surprising, then, that as soon as Paul von Krusenstern, the available candidate, appeared she "abandoned herself with every fibre of her heart to love."

Stories follow of burning Summer nights, passionate intoxication, and then weariness and despondency when, her lover's fortune not appearing adequate, he was dismissed, a fate which sent him to the North Pole, whence, after terrible exposures, he returned to die in Petersburg. The Princess was then less than 18 years of age. A short time after came the supreme love affair of her life with Ferdinand Lassalle. Helena and the unfortunate Socialist in a comparatively short period passed through a very lifetime of hopes and fear, joys and sorrows, drank deep from the cup of mutual admiration and drained the very dregs of despair. Then Lassalle fell before the bullet fired by Yanko von Racowitza, her loyal "Moorish page," as she often called him, who had taken her father's place in a duel with the suitor. Yanko, for the sake of the woman he loved, did not attempt to defend himself, fired at the ground, and saw his adversary killed as a result of the recoil of the revolver which sent the bullet through Lassalle's heart.

Princess Helena's marriage to Yanko when he was on a sick bed and at a time when he was being hunted by the police is another incident in a career that did not lack for variety. Their married life was brief but happy, it appears, and, at any rate, had the effect of cutting the Princess loose from her own people, of throwing her upon her own resources, and of developing in her a power of initiative which had previously been more or less in abeyance.

In her childhood she had been the playmate of Princes and Princesses, in her later years she was to enjoy the companionship of great men and great women, and her book contains many interesting anecdotes of painters, poets, actors, and musicians whose names are well known to fame.

The concluding chapters of these memoirs contain an interesting account of the writer's visits to America, with impressions of New York, of San Francisco, and occasional allusions to men and women who were part of the intellectual and commercial life of the middle of the nineteenth century, and the references to whom will mean something more than mere names to older readers.

While Princess Helena was fulfilling theatrical engagements in the German theatres in New York, her present husband, Herr Serge, was finding an outlet for his journalistic talents on various local newspapers, so that, all in all, though not without care, the condition of the two was reasonably prosperous.

Princess Helena's memories of this country are not unmixed with the sort of criticism which results from a somewhat superficial observation of general conditions and large problems. On the whole, however, one gets the impression of a big, generous personality, of a woman who has weathered many hard storms, and finally settles down to a peaceful contemplation of the facts of existence. And if Princess Helena's philosophy of life—if philosophy it may be called—does not seem either very deep or important, her memoirs at least furnish more than one entertaining hour to the reader.

*PRINCESS HELENA VON RACOWITZA, an autobiography. Authorized translation from the German by Cecil Mar. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50.

KATHARINE TYNAN'S NEW NOVEL

KATHARINE TYNAN, author of "Peggy the Daughter," etc., has written another novel called "Freda," which will be published this Fall.

PIERCING LOWER CALIFORNIA

Mr. Arthur W. North Describes His Adventures in Mexico's Mysterious and Unexplored Peninsula.

IN "Camp and Camino"* Mr. Arthur W. North has given us a book which is at once valuable and delightful. What induced the publishers to get Admiral Evans to write some five hundred inconsequential words by way of an introduction, which is announced on the frontispiece with the same prominence as the author's name it is difficult to understand. The work is sufficiently meritorious to stand upon its own feet without this adventitious help.

Aside from the recital of the author's adventures, which are always entertaining, the book is unusually interesting for its description of a country which, although it was brought into touch with civilization nearly four centuries ago, remains to-day practically a terra incognita. In fact, the author's travels were in the nature of exploration and his rough topographical map probably affords more detailed information of the interior of Lower California than any other in existence.

Mr. North traversed the Peninsula by the old "Camino Real"—the Royal Highway—which is a mere trail, extending the entire distance, in places obliterated and hardly anywhere more than a yard in breadth. Portions of it are deep ruts worn in the solid rock by centuries of travel. In the time of the padres stretches of the Camino Real were well-made roads of generous breadth, but, like the Missions, they have fallen into decay and comparative disuse.

This country, now almost depopulated and allowed to revert to a state of primitive nature, has a romantic and stirring history, to which the author makes appropriate references in the course of his narrative, betraying as he does a wide knowledge of the scanty literature bearing on the subject. The native legends of races that have disappeared or become sadly diminished are interesting in the extreme. Clavijero, writing toward the close of the eighteenth century, mentions several tribes of Indians in Lower California whose members were numerous at that time, but of whom hardly a trace remains today. The same writer gives interesting descriptions of the hieroglyphic rock inscriptions left by the prehistoric people of the Peninsula. Mr. North made a special search for these cliff writings and discovered three groups which apparently had escaped previous observation. The drawings of these petroglyphics, made on the spot, are reproduced in the volume.

The first Europeans visited the land in 1533 and met with such a hostile reception that they forewent their intention of making a settlement. During the following century and a half various parties of Conquistadores and pirates made short incursions from the coast. Then the Society of Jesus undertook the civilization of the Peninsula and the conversion of its inhabitants. There were then three principal Indian tribes numbering at least 20,000 souls. Although they were a healthy, hardy race at that time, they did not long remain so, "for measles, smallpox, and the loathsome diseases of a tainted civilization, introduced among them by the garrisons, spread with fearful virulence." Now the membership of the tribes is numbered by the hundreds—and there are not many at that.

Frequent missions were established along the length of the peninsula, but no considerable degree of development followed, nor were white men attracted to the forbidding land in any great numbers. During the war with Mexico there were fierce engagements in Lower California between the United States Marines and New York Volunteers on the one hand and the native Californians and their Yaqui allies on the other. Then came Walker's invasion of the country, his capture of its strongholds, his disastrous attempt to extend his rule—for he had been proclaimed President of Lower California—to Sonora, and his surrender to the American troops at San Diego. Following that disturbance the peninsula fell into a deep slumber which embraces it to-day. It is inhabited only in insignificant spots long distances apart. Fewer than 5,000 Indians, a handful of Mexicans, and a sprinkling of white miners make up its population.

Journeying in such a wilderness the author could not fail of strange experiences and exciting adventures. In the "waist" of the peninsula he hunted big horn on a mesa which the natives averred had never been trodden by the foot of man. The description of his daring climb up the cliff-like mountainside, and the account of how he bagged three mountain sheep within thirty minutes of the ascent make thrilling reading. The story fittingly closes with a picture of two tired men laden with several rams' heads, stumbling along in darkness fitfully relieved by the light of burning maguey stalks which they fire along the way. Men travel thousands of miles for such sport as this and seldom experience it. In the Mission days wild goats and mountain sheep roamed among the sierras of Baja California in numerous herds. The Indians declare that a pestilence swept them away. Whatever the cause of their disappearance, it is a fact that at this day it is difficult to come across a single specimen.

Leaving Calmalli for an excursion through the Antelope Plains, the author started upon a journey of 162 miles with but two watering places in the entire distance. The pleasure of bringing down the first prong horn soon gave way to dismay when the party realized that they had lost the trail, with barely a pint of water apiece left in the canteens. This they husbanded jealously, easing their parched throats with cactus flesh and the roots of the siempre vivens. At length they were suffering the extremity of thirst and facing death in one of its most agonizing forms. The author graphically describes the final stage of this perilous expedition:

> It was Saturday, the 24th of March. For three days we had been traveling in a dry, smothering atmosphere, where extreme perspiration is the rule. On Wednesday we had had a reasonable amount of water, some five cups each. Thursday we had had probably three cups each, Friday not over three spoonsful—and on this day Castro and I had been on foot most of the day and the brush had been dense. We began Saturday with a spoonful each; three spoonsful remained. * * * In one place we found a number of siempre vivens growing, and these we seized upon with avidity. On we went, down one mountainside and up another.

This painful progress was maintained with desperate determination and the author found himself indulging in the wild thoughts and insane laughter that presage the end, when suddenly the parallel line of stones that mark a roadway of the time of the padres came into view. Following this for ten weary miles, they came at last to San Ignacio and water.

Mr. North's style is simple, direct, and enlivened by spontaneous humor. Every page of his book holds the reader in close attention and excites his imagination. The text is reinforced by excellent photographs and explanatory maps. An index and a list of the bibliography of Lower California add to the value of the volume as a work of reference.

*CAMP AND CAMINO IN LOWER CALIFORNIA. By Arthur Walbridge North. 8vo. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $3 net.

"THE VICIOUS VIRTUOSO"

THERE IS no doubt about the viciousness of "The Vicious Virtuoso" by Louis Lombard, (Dana Estes & Co.) "Two cardinal vices overpowered him: untruthfulness and unchastity," to which we may add ingratitude and cruelty. Naturally, the book that tells about him is rather nauseous, and one fails to see, on the whole, why it was written. It is the record, one would fain hope, the impossible record, of a degenerate and the end is hideous beyond the permissible limits of art. The author has fluency, imagination, a wide knowledge; but he has not been able so to fuse these qualities sufficiently well to produce literature; while his subject, whether from an aesthetic or an ethical point of view, cannot be justified.

DETHRONING THE CITY BOSS

Mr. John J. Hamilton Gives Enthusiastic Support to Government by Commission in Municipal Affairs

THIS picture* of city government by the commission system reminds one of those superlatively beautiful paintings which ought to be natural, even though nature never provided the originals of what the artist dreamed and put on canvas. The suggestion is not that no cities were ever well governed on the commission system—since Mr. Hamilton provides a list of them, and convincing details—but that it ought to be true that no city hereafter need be misgoverned, since the discovery of the commission system. The dispassionate, even critical, disposition of Mr. Hamilton is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he gives an entire chapter, Pages 139-146, to answering every possible objection to the plan, which he describes so enthusiastically that it is impossible not to wish that it were all true, just as he says.

Alas, there are carpers and doubters, both on principle and precedent. The most valuable part of Mr. Hamilton's useful compilation is the historical and statistical account of the adoption of the plan of placing all power in a few hands to improve the desperate conditions of misgovernment or misfortune. There are sixty-seven cities in his list, and twelve States have legislated permissively upon the subject. To Mr. Hamilton the movement seems to be taking on the character of a civic revolution. Within this generation he expects to see the decease and disappearance of the present system of governing cities by Mayor and council. We would not lift a finger to prevent the inevitable and yet there are those who are hard-headed enough, even hard-hearted enough, to doubt if any institutions can eliminate the weaknesses of humanity. There are those, too, who fail to see in the Mayor and council system the sole cause for the undoubted evils under which we suffer and which have been cured in some scores of cities, without resorting to an employment of the commission system.

Milwaukee, for example, is in an innovating frame of mind, but it fancies a Socialist for Mayor rather than the adoption of a commission. And Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor speaks of the commission system in terms which must at least be repugnant to Mr. Hamilton. Mayor Seidel went abroad to lecture on the beauties of Socialism, and he denounced the commission form of government as "a plutocratic plan for keeping plutocrats in power." Our own Mayor Gaynor paid his respects to the system even more destructively. He ruthlessly recalls that "the most absolute government by commission was that under which Tweed and his three associate commissioners committed their astounding frauds." Of course, it is not necessary that the commission form of government should always fail because it has on occasion operated unfortunately — although Mr. Hamilton does not record the failures. Nor, by the same token, is it necessary that the Mayor and council system should always work badly. In point of fact it has worked well in so many cases, and for so many generations, that Mr. Hamilton's list seems less convincing when it is considered relatively rather than absolutely. The frog makes a big splash in the pond, but the pond is bigger than the frog after all.

Mr. Hamilton seems to think that the city boss will be dethroned if the commission form is substituted for the present form of government. Since the commission form has been in operation for only a dozen years or so and is largely running on the impetus of its novelty, it is not strange that "the boss" has failed to rear his horrid head under its provisions. But it would be singular if "the boss" could not accommodate himself to this form of charter as well as to other forms. The Mayor has not usually been the boss. The latter, deservedly characterized as the mainspring of the misgovernment of American cities, has usually operated irresponsibly from behind the scenes. Forms are nothing to him. He cares not who draughts charters, nor what charters are draughted. He works through men, and when misfortune puts bad men into commissions the commission system will go wrong as readily as any, we fear. Eternal vigilance is the price of good government, and if the electorate takes sufficient trouble to select good men, and then watches them carefully, good government will be possible under any system. But if the electorate fails to do this, corrupt government will result under any system.

This abatement of Mr. Hamilton's enthusiasm does not detract from the merits of his book, which thus far occupies its field by itself.

*THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE CITY BOSS. By John J. Hamilton. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls. Pp. 285. $1.20.

FOR PURE FOOD.

HUGH A. MACEWAN'S book entitled "Food Inspection" (D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.50) is meant to be a practical handbook for the instruction of officials whose duty it is to examine meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, and other articles of food and pass upon their condition with respect to wholesomeness. The author is an Englishman, now holding the post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Cumberland, but he has personal knowledge of the methods employed in Berlin and other German cities to insure food purity, and has studied with considerable care the operations of the packing houses and food factories of America, and noted the precautions in force in those establishments against the use of things unfit to eat.

The most important section of his book is the one which treats of the inspection of meat and of the diseases commonly met with in the abattoir; it contains a most excellent treatise, thorough and scientific, but quite easy of comprehension. Study of it would be helpful to meat inspectors who feel they are not quite as well qualified for the discharge of their duties as they should be.

The book is generously and intelligently illustrated.

IN GUTENBERG'S HONOR

A LITERARY memorial to the memory of Gutenberg, the founder of the printing industry, is about to be published, after ten years of labor, in Germany. It takes the form of a new edition of the so-called forty-two-line Gutenberg edition of the Bible, one of the greatest monuments of the printer's art, and marking the close of the first period of the Gutenberg era. A supplementary volume, treating of the work's history, and containing reproductions of existing proofsheets, will also be published. It has been written and edited by Prof. Dr. Schwenke, the institutor of the undertaking, and Premier Director of the Berlin Royal Library. Gutenberg's forty-two line Bible contains nearly 1,300 pages, some hundred of which are decorated in miniatures in color and gold. It will be published by the "Insel-Verlag" of Leipzig, and printed by the firm of Albert Frisch, in Berlin. Three hundred copies of the work will be printed on paper, and twenty copies on parchment.

"THE MATCHLESS MAID"

THE PUBLICATION of Father Vaughan's "The Matchless Maid," a study of Joan of Arc, has aroused the British Protestant journalist to renew his expressions of pleasure at the Maid's "canonization," although that process has not yet been instituted. She has been beatified and is properly called "Blessed Joan."

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LETTERS OF AN "ANARCHIST"

Mr. Hewlett Gives the Distilled Essence of His New Trilogy in the "Letters to Sanchia"

By CARTER IRVING

A MAN WITH A rare gift of wise words once pointed out the egregious folly of setting up as philosopher in a world in which philosophers, being in a hopeless minority, are bound to offend ninety-nine hundredths of the people they meet, and so make endless trouble for themselves and others. The height of philosophy, he said, was to have the courage not to be a philosopher.

The truth of this paradox is very strongly borne in upon one who reads these "Letters to Sanchia,"* which may be called the distilled essence and epitome of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new trilogy of the artistic temperament in revolt against our age of money and machinery. "The Open Country," (from which the letters are reprinted), "The Half-Way House," and "Rest Harrow" still running serially, are the names of the novels which make this trilogy. In them Mr. Hewlett has embalmed his sentimental anarchist, John Maxwell Senhouse, and recorded his eloquence and his philanderings.

It would be idle, perhaps, to urge upon a "Romantick" like Mr. Hewlett that his tramp-philosopher-philanderer is, in fact, a self-indulgent sophist and superrefined sensualist. Poverty, Temperance and Simplicity offer an admirable prescription for happiness and freedom when a man has no obligations to others, or when he is made of that stern stuff which devotes itself utterly to others. But as a cloak for an "incurable Romantick's" game of hearts they are at best the grandmotherly disguise of the wolf that trapped our beloved Little Red Riding Hood.

These very Letters to Sanchia, eloquent, charming, insinuating, shot through with flashes of truth, gracious with sweet fancies, jewelled with high thoughts, embroidered with poetry, cunningly perfumed with the odors of woods and fields and wild flowers, full of subtle flattery aimed at the budding maid—these letters are a trap for the particular Red Riding Hood of the story—Sanchia, herself. The trap does its work. And if the grandmother-wolf does not eat Sanchia—leaves her to be eaten by another—let Mr. Hewlett recall that particular sin of Oscar Wilde's Dorian Gray which brought out in the awful picture-record of his life the first sly hypocritical smirk that pointed to the end. In the "Half Way House," also, there is a Red Riding Hood trapped—a little governess who was no sort of game for a real wolf.

However, granted that Mr. John Maxwell Senhouse is not a safe person to be trusted with young girls just learning their way about, the fact remains that he makes love delightfully—up to a certain point—and so plays his part that the life of Poverty, Temperance and Simplicity seems not only enchanting but almost reasonable—again up to a certain point. Mr. Senhouse jogging about English highways and byways with his horse and cart, camping in the open, botanizing and cultivating gardens of strange plants from the Alps, the Andes, the Altai and the Atlas on English hills and cliffs and downs, tempts many a dreamer among us, no doubt, to go and do likewise—especially if there could always be a rich father with a colliery in the background.

There's many a one of us who will sympathize with all our hearts in Senhouse's tirades against this age of machinery, grin appreciatively over his sketches of the rich man purring snugly in the midst of the clutter of his great possessions, cheer him on when he berates the folly of the world in concentrating all conscious organized effort upon making money easy and the hours of labor short. Not a few of us again may nod applause when he condemns Socialism for accepting this base money standard, and predicts that we must let these "congregationalists" have a try at putting their theories into practice before the revolution comes—the Red Blaze which will precede the dawn of universal tramp-philandering—or so one guesses. Obviously Senhouse is a mad revolutionist—and barring the lover's lane business, in line with the more wholesome of the breed.

Mr. Hewlett has gone to school to some purpose to the master, George Meredith. He is working over again—since he has said good-bye to his "Richard Yea and Nay" and his "Forest Lovers" and the rest of his tapestried mediaevals—the stuff in which Meredith achieved his miracles. But there is a taint in him. His art of words indeed is admirable, but his view of life is grievously flawed. He hymns the gospel of work and the full life, but he plants that life in Arcadia which in turn he makes a park adjacent to the confines of British Civilization; and his aim in it all seems little better than to be the utmost connoisseur of sensations.

Sensations are well enough in their way, but a sort of illumination is shed upon their true nature, when sought for their own sake merely, by the remark of a French actress recently when she was puzzled for an exact comprehension of the good English word, sin. "Ah," she said, at last, "I see—it's a sensation."

There is no notion here of applying theological tests to Mr. Hewlett's very clever epistles of an amateur-anarchist to a young girl under twenty. But it seems only fair to lift the corner of the grandmother's cap and reveal the wolf's hairy eartips. Of course, it is very much more thrilling playing with a wolf than a grandmother.

*LETTERS TO SANCHIA. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 90 cents.

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"WORK-ACCIDENTS AND THE LAW"

Striking Facts and Figures Submitted to the Public in the Second Volume of the Pittsburg Survey

THE economic value of the individual is a discovery so recent that the twentieth century can almost lay claim to the honor. And even yet the idea that the workman on the street, the brakeman of a railroad train, the operator in a factory has a definite value in dollars and cents to society in general is not fully realized, except as a theory. It is surely destined, however, as it works its way more and more into the individual, and so into the social consciousness, to become a mighty force in the binding together of the component parts of society, in quickening the sense of its inter relations and its mutual responsibilities and in freshening and warming its mutual sympathies. Books of such scientific method and judicial spirit as Miss Crystal Eastman's "Work-Accidents and the Law"* are most efficient means in the educating of the community to the point of view which recognizes both the economic loss to the social body of the workman's injury and its spiritual loss as well if it refuses to recognize its responsibility.

The volume is the second in the famous "Pittsburgh Survey" series, of which the first was Elizabeth Beardsley Butler's "Women and the Trades." The remaining four volumes will be published during the Summer and Fall. Miss Eastman's extensive work in the investigation of workmen's accidents and the study of employers' liability had fitted her exceptionally well for the part that was assigned to her in the Survey. She has considered the subject from three standpoints: The causes of work-accidents, their economic cost, and the extent to which the employer should be liable. She has brought forward an immense body of facts representative of conditions in American industry and significant of the heedless attitude of the public. But the book is important not only because it is the first systematic and comprehensive attempt that has been made in this country to measure the economic loss society bears by reason of preventable accidents to workmen and to apportion the responsibility for that loss, but also because of the spirit in which the work has been done.

The scientific method has ruled the field work, wherein facts have been collected as facts, regardless of whose head or what theory they might break. The spirit in which they are martialed together is judicial, with fair recognition of their importance, no matter upon which side their weight might lie. Finally, in the interpretation of these facts and the study of their significance to society Miss Eastman's industrial economy is of that modern brand which while it measures direct values in dollars and cents does not forget those indirect values to which the money standard cannot be applied, but which are none the less real and important.

The frontispiece is a grisly looking calendar, whereon a red cross marks each day in the year when a man was killed at work in Allegheny County. In all there were 526 killed by work-accidents from July 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1907, while over 500 who had been seriously injured were cared for in the hospitals during the three months April, May and June of the same year. Of the fatal accidents it was found that 29 per cent. were attributable solely to employers or to their responsible representatives. The greater part of these Miss Eastman thinks should and could be done away with, if by any form of persuasion or compulsion the prevention of accidents could be made a motive with employers. The number of the accidents attributable partly or solely to the injured themselves or to their fellow-workmen might be lessened much, she thinks, by a keener sense of responsibility among employers. Roughly speaking, she classifies these accidents as one-third unavoidable; one-third due to the human weaknesses of the workmen, often accentuated, in ways that might be remedied, by their occupation and environment; while the remaining third are due to an insufficient provision for the safety of workmen on the part of their employers.

The investigation reveals that to a very great extent, the immediate economic loss resulting from these accidents rests mainly upon the families of workmen killed or injured. In over half of the accident fatalaties considered the widow and children were left by the employer to bear the entire income loss, and only a very few received as much as $500 compensation. And yet only an extremely small number became a public burden afterward. It is noteworthy that nearly half of these men (42.5 per cent.) were American born—contrary to the general notion about work-accidents in that region.

The existing law of employers' liability, Miss Eastman thinks, "in many of its principles is unjust; in operation it uses up time, money and good will, to little purpose; it furnishes small incentive for the prevention of work-accidents, and leaves well-nigh the whole economic burden of work-accidents to be borne by the injured workman and his dependents, with consequent hardship and privation. It is to be condemned from the standpoints of justice, method and practical utility."

As the result of her study of the situation in Allegheny County, which is fairly representative of conditions in any part of the country, she is convinced that any liability law, in order to go to the root of the problem, must meet these three requirements: It must make every serious accident a certain and considerable expense to the employer, in order to give him an effective incentive for the prevention of work-accidents. It must shift a considerable share of the burden of each accident from the family immediately affected to the business, and thus to the whole body of consumers. And it must reduce to a minimum the possibilities of dispute between the parties.

A number of appendices contain articles which take account of recent developments in the subject under discussion. One tells with considerable detail what the United States Steel Corporation has lately done in the matter of safety provisions. Another gives in full the first report of the New York State Employers' Liability Commission.

*WORK-ACCIDENTS AND THE LAW. By Crystal Eastman. Edited by Paul Underwood Kellogg. Vol. II. Charities Publication Committee. Russell Sage Foundation. $1.50.

ANTIETAM AND ITS BRIDGES.

A PICTURESQUE and historic bit of rural Maryland is brought to our attention in a pleasing way in Helen Ashe Hays's book entitled "The Antietam and Its Bridges." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) The book is in two parts, one of which briefly runs over the history of the Antietam country, while the other seems to be based on impressions acquired by the author in the course of her own explorations.

She seems to have been more interested in the Antietam bridges than in anything else she encountered in her journeyings. Fifteen of the seventeen photogravure illustrations included in her book picture these structures, and of each of them she finds a good deal to say in the way of description and history. All of the bridges are built of limestone and all of them have beautiful arches and abutments.

For the one which ever since the battle of Antietam has been known as the Burnside Bridge Miss Hays professes great admiration. In her description of it she says: "It is a small bridge of three arches, a modest but exquisite structure, making a picture for all time. No bridge across the Loire beside the old chateaux, no arches thrown across English streams can outdo in beauty this little bridge of our own country. Compared with many of the same size by Tweed or Thames, across Dee or Indre, we find in the foreign work a certain clumsiness, a massive effect which this historic and lovely structure avoids."

The bridge was built in 1833 by John Wever, one of the best of the Antietam bridge builders; the County Commissioners paid him $2,300 for it. It was for the possession of this bridge that one of the fiercest struggles of the Battle of Antietam raged; the names of the Union soldiers who fell there may be read upon two tablets attached to the structure.

THE PROBLEM OF HEALTH

Suggestions, Good and Bad, from Varying Authorities as to How to Keep Well and Strong

A CAREFULLY written, comprehensive work dealing with the story of health is Dr. Sadler's book.* The author's aim is to present a practical, sane and sensible method of living the simple life, free from all fads and fanatical teachings. He wishes to convince the reader that health and disease are not matters of chance but are regulated by universal laws of sowing and reaping; that disease is not a dispensation of Providence but a direct violation of nature's laws, and he concludes that if these fundamental principles are made plainer to the reader and if the pathway to health can be opened more widely, he will have attained his purpose.

Frances Gulick Jewett* has written a little volume for the Gulick Hygiene series, entitled "The Body and Its Defenses." This is in reality an elementary text-book of physiology and hygiene for the use of schools, with little essays on some common communicable diseases and how to prevent them. The purpose is to arrange and present the facts so that from page to page they shall hold the reader's close attention and inspire a personal loyalty to the laws of health. The closing chapters are devoted to the structure and function of the nervous system and its relation to mental processes and the training of the senses. The volume is fully illustrated.

A book, the sub-title of which describes it as a Primer of Psychotherapy is "Self Help and Self Cure."* There is no claim here to originality, but the little volume is a self-confessed compendium. It shows assiduous reading and copying of extracts from many writers on philosophical and health subjects, and seems to hold the opinion that every man is the architect of his own fortune. Written in a high key, it lacks poise and equilibrium, probably from over-enthusiasm of the authors. The frequent quotations from the poetry of Robert Browning leads one to suspect the authors of membership in the Browning Club.

A strong plea for fresh air and sunlight during twenty-four hours in the day with the wearing of as few clothes as possible is set forth in "The Fresh Air Book."* In a note of introduction the editor tells us that the author has won 132 prizes in athletic contests, which he says could only have fallen to a man of perfect physique. The author says that the wearing of hats is absolutely absurd; that they are not needed for warmth, since the hair is quite sufficient for this purpose, and that hats tend to produce baldness. The lassitude and general malaise which is popularly known as Spring fever the author describes as due to close housing from October to March, when those living indoors breathe bad air and get little exercise which would aid in ridding the body of waste products. There are twenty-four illustrations from photographs.

What we may properly describe as a very queer book is "Scientific Living."* It is neither a cook book nor a treatise on philosophy, but a mixture of both. The author informs us that "the physical body is not a mental concept. It is the expression of infinite mind through the action of the life principle as seen in natural growth." There are chapters on Time of Eating, The Emancipation of Woman, Why People Can Live at All, &c. The many typographical errors indicate hasty and careless workmanship.

*THE SCIENCE OF LIVING. By William S. Sadler, M. D. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $1.50.

THE BODY AND ITS DEFENSES. By Frances Gulick Jewett. Boston: Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

SELF-HELP AND SELF-CURE. By Elizabeth Wilder and Edith Mendall Taylor. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

THE FRESH AIR BOOK. By J. P. Mueller. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 85 cents.

SCIENTIFIC LIVING. By Laura Nettleton Brown. Passaic, N. J.: The Health Culture Co. $1.

THE FAMILY HEALTH. By Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1.

Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen* of Philadelphia has written a thoroughly readable and rational volume on the use of hygiene in the prevention of disease. Dr. Cohen has brought his book thoroughly up to date in his numerous and comprehensive chapters on Insect and Animal Carriers of Disease, Bathing, Clothing, The Mind and the Nervous System, Care of the Eyes and the Ears, Care of the Sick, and has rounded out his volume by a final chapter on Domestic Medicine and Emergencies. He advocates educational tests for all so-called mind healers, and believes that public safety can only be secured when those who are opposed to treatment by medication are subjected to the same examinations in the elementary medical subjects that the regular practitioner is obliged to pass. "The Christian Scientist," he says, "would go from an unsuspected case of diphtheria or scarlet fever without disinfecting his clothing or hands, and, entering a street car, spread the germs of the disease broadcast among the innocent passengers." To prevent such an occurrence he believes that all those who hold themselves out as being able to minister to the sick in any way should be compelled to prove their knowledge of the cause, recognition, and prevention of disease.

SCOTCH-IRISH PIONEERS

AMERICANS who trace their ancestry back to folk of Scotch and English descent who emigrated from Ireland to this country in our Colonial days, will greatly enjoy reading Charles Knowles Bolton's "Scotch-Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America." (Bacon & Brown, Boston, $2).

Mr. Bolton shows what sort of people the Scotch-Irish were in Ulster and what the colonists were like whom they sent to America. He gives the names of the pioneer settlers of many of the Scotch-Irish colonies in America and tells from what towns and cities in Ireland they emigrated. He also furnishes a list of the emigrant ships from Ireland that arrived in New England from 1714 to 1720. His account of the arrivals of 1718, which was a notable year in the emigration from Ireland, and of the disposition of the colonists, is full of interesting facts relating to the Scotch-Irish settlements in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. In following chapters he takes up the settlements in Pennsylvania, New York, and South Carolina.

Wherever they settled these men from Ireland made good colonists and good Americans. They were a capable, energetic, patriotic, and courageous lot; they loved liberty and were willing to fight for it; they were model citizens and magnificent soldiers. In speaking of their characteristics Mr. Bolton candidly remarks:

> The Scotch-Irish have never claimed that they brought literature or art to these shores. They knew nothing of the former and nothing of aesthetics. Diaries and letters of the migration period do not exist, and perhaps never did exist. Let us speak frankly. Every race brings to our Western civilization a gift of their own. These people from Ulster cared very little for the beautiful, with the single exception of the wonderful and beautiful Bible story. Even the New Testament they handled as a laborer might touch a Sevres vase—reverently but rudely.
>
> The Rev. Matthew Clark of Kilrea, a veteran of the Londonderry siege and a popular minister at the American Londonderry, was a type of the patriot soldier, rough, sturdy, and independent. Preaching from Philippians iv., 13, he began with the words, "I can do all things."
>
> "Aye, can ye, Paul? I'll bet a dollar o' that." Whereupon he drew a Spanish dollar from his pocket and placed it beside his Bible on the pulpit.
>
> Then with a look of surprise he continued, "Stop! Let's see what else Paul says: 'I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me.'
>
> "Aye, sae can I, Paul; I draw my bet," and he returned the dollar to his pocket.

Rough preaching that, to a rough and homely people.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

ELIZABETH L. BLUNT'S little volume is better than its clodhopper title, "When Folks Was Folks" (Cochrane Publishing Company) would indicate. It is a collection of descriptive sketches of life in Central New York about the middle of the last century, when the author seems to have been a little girl. The daily life in a thrifty village, the training of the children, the work, conversation, and amusements of their elders, the dress and the house furnishings, the manners and customs, the gossip and the social and intellectual interests all enter into the descriptions and stories of the life of the time. It is written with simplicity and literalness, but out of loving memory, and the homely picture that it gives of the wholesome, thrifty life of a typical American village of half a century ago is one that is well worth preservation.

SOME OLD-TIME BLUE STOCKINGS

Character Sketches of a Group of Eight Learned Women Famous in the Eighteenth Century

PERSONALITY is a very considerable portion of life, and among the various centuries which have passed over this world and left their histories behind them, the Eighteenth Century in England was probably the most personal of all. Individuals counted to a quite extraordinary extent, not because of mighty deeds, but simply for the fact of being so decidedly themselves, and because they felt sure that this fact would interest others.

The natural outcome of this attitude was the Salon, the art of conversation, and the apotheosis of letter-writing. No trifle of personality was too slight, no fragment of gossip too small to lack value. Walpole's letters are epitomes of the transcription of minute yet, none the less, essential details of the humanity about him. Boswell missed no comma that could accentuate the peculiarities of character. You could not "wave your staff in air, nor dip your paddle in the lake," but the gesture rippled to the farthest confines of your world in the pages of some letter-writer or keeper of a journal.

The Eighteenth Century is consequently a familiar creature to us. Its touches of affectation, its sincerities and convictions, its learning and self-consciousness, its wit, vanity and hearty appetite for the pleasures of the senses, its "vapors," its rages—they impress us as do the characteristics of a beloved friend, who might, possibly, be a bit difficult to get along with, but whom you adore, for all that, because of his reality, his human, actual and decidedly amusing quality—above all, for his utterly frank interest in himself.

In Miss Wheeler's "Famous Blue-Stockings"* we have a book on this period of much charm and a nice regard for values. Her gallery is large, though the principal portraits are but eight in number, women all—women who sum up the very spirit and practice of their times, women who were, together with the environment they created, the Eighteenth Century itself.

These eight women are Mrs. Montague (cousin by marriage to the lively Lady Mary Wortley), who was both wise and rich, extravagant in hospitality, learned in discourse, a famous wit, a beauty, described in fact by Burke as the most perfect of created beings, and by other of her friends in almost as enthusiastic terms, though there were some who, with epithets like "lean," "fidget," "affecte," lent a pleasing chiaroscuro to a picture else too bright and good. Mrs. Delany, whom Burke again is quoted as finding "the highest bred woman in the world, and the woman of fashion of all ages," and who seems to breathe an atmosphere too rare, too exquisite, for mortal woman. Whatever she did she did perfectly, were it no more than a gracious bend of the head that set a guest at ease, or those wonderful paper-mosaic flowers which she made at seventy-five, and which may still be seen in the British Museum. Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Johnson; Mrs. Vesey, known as the Sylph, who used an ear trumpet and was an early exponent of the artistic temperament, since so virulent. Mrs. Chapone, the most tragic of the group; Fanny Burney, the author of "Evelina"; Mrs. Carter, who translated Epictetus, was the "best walker of her age," rising with the dawn for long country tramps—then an unheard of thing—the most learned and the most modest of the Blue-Stockings, and with a sense of humor as robust as a man's. Last, we have Hannah More, who chronicled the movement in her poem, "Bas-Bleu," and was therefore the recipient of Dr. Johnson's stentorian approval.

The term Blue-Stocking has an interesting chapter devoted to it in which its origin, its rise to honor and glory, and its final degeneration into an epithet denoting a pedantic humbug are followed and explained. Fanny Burney was the first of the group to be conscious of this change, and shivers under it, perhaps because she was herself the worst of pedants.

Agreeable to the spirit of her period, Miss Wheeler does not overburden her pages with too many of the cold facts of the lives she sketches. She seeks rather to reconstruct for us the various personalities. Interspersed between the chapters that tell of her heroines she has placed others that picture the manners, the pursuits and opinions of the time, that tell too of lesser personages in the environment that surrounds the women, or that reveal their relations with the famous men who loved, applauded or lampooned them. This arrangement of material is felicitous, and adds to the enjoyment of a charming book.

Conversation was the art of the age—was, says Miss Wheeler, "a high art, that required for its service not only the most brilliant talents, but the most exalted genius; a heroic contest that called for courage, for dash, for initiative * * * to Dr. Johnson it meant the excitement of the fray, the rapture of the fight, the glory of victory. * * *"

That fight, that victory, was waged in its greatest glory at Mrs. Thrale's, in whose house the Doctor was more at home than anywhere else, and with whom he made the famous journey into Wales. The lady, after her marriage to Piozzi, was at times given to crying out that grievous had been the burden of his immortal acquaintance, and heavy the load of all his hours of talk; but a certain bitterness that developed after the Doctor had tried to rule the lady's heart as well as her head, seems to have spread backwards, corroding what at the time was a really fine comradeship, a friendship that touched both participants deeply.

Mrs. Chapone had the unparalleled originality to marry for love and not for fortune, an act that sent a gasp of amazement through her circle. She was a woman of manifold contradictions, the sort of personality that starts off well, with the proper stroke, but lacks the ability to "follow through." She had a keen, argumentative mind, a plain, even ugly face, but a fire of the spirit that carried her to goals of admiration and success. She was a great friend of the novelist Richardson, and is said to have inspired several of his chief characters. She wrote a series of "Letters to my Niece" without thought of publication, which reveal qualities of sweetness, fine judgment and delicacy, and breathe the very atmosphere of their time, with all its stiff proprieties and its approach to wider horizons.

Hannah More was also a woman of contrasts. She enjoyed the highest social distinction, and was the victim of senseless and brutal calumny and persecution; she was intimate with all the members of the Blue-Stocking movement and wrote its history, yet the larger part of her life and her activities do not belong to it. She was of a deep and serious turn of mind, finely balanced, called "Saint Hannah" by Walpole; and yet, she was the intimate friend of this "loose and lightminded" man, a fact that caused the criticism of her women friends, who failed to understand the depth of Hannah's perceptions or her power for bringing out the best in those she liked.

An interesting group, and well worth the meeting. Miss Wheeler's book is in the right key, and though much is necessarily left out, the essentials are there, and she suggests what she has not the space to enlarge on. Nothing great was produced by these women, yet, as Miss Wheeler puts it, "when all is said, they were arbiters of an art we have lost, of a chemistry we have forgotten; and for a brief space they achieved in England that most difficult and most desired of unions—the marriage of the Intellectual with the Social—through the offices of Conversation."

*FAMOUS BLUE-STOCKINGS. By Ethel Rolfe Wheeler. John Lane Co. $4. Illustrated.

MEREDITH'S LAST NOVEL

(Continued from Page 429.)

of the chapter entitled "The Captain's Cabin" there is this note of strained virility almost piteous in its shrillness.

There are few passages of such rich and elaborate comedy as "The Egoist" "Evan Harrington," and for that matter nearly all the completed novels contain. There are no such sensitively outlined pictures of idyllic youth, idyllic beauty, as the famous one in "Richard Feverel," which finds its echo in many of the later works. The nearest we come to it is in Patrick's approach to the home of his brother's false lady and in this the visionary character of the fair Adiente is against depth of sentiment. Nor is there much of that inspiriting dithyrambic exaltation of nature which sweeps like a tonic wind through the peopled world of Meredith's fiction.

To compensate there is a relation more closely knit than usual between the manner of his discourse and its matter. The serious nature of his theme and his serious attitude toward it are unmarred by those constant freakish excursions of a bantering fancy which cover so often his deepest realities with a kind of mockery obscuring their sincerest features. If we put aside the hope of finding in "Celt and Saxon" not only the more brilliant features of its author's style and the ingenuity characterizing his plots, and read for the sake of the theme unfolded with disinterested discussion of its significance, we are involved in a most rewarding occupation. As constructive criticism, criticism that elucidates and systematizes, dealing with ideas rather than practices, the passages on the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon characteristics are of great interest. Not less because soundness rather than originality is their distinguishing note. Far from simple in form, they are simple in essence and get to the roots of character without loss of intellectual directness.

Take, for example, this plain statement of the type embodied in John Mattock:

> He was besides of an unsuspicious and an unexacting temperament. The things he would strongly object to he did not specify to himself because he was untroubled by any forethought of them. Business, political, commercial, and marine, left few vacancies in his mind other than for the pleasures he could command and enjoy. He surveyed his England with a ruddy countenance, and saw the country in the reflection. His England saw much of itself in him. Behind each there was more, behind the country a great deal more, than could be displayed by a glass. The salient features wore a resemblance. Prosperity and heartiness; a ready hand on, and over, a full purse; a recognized ability of the second-rate order; a stout hold of patent principles; inherited and embraced, to make the day secure and supply a somniferous pillow for the night; occasional fits of anxiety about affairs, followed by an illuminating conviction that the world is a changing one and our construction not of granite, nevertheless that a justifiable faith in the ship, joined to a constant study of the chart, will pull us through, as it has done before, despite all assaults and underminings of the common enemy and since, where so much was done, we are bound to conceive others at work as well as he, it seems to follow that the exemplar outstripping them vastly must have profited by situation at the start, which is a lucky accident; and an accident is an indigestible lump in a moral tale, real though the story be. It was not mentioned in the popular books; nor did those worthy guides to the pursuit of wealth contain any reminder of old John Mattock's dependence upon the conjoint labor of his fellows to push him to his elevation.

Our chief pleasure here is in our recognition of the likeness, and the art that produced it keeps its modest place in the picture. There is a certain stimulus to the imagination in thus parting with a prodigious talent in so thoughtful a mood. In this book, certainly, as it stands, the most casual reader may perceive the singleness of Meredith's preoccupation with the truth he had to illustrate rather than with the manner of its illustration.

A Mexican Patriot

DR. ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL, well known as the author of "A Short History of Mexico" and another historical study of that country entitled "From Empire to Republic," has written, in collaboration with A. Philip McMahon, an account of Miguel Hidalgo, the "Father of Mexican Independence." The book is dedicated to President DIAZ, and will be published early in September by A. C. McClurg & Co. under the title "The Life and Times of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla."

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The New York Times
Saturday Review
of
Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1910

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MARK TWAIN, ORATOR

ONE of the questions suggested to the reader by "Mark Twain's Speeches" (Harpers)—one of many, it is true—is: Was he a spontaneous speaker? Henry Watterson, who was an intimate friend, as well as a relative, says that he could be spontaneous on occasion, and intimates that he generally was, and was at his best when he was. W. D. Howells, on the contrary, who also was an intimate friend for many years, frankly suggests that when Twain trusted "to the spontaneity in which other speakers confide, or are believed to confide, when they are on their feet," the result was "near-failures." And Howells gives an emphatic and eloquent account of the humorist's habitual method:

> He studied every word and syllable, and memorized them by a system of mnemonics peculiar to himself, consisting of an arbitrary arrangement of things on a table—knives, forks, salt-cellars; inkstands, pens, boxes, or whatever was at hand—which stood for points, and clauses and climaxes, and were at once indelible diction and constant suggestion. He studied every tone and every gesture, and he forecast the result with the real audience from its result with that imagined audience. Therefore it was beautiful to see him and to hear him; he rejoiced in the pleasure he gave and the blows of surprise that he dealt; and because he had his end in mind, he knew when to stop.

The internal evidence is pretty strongly in favor of Mr. Howells's view. There are more than a hundred speeches, or parts of speeches, in this volume; the great body of them are "funny"; and of these by far the greater part give the impression of deliberate preparation. The "blows of surprise" are carefully aimed and as carefully delivered. To the reader the impression thus made is not wholly pleasant. There seems to be vital incongruity in a pre-digested and accurately compounded joke and still more in a series of jokes leading up to a climax. When the thing is heard and the speaker is seen it may come off supremely well. It certainly did in every case recalled by the present writer. The commanding personality, the persuasion of those keen eyes, the continuing charm of that drawling voice, the happy turning to one or another of the notable men sure to be present—all this absorbed the attention and quite put to sleep any critical faculty the hearer might otherwise have been minded to apply. Even so, the best of Mark Twain's amusing speeches were tame compared to the best of his amusing talks. In the latter there was spontaneity, so to speak, "to burn." His drollery gushed forth at the lightest tap of current suggestion, and the range, the variety, was as wonderful as the flow. Nor was it essentially reminiscential, as the talk of very witty men often is. There was plenty of anecdote, but there was abundance also of flashing comment and of repartee.

Possibly it is the recollection of such talk that makes the collected speeches seem a little unfair to the author of them, causes them to fall short of the unique and telling effect of which he was known to be capable. We may practically avoid this unfairness by following the advice of Mr. Clemens as to the volume and only "seasoning our graver reading with it now and then when the mind demands such relaxation." With that precaution any other is hardly necessary. As a book "to take up" lightly in a leisure moment—not hour—and as lightly to drop, the volume is admirable. It is so full of fun. Most often it is fun directed against some one—not seldom himself—and has the flavor of what is known as a practical joke, but the joke is as genial and without venom when some one else is the target as when it is aimed at himself. It is the ludicrous, not the ridiculous, that he depicts, nine times in ten. He laughs, and makes others laugh, with the victim of the moment, not at him, so that in a certain circle it was rather a privilege, a kind of honor, to be selected by him as the protagonist of one of his sparkling attacks. Now that he is dead and we shall never again hear that strange, penetrating, sympathetic voice or catch the confident gleams from beneath his bushy eyebrows, or share in the wild mirth he kindled in such varying company, it is good to have this record. To many it will be precious; to none, coming upon it anew, or coming back to it, will it bring pain. As Mr. Howells says: "It is good matter, glad, honest, kind, just."

"MAKING OF A TRADE SCHOOL"

IN A SMALL volume in stiff paper covers Mary Schenck Woolman, Director of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, and Professor of Domestic Art in Teachers' College, Columbia, gives an account of "The Making of a Trade School," (Whitcomb & Barrows, 50 cents.) Prof. Woolman has been the head of the Manhattan Trade School ever since its organization eight years ago, and this modest story of the difficulties under which it began its work, what it endeavors to do, how it has prospered, and how it deals with the various problems that it constantly has to meet, holds much interest for all who are concerned with the problem of women in the industries. The school began with twenty pupils but nearly three thousand, all told, have profited for longer or shorter times by its instructions. One serious difficulty is that of obtaining instructors adequate to the peculiar task before them. The work of the school, however, is especially hampered by the untrained mental condition of the pupils who go to it from the public school. They must all have from two to eight months of preliminary training before they are able to begin the first simple steps of the school work. They have not sufficient hand skill, they cannot put to practical use the things they have learned in the public school grades, they are dull in the taking of orders, slow and inefficient in the meeting of a new situation, and they are quite without knowledge of the laws of health and how to apply them. The author's practical experience has convinced her, as observation has persuaded other public school critics, that a more satisfactory preparation should be given between the fifth and eighth grades to those who must earn their livings.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

The Japanese and the Americans as Book Buyers at This Season—The Spread of Dickens

LONDON, July 27.—The American tourist in London is not the only person who keeps our booksellers through the Summer by buying books. Be it known that the Japanese, when they come to London, are great book buyers, and perhaps you will have the same experience with them in America. There is always a sprinkling of Japanese with us—students, diplomatists, officers, men of business—and a well-known bookseller assures me that, per head, they buy more books than any other foreigners who come to England. "What about the Americans?" I asked him. "Oh," he answered, "they are not foreigners, but Americans, and secondly they are only here in any number during the Summer, while the Japanese drift through London all the time."

Next I asked this bookseller about the characteristics of the Japanese as book-buyers. What did they buy? "They do not," he said, "read for mere entertainment—they want to know all the time. Show them a book which contains information they don't already possess and they will buy it. They read to be informed about English history and institutions, so that they may apply the knowledge in an adapted form to things in Japan. Also they read about business, about trade, about industries of one kind or another. All books having these recommendations they pick up readily, but I have not found that they are interested in English fiction, belles lettres, or poetry." In fine, the Japanese, as a buyer of the English books, is a downright practical person. He wants to know—he wants to know everything the West can teach the East, and he is going to know.

It is possible that the recent death of Gen. Sir William Butler, a fine gentleman and a fine Irishman, has lost us a notable book on the endless subject of Napoleon Bonaparte. Of him Sir William was a hero-worshipper, that is to say as a soldier, and for years he had been gathering Napoleonic material for a book. This book would no doubt have dealt in quite a particular way with such relationship as existed between Napoleon and Ireland, Gen. Hoche's abortive expedition. That episode scarcely counted in a period of storm and strife, but the last word has never been said about it, and Irish romance and tragedy were texts dear to Sir William Butler's heart. His book would, altogether, bearing in mind his quality as a writer, have been a most illuminating study of Napoleon. He had begun it, and we may perhaps hope that some other hand will complete it as ably as he would have done.

One often comes upon literary news in a volume of memoirs, and a little Napoleon "find" comes to me that way. It introduces us to Marchand, who was valet to Bonaparte at St. Helena, and it occurs in the just published second series of the Duchesse de Dino's memoirs. She says that Marchand "proposed to publish a commentary upon the 'Commentaries of Caesar,' which Napoleon had dictated to him in the last weeks of his life at St. Helena." That may not be wholly new literary news, but certainly it is fresh in form, and, moreover, it shows us that a man may, despite a thread-bare saying, be a hero to his valet. There is another proof of that in the latest volumes of Lord Broughton's "Recollections." For twenty years Byron had a valet named Fletcher, who attended him at his death. After that he returned to England and went to call upon his master's most intimate friend, Broughton. "Poor Fletcher," says the latter, "burst into tears and sobs when he first saw me, and, when telling me the sad story of his lord's last illness and death, he could not contain his grief."

Of a complete sixpenny Dickens, which is being published in London just now, over 250,000 volumes have been sold, and those figures will probably be doubled. This is remarkable testimony to the hold which Dickens has on the English reader, especially the London reader. His high-water mark of sale is in London, which is natural, for his writings are full of the character and color of London. Next to London as present-day buyers of Dickens come Kent and the other Home Counties which, being near to London, take literary interest from it. The further north you go in the British Isles, the more you remove yourself from the active Dickens book market until in Scotland, you find it a very moderate affair. Scotsmen, as a whole, do not read Dickens, which fact sometimes causes an Englishman to say: "Of course not; they have no sense of humor." The Scottish retort is that English humor is often so forced and artificial a thing as not to be worth laughing at; and there a standing British battle of wits may be left.

Anyhow Dickens goes on conquering and to conquer in his own territory, and sometimes outside of it. His "David Copperfield" has recently been translated into Portuguese, the first of his books to command this compliment. One wonders what the Portuguese will make of it. They will do their best, for as King Edward once said, Portugal is the "ancient ally" of England, and very proud of the fact. While Dickens sells best, however, it is of Thackeray that we are talking about at present, because of his approaching centenary. It is to be celebrated by a dinner at the Charterhouse, to which the Titmarsh Club will entertain the inmates of that institution. That will be fitting and happy in view of Thackeray's association with the Charterhouse, but also there is to be a public dinner for all Thackerayans. These events come along next Summer, and a Summer later there falls the centenary of Dickens. Well, it can only be celebrated in one way, by a pageant of the characters whom he has given to literature.

We have in London been troubled with quite a small epidemic of book stealing. Case after case has come up in the courts, and there have been the other cases where books have been stolen, and no thief laid hands upon. Most of the stealing has, of course, been from second-hand book shops, which, in the Summer, throw their windows open, and even show a large proportion of their wares on the shelves outside. The temptation to a penniless man much in love with a volume is great in these circumstances. Perhaps the strange thing really is that there are not many more thefts, but bookman nature is honest, generally speaking. Most of the thieving is done, not by book lovers, but by fellows who simply want to turn a penny out of their plunder. It might as well consist of books or butcher's meat, only these commodities, being for bodily comfort, are better guarded than second-hand books.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

SEWELL FORD, who is spending the Summer at Christmas Cove up on the Maine coast, has been conducting some original marine research work, whose results lead him to report the following:

> I regret to alarm any government bureaus, writes Mr. Ford, or disturb the Summer quiet of scientific bodies, but the truth must be told: There are no more fish in the Atlantic Ocean. It is useless to confront me with statistics. Fish commissioners must hold their jobs, of course; and I can hardly blame them for supporting as long as they can the popular fiction that cod, halibut, and so forth still inhabit these waters. But I have been out and seen for myself. Something ought to be done about it, too; I don't know just what, but I should suggest a court of inquiry.
>
> And while the proper officials are about it, they might examine the surface of the said ocean. It is a most uneven surface to travel over, full of wretched little bumps and hollows that—Well, a few hours' experience with that sort of going fills me with mixed emotions. Perhaps "fills" is not the exact word, for when you have started out after quite a satisfactory breakfast, started buoyantly and trustingly, and indeed by—But let bygones be bygones. Anyway, it's a perfectly punk ocean, without any fish in it.

LOUIS J. STELLMANN, a newspaper and magazine writer, in the days following the great San Francisco fire occupied himself in taking a series of photographs depicting the weird architectural studies wrought by the flames. The photographic record thus secured will be brought out shortly as a record of the disaster of 1906.

SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH, Mr. Max Pemberton and Mr. Arthur Croxton, have consented to act as adjudicators in a competition devised by the Great Western Railway, which offers cash prizes of $800 for the best sets of answers to twelve questions based on three of its hand-books.

GENERAL HOMER LEA, it is said, has stirred up military circles in the Philippines by his book, "The Valor of Ignorance," in which point is given to "the possible Japanese invasion of America." A new edition of the book has just been issued in order to meet the demand for it from Manila.

H. G. WELLS'S "Ann Veronica" is on the list of books excluded from the Detroit Public Library. Other works on this list are Herrick's "Together" and the unexpurgated editions of Balzac, "The Arabian Nights," George Sand, De Maupassant and Flaubert.

SIR WILLIAM A. TILDEN, in his little book called "The Elements," defines an element as "a substance from which by the operation of ordinary chemical pro-

(Continued on Page 436.)

SHAKESPEARE'S USE OF ENGLISH

Some of the Poet's Curious Meanings and Applications of Words Noted in a New Dictionary

[The following article was written by Prof. Rolfe, shortly before his death, for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and was among the last writings to come from his pen.]

By W. J. ROLFE

THIS well-printed volume of 350 pages* aims at presenting and defining the language of Shakespeare "so far as it has passed from our modern speech," excluding "all words and senses of words which are still in good literary use," and, "except where there is obscurity, all senses which are merely contextual and do not represent an authenticated usage." The plan also excludes all Latin and foreign words; the blunders and perversions of illiterate characters and of "such manglers of English as Sir Hugh Evans and Fluellen"; and all proper names, except a few (chiefly of London localities) not readily accessible elsewhere. Etymologies, as a rule, are not given, as they are to be found in general dictionaries of English. The results of recent research, as recorded in the New English (Oxford) Dictionary, however, have been drawn upon, so far as that exhaustive work has been completed, (up to the letter S,) and for the rest of the alphabet "some use has been made of the Century Dictionary." Schmidt's Lexicon has, of course, been utilized, with Nares's and Dyce's Glossaries, and the annotated editions of Shakespeare, particularly the "Variorum of 1821 and Dr. Furness's "New Variorum," so far as issued. Special attention has wisely been given to words not obsolete, but "used in senses which are obviously unfamiliar," but liable to be confounded by careless readers and students with the ordinary and familiar senses. Every good teacher knows that often these words seem perfectly intelligible, but are really one of the most difficult classes, and demand careful and discriminating explanation and illustration.

The plan, on the whole, is a good one, within the prescribed limits, and is in the main carried out with commendable consistency and thoroughness. The book, if we keep the plan in view, challenges comparison with the best recent works covering the same ground, like Littledale's revision of Dyce's admirable "Glossary," (1902) and Foster's "Shakespeare Word-Book" (1908), both of which, however, have certain additional features, admirable in their way, especially in more extended explanation and illustration, historical and literary. All three are scholarly works, but all have their faults and defects.

Cunliffe remarks in his preface that Shakespeare's language is "to an extent greater than is sometimes supposed, a dead tongue to us, and can be mastered only by study with the aid of grammar, dictionary, and comment," but for grammar and comment he assumes that the students are amply supplied elsewhere. In dealing with the vocabulary of the dramatist, he is compelled now and then to refer to grammatical peculiarities, and sometimes he fails to do it adequately or accurately, and is, therefore, liable to mislead the reader or student. In dealing with words used as both nouns (or "substantives," as he terms them in the old British fashion), and verbs he generally distinguishes the two forms by "(sb.)" and "(vb.)" appended to the words, alphabetically repeated; but in defining noun or verb only, he omits these parenthetical designations, though they may be needed to obviate misunderstanding. Under "Ache," for instance, he simply says: "Pronounced like the name of the letter H. Accordingly dissyllabic in pl." [plural.] This is true only of the noun, the verb being regularly pronounced "ake," as it is often printed in the early editions. The examples he adds are all passages in which the noun occurs; but the reader may not notice this, or, if he does, he may not suspect that noun and verb were pronounced differently. In fact, this variation was not detected or suspected by the modern editors and critics until long after Shakespeare's day, for it was still current in literature down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. In "The Tempest" (i. 2, 368) Prospero says to Caliban:

> I'll rack thee with old cramps,
> Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar.

When John Kemble first played Prospero in London in 1806 he pronounced aches as a dissyllable, which gave rise to a lively dispute on the subject among critics. During the contest Kemble was laid up with sickness, and his rival, G. F. Cooke, took his place in the play. Everybody listened for his rendering of aches, but he left the line out! This led to the following squib, printed as "Cooke's Soliloquy" in the newspapers:

> Aitches or akes, shall I speak both or neither?
> If akes, I violate my Shakespeare's measure;
> If aitches I shall give King Johnny pleasure.
> I've hit upon't—by Jove, I'll utter neither!

It is strange that this pronunciation of the noun should have perplexed the critics, since it is not unique or anomalous. We have another instance of the kind in this very scene (line 428): "I am the best of them that speak this speech," and others are break and breach, bake and batch, make and match, etc. In all the verb has the k-sound and the noun the ch-sound, as originally in ake and ache.

Cunliffe refers to another grammatical peculiarity under "corpse" and "sense" (unchanged in the plural, like some other nouns ending in a sibilant), but does not mention others, like "balance" ("Are there balance here?") and "horse" ("Some in their hawks and hounds, some in their horse," and several other instances—also in the possessive case, as "Sits on his horse back.")

Some peculiarities of gender are given; like the feminine use of "sirrah" and "sir," and the masculine of "harlot"; but not the frequent feminine use of "lover" (as "your brother and his lover") and no passage illustrating it. Shakespeare's poem, "A Lover's Complaint," is the wail of a woman, though the title page of the 1640 edition of the collected "Poems" calls it "A Lover's Complaint of his Angry Mistress." The only modern survival of this feminine is in "a pair of lovers." Apropos of feminine words, "wench" is not given, though used by the poet as a general familiar word for woman or girl, and often with tenderness ("gentle wench," "sweet wench," etc.), though occasionally contemptuous. The similar old use of "knave" for boy or young fellow ("good knave," "gentle knave," "pretty knave") is recorded and illustrated.

Certain plurals with singular sense, like "hilts" (of a sword) and "funerals" (like "obsequies" now) are catalogued; but "nuptial" as a noun (as frequent as "nuptials") is omitted. On the other hand, under "alms" the original and correct use of the word as singular is not hinted at, and neither of the quotations happens to illustrate it by referring to "an alms." In many cases the word is used in a collective or abstract sense and is naturally singular, but the plural as applied to acts of charity is a modern blunder, like "riches" (French richesse) also omitted by Cunliffe, which is regularly singular in Shakespeare. In earlier writers, like Chaucer, we find "almesses" and "richesses" as plurals.

Not to dwell on these matters which do not strictly come within the author's plan, though he has scattered allusions to them, let us turn to omissions and defects in dealing with the vocabulary proper. The book does not include astronomy, astronomer, and astronomical, which in Shakespeare invariably refer to astrology (a word he never uses), though he has not a few allusions to the Ptolemaic astronomy, as in sphere, which editors often define as orbit, but which distinctly means the crystalline hollow sphere in which the planet was imbedded and by which it was carried round. The sun is also regarded as a planet revolving in its sphere about the earth as a centre. Cleopatra apostrophizes the sun thus:

> O sun,
> Burn the great sphere thou movest in!
> darkling stand
> The varying shore of the world! let the world become dark!

Cunliffe explains sundry technicalities of astrology: influence, aspect, disaster, and predominant; but not retrograde, though in "All's Well That Ends Well," (i. 1. 212,) the word occurs in immediate connection with predominant.

Under "Jack" all the peculiar and technical uses are explained, except its use in bowling for the small ball at which the others are aimed. This is mentioned in "Cymbeline" (ii. 1, 2) where Cloten says: "When I kissed the Jack, upon an up-cast to be hit away!" Neither "kissed the Jack" nor "up-cast" occurs in the Dictionary. The use of Jack as a generic term for man, as in "Jack shall have Gill" (or Jill), similarly applied to a woman, is not given. The somewhat coarser use of Tom and Tib in the same way is also omitted; and there is no explanation of "Tib's rush for Tom's forefinger" ("All's Well," ii, 2, 24), except that "rush" is said to be "a rush ring." The allusion is to marriage with such a ring, a dubious kind of union, as the fragile symbol suggests. A "hedge-priest" (another word omitted in the Dictionary), like Sir Oliver Martext in "As You Like It," was the only one likely to officiate at such a ceremony; and Jaques was right in advising Touchstone not to "be married under a bush like a beggar," but to "go to church and have a good priest." It is only for the joke, however, that the Fool suggests in reply that if he is "not married well," it will be a good excuse later for leaving his wife; for he takes the advice of Jaques and is married later with the other "copulatives."

"Hare-finder" ("Romeo and Juliet," ii. 4. 100, 138) is omitted, though "mouse-hunt," a kindred bit of slang in the same play (iv. 4, 11), is inserted. "Hold-door-trade" is overlooked.

Some words are inadequately treated. "Moe," for instance, which occurs some thirty times in the plays, is simply defined as "more," with two quotations. It is uniformly plural, except in "The Tempest," v. 1, 234: "moe diversity of sounds," where it is virtually plural. Foster says it is "the comparative of 'many,' and refers to number, 'more' to size." Oldis Wright remarks that "'moe' is used only with the plural, 'more' with singular and plural"; but in Shakespeare the latter use is rare, indicating that "more" was only beginning to supersede "moe" though it had long been used adverbially with numbers. In the later folios "more" is often substituted for the "moe" of the earlier editions, folio, and quarto.

"Spurn" is not given, though its original sense of "kick" (both verb and noun) is obsolete. We have it, to refer to a single instance, in the "Comedy of Errors," ii. 1, 83, where Dromio of Ephesus says to Adriana, as she drives him out of the house:

> Am I so round with you as you with me,
> That like a football you do spurn me thus?
> You spurn me hence and he will spurn me hither:
> If I last in this service you must case me in leather.

In many of the figurative uses of the word in the play this idea of kicking is evident. The word is connected with "spur."

"Infect," in the sense of affect ("infect with delight," "with joy," "with my country's love," and many other phrases), is omitted; also "produce" in the original Latin sense of carry out or forth. ("Produce his body to the market place," in "Julius Caesar," etc.); "chide," well defined in its personal applications, is not cited for its references to natural phenomena; the "sea that chides the banks of England," "the chidden billow that seems to pelt the clouds," and the like.

Some words are omitted that, though still familiar in England, are unknown in this country; like "hatch," a half door of a cottage, "pent-house," a porch with sloping roof, used figuratively in "Macbeth" for the eyelid: "Sleep shall neither night nor day hang upon his pent-house lid."

Cross references are few, and might often be added to advantage; for instance, under "stare" (of the hair) to "up-staring" similarly used; from "lief" to "alder-liefest"; from "limb-meal" to "inch-meal" (under neither is "piece-meal" mentioned as a like compound still in use); and many other instances.

These are but a few of the points I had pencilled down for comment, and they are taken quite at random. In many instances Littledale and Foster are better; but, on the other hand, Cunliffe is to be preferred for some words or senses he includes. All three are useful books in their way, though for the student who can have only one of them I should commend Littledale or Foster, on account of the broader plan on which they are prepared, while their cost is only half a dollar more.

*A NEW SHAKESPEAREAN DICTIONARY. By Richard John Cunliffe. Blackie & Son. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

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AT HOME IN ANCIENT GREECE

New Edition of a Work Famous in Portrayal of Classic Times.

THE so-called third edition of this classic work* should in fact be described as a third printing, since it differs in no respect from the first edition, published in 1893, save that the name of the translator has now supplanted that of the author on the back of the cover, the page of translator's preface is omitted, and a list of illustrations is prefixed to the introduction. The salient features of the book, its value, and its limitations are therefore already well known to the public for whose use it is intended, and no fresh comment would be needed in its eighteenth year save for the fact that a life of eighteen years passed by a book of this character without organic change is pathological, and may be said to constitute a case of arrested development.

A great deal of water has passed under the Hellenic bridge since 1893, and a book that takes no account of it is mainly useful as a landmark to measure progress by. Not only has a great mass of new facts come to light, but the methods of interpreting old ones have changed. It is possible to select only a few instances of the topics that need fresh treatment in the light of recent discovery and discussion. It is singular, indeed, to have the question of the stage in the Greek theatre dismissed in one sentence, and that the following: "The real stage was an oblong surface, raised from ten to twelve feet above the orchestra."

But of far greater seriousness than such treatment of a single technicality is the old-fashioned character of the chapters on Religious Worship and Public Festivals. The very interesting shift of the point from which scholars view these phenomena, the fruitful use of the comparative method and the fresh light which archæology has been able to throw on ritual are altogether ignored. Miss Harrison's "Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion," although open to criticism at this point or that, embodies the modern way of looking at these matters. No reader of her book, however skeptical, can be content thereafter with (for instance) Blümner's conventional analysis of the Feast of Anthesteria.

The same sort of objection may be made to the chapter on Slavery, which begins with the statement: "All the social and economic conditions of antiquity are based on the institution of slavery, and without it would have been impossible." The conscientious teacher who refers his pupils to this chapter should feel bound to require them to read as an antidote, Edward Meyer's Sklaverei im Altertum, another essay in the comparative method, which shows how relatively late in antiquity and under what special conditions and in what a limited sense slavery became an important social and economic factor.

When all is said, there is no book which can conveniently replace Miss Zimmern's "Blümner" for youthful English-speaking students. The illustrations have a well-known excellence of selection and reproduction, though here, too, of course, seventeen years of progress are ignored.

It is a pity that the publishers, content with the vitality of the book as it stands, should not empower Miss Zimmern (who is entirely competent to the task,) to shatter the plates entire and refashion them nearer to the heart's desire of the Philhellene.

*THE HOME LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS. Translated from the German of Prof. H. Bluemner by Alice Zimmern. 8vo. New York. Cassell & Co., $2.

A TOLSTOYAN TALE

THAT marriage is a destroyer of romance, if not of love; that it is a spiritual debasement, with motherhood its outward and visible sign of shame, is the remarkable Tolstoyan theory advanced and urged in "The Fruit of Desire" by Virginia Demarest (Harper & Bros. $1.20 net.) While the multitude, walking in "the dim light of the present," may not be blameworthy for treading the old paths, "the religion to come" is "abstinence from everything but the highest spiritual impulse." The reader is not to gather from this that men and women are to be segregated as in certain religious communities, nor are they expected to seek conventual seclusion. Still, we are assured, there are to be lovers "who live side by side all through life," in a Saint Cecilia and Valerian arrangement, making thus the ideal home and the ideal marriage. For, so teaches this tale, the marriage of the present means bickerings, jealousies, deformity of noble natures, degradation unspeakable.

It will be seen at once that the novel, as to its dominant theme, occupies a realm that rather baffles serious criticism. As a story, however, it begins well. The people living in the Kentucky village—railroad men, negroes, etc.—are capitally done, as is the genial drummer, a typical "knight of the grip." The heroine and her methods, however, quite justify her cruel parent for the duress imposed upon her. As Miss Fanny Squeers kindly remarked of her friend, 'Tilda Price, it seemed to us "most desirable from the very nature of her failings that she should be married at once." She and her friend, "Mrs. Harley," enunciate at length their views as to the way to attain in marriage the "Godlit heights of the Spirit in which there can be no pain or discord"; and, with the intrusion of these views, the story ceases to have any relation to life. It is interesting to note in passing that the blind millionaire bridge, since 1893, and a book that takes no account of it is mainly useful as a landmark to measure progress by. Not only has a great mass of new facts come to light, but the methods of interpreting old ones have changed. It is possible to select only a few instances of the topics that need fresh treatment in the light of recent discovery and discussion. It is singular, indeed, to have the question of the stage in the Greek theatre dismissed in one sentence, and that the following: "The real stage was an oblong surface, raised from ten to twelve feet above the orchestra."

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THE KEARNY MASSACRE.

IT is a sad and tragic story that is told by Mrs. Frances C. Carrington in her book entitled "My Army Life and the Fort Phil Kearny Massacre" (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.) The author, in the period of which she writes, was first the wife and then the widow of Lieut. Gummere of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. She was married to Lieut. Gummere just after the close of the War of the Rebellion, and accompanied him when a few months later he went out into the Western wilds to join his regiment, then under command of Col. Henry B. Carrington.

From the very moment of their arrival at Fort Phil Kearny, where they found the headquarters of their regiment, until the death of Lieut. Gummere, a victim of the massacre of 1866, the newly wedded pair passed their days in the midst of hardships and dangers. The fort was constantly surrounded by a great body of hostile Indians, who lost no opportunity to harass the garrison. Finally came the massacre of Dec. 21, 1866, and Lieut. Gummere was one of its victims.

There followed a period of intense anxiety and grave peril. The situation was so bad that the council of officers called by Col. Carrington to consider whether a search should be made for the bodies of those killed in the massacre, decided against the undertaking. Col. Carrington did not abide by this decision, but he was so much impressed by the danger to which he was about to subject his command that he issued an order with respect to the women and children of the garrison which, even at this day, it is impossible to read without shuddering.

Opening the magazine he so arranged the ammunition in store there that all of it might be exploded with a single match. Then to the officer he was to leave in command he gave this instruction:

> If in my absence Indians in overwhelming numbers attack, put the women and children in the magazine, with supplies of water, bread, crackers, and other supplies that seem best, and, in the event of a last desperate struggle, destroy all together rather than have any captured alive.

It is a matter of history that the Colonel accomplished the work he went out to do, and on his return found that no harm had been done to those who had stayed in the fort.

Meanwhile a brave civilian, in the employ of the Quartermaster, was making a perilous journey to Fort Laramie to ask for reinforcements. The messenger reached his destination Christmas night, and a relief force of two companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry was at once sent out; its arrival at Fort Phil Kearny so strengthened the garrison there that Col. Carrington was quite able to hold his own against the enemy. Soon after this Mrs. Gummere returned to the East. She was married to Col. Carrington in 1871, and now resides with him in Hyde Park, Mass.

SOME WAR SKETCHES

"AND THIS IS WAR," by Carl Hermon Dudley (The Cochrane Publishing Company, New York,) consists of a series of brief sketches of what war is and does. In their simple and strong realism, these sketches suggest that the author has been a student of Tolstoy—though, for the matter of that "things as they are" may well have furnished the material. Mr. Dudley's pictures are true to life, and his logic is as incontrovertible as his facts. There is nothing to be said on the other side. And still war goes on, civilization ignoring its savagery, and the poison which so often conquers the conquerors. Yet, ineffectual as they may seem, such books as Mr. Dudley's are worth the writing, for each must have its part in bringing about that mysterious change in "the climate of opinion," which has already caused the withering of many practices and faiths, and which alone will finally make war impossible.

PLUTARCH FOR CHILDREN

ONE OF THE indubitable facts of this age is that it busies itself too much with the making of unnecessary books for children. The youngsters are so pelted with volumes, more and more every year, that it is high time for the philanthropically minded to begin to consider the organization of a society for the protection of children from authors and publishers. And while they are about it they might organize another society for the defending of the works of dead authors from infantilizing. For surely it is not the fair thing to take the work of an author who wrote for readers of mature intellect and trim it down, dilute it, paint it over and perhaps even pervert it from its original purpose, until it can be brought—what there is left of it—into the comprehension and fitted to the amusement of the undeveloped and uninformed childish mind. As for the children themselves, it would be kinder to them to save for the enjoyment of their grown-up years at least a few of the classics, unperverted and undiluted, to which they can come with appreciation fresh and keen.

It may be that children between 10 and 14 years of age have intellectual needs that can be satisfied only by the wresting of Plutarch's Parallel Lives from their context and the retelling of them as dramatic stories in near-kindergarten language. But it is quite certain that the "Lives" do not profit by such literary mayhem. And when one considers that in a very few more years these same children will be able to read the "Lives" in unpuerilized form, and will have a sufficient mental background of historical knowledge to understand and appreciate them, one is constrained to think that their intellectual needs might better be satisfied with something already suited to their juvenile comprehension. F. J. Gould, however, has done the task as well, doubtless, as it could be done in his two little volumes of "The Children's Plutarch" entitled "Tales of the Romans" and "Tales of the Greeks" (Harper & Brothers, 75 cents each). For each volume Mr. W. D. Howells has written an introduction, of which that to "Tales of the Greeks" is quite laudatory of both the spirit of the undertaking and the manner in which it has been done. That for the "Tales of the Romans" is mainly taken up with pointing out the many things the childish readers must be told before they can see the characters of these Romans in their proper moral and historical perspective—from which one might infer that Mr. Howells considers some knowledge of Greek and Roman history essential to the fruitful reading of Plutarch. Both volumes are illustrated by Walter Crane.

THE MAKING OF A QUACK.

P. J. NOYES has subjected his theme to a sort of laboratory treatment in his novel, "Why Dr. Dobson Became a Quack" (Cochrane Publishing Co.) It is written in the first person and the author represents himself as being the physician who was also a quack. The story, whose scene is laid in a New England village, begins with the career of his parents and more than half of it is devoted to describing how his father was led into the ways of the patent medicine faker. Then he goes on with his own career and tells how and why he himself, although properly educated in medicine, deliberately chose the methods of quackery. The author displays a sense of humor in his descriptions of New England character and customs and he succeeds fairly well with the satirical vein in which the story is written.

DARING BLAZE DERRINGER

THE STORY is told of a cowboy in the palmy days of cowboys, who pronounced at the burial service of one of his fellows the following eulogium: "He had cocks, an' he fit 'em; he had horses, an' he raced 'em; he had cyards, an' he played 'em; he had whisky, an' he drunk it—an' of sech is the kingdom of heaven." This panegyric would fit the hero of many novels of adventure, and applies very well to Blaze Derringer, who gives the title to a new novel by Mr. Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20.) This youth, having "left college at the instigation of the Faculty," and being well acquainted with "cyards" and whisky, is described, nevertheless, as a fine fellow, who, after a turbulent career in South America, comes out on top in both fortunes and love.

The story is a spirited one, full of surprises; a "spellbinder" for boys, who, it is to be hoped, will admire the hero from a safe distance, for his kind are best kept between the covers of a book.

Mr. Lyle has a lively invention, and tells his tale with the swing and dash that befit his subject.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

(Continued from Page 434.)

cesses only one kind of matter can be obtained." This is something quite different from the four elements of Aristotle—fire, water, earth, and air—or the salt, sulphur, and mercury of the alchemists. Even in modern times the conception of what an element really is has changed somewhat.

> Sir William adds: Until quite recently the elements of the inorganic world were supposed to be fixed, immutable with the lapse of ages or under the mighty forces concerned in the making of worlds; but within a few years we have learned that the atoms at least are continually crumbling away. It is impossible to say whether all may not be suffering a slow waste which in the long run may lead back to the primal chaos.

MR. ALEXANDER JESSUP, who has heretofore been chiefly known as an editor of books and series of books, notably Lippincott's "French Men of Letters" series, Putnam's "Little French Masterpieces" series, and "The Book of the Short Story," has turned to the writing of fiction. A year ago he published a humorous work of fiction under an assumed name that had quite a large audience. We understand that for his second novel Mr. Jessup intends both to come forth from his disguise and to seek a somewhat broader field, blending a love romance, with detective interest. Mr. Jessup is also the author of a book of verse, "The Charm of Youth," published five years ago, that has been highly praised by such critics as George E. Woodberry and Arthur Symons. He does his writing partly in New York City and partly in Westfield, Mass.

MRS. ISABELLA FYVIE MAYO, in her autobiography, revises the pretty story of the lady who, seeing some of her guests sneer at an error in table-etiquette made by a person in humble life, imitated the error, and so set the unfortunate blunderer at ease. Mrs. Gaskell and Miss Mulock used a similar incident in a story, but Mrs. Mayo makes the Marchioness of Londonderry the original heroine; the offender, one of her colliers, and the offence drinking from a finger bowl.

DUGALD C. JACKSON, who, with his brother, John Price Jackson, is preparing a new edition of his "Alternating Currents," has just been elected president of the Electrical Engineers of America. In a recent article in a professional paper Prof. Jackson advances an argument for the establishment of great central electric power stations which shall supersede the multitude of relatively uneconomical steam power plants so thickly sprinkled through the congested industrial sections of our great manufacturing cities. Prof. Jackson's ideas on the subject are receiving no little attention throughout the country. A Boston paper goes so far as to fit the plan to Boston declaring that it is physically and economically practicable, not to say actually profitable.

REV. CHARLES POOLE CLEAVES, author of "A Case of Sardines: A story of the Maine Coast," and a writer of prose and verse in periodical literature, gave his third annual Author's Reading at the Limerick (Me.) Congregational Church, last week as a church benefit. Among the guests were Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Mrs. Geo. C. Riggs), and Miss Nora Archibald Smith. Mrs. Riggs and Miss Smith participated in reading selections from the author's verse, Miss F. H. Frost of Portland read the short-story, and music was given by local talent and by Miss Helen King Marshall of Saco and Mr. Winburn Adams of Boston.

JUDGE A. VAN WAGENEN, of Sioux City, has been nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. On the first ballot he received 451 votes; his opponents, Mr. Frank Wilson and Judge N. C. Mathews, receiving 329 votes and 175 votes respectively. Judge Van Wagenen has for years been trying to impress upon the Democratic Party the great importance, as a national issue, of a government-owned railway system. In a volume entitled "The Government Ownership of Railways," recently published, he has presented vital phases of a subject that may some day loom large as a political issue.

MLLE. CLAIRE DE PRATS, the author of "The Education of Jacqueline" and "Elisabeth Davenay," is better known in England than she has hitherto been in this country. Although it has only just been published here, "Elisabeth Davenay" achieved considerable success in England some years ago, as a picture of the French "feminist." "The Education of Jacqueline," her latest book, was brought out by Duffield & Company this Spring. It, too, deals with the "feminist" movement, but from a different view point, Jacqueline being far less mature than the heroine of the earlier work.

THE REV. JOSEPH HOCKING, the English novelist, has resigned from the Methodist Ministry.

VIEWS OF READERS

Style and Mr. Roosevelt

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems to me that Mr. Louis James deserves the thanks of all people interested in honest standards for literature. The present writer has no animosity toward Mr. Roosevelt, but she does object to any attempt to rank commonplace thought with thought whose vital value gives it innate distinction, as the oak, elm and rose reveal their distinction in their respective forms.

Put Mr. Roosevelt's best sentences (which are so difficult to find) beside almost any of Lincoln's, Jefferson's or Grover Cleveland's and the great difference will be felt immediately, by those who are able to feel it. For style is not—as "M. H." seems to imply—a stalking of a "fugacious word" with an effect which is "at the expense of vigor and simplicity."

That is not in the least the meaning of a good style. One might as well say that the Mississippi has a great style because it has studied fluminous rhetoric. Instead, the style of the Mississippi is great because of the real greatness of its volume, which inevitably expresses itself in grandeur. It flows greatly because it is great. With a great sane pressure, such as Lincoln felt, such as every man who ever wrote in the best style feels, style is fashioned by that pressure and (not by word picking) into the kind of greatness that marks the Gettysburg Address, the Nineteeth Psalm, the "Chambered Nautilus" and other classics.

But first of all, there must be real thought and real feeling, otherwise there will be only rhetorical hay. Here seems to be the crux of the whole matter. No amount of vehemence and vociferation can transform a series of platitudes into a piece of classic prose.

Therefore, the concluding question is, "Has Col. Roosevelt added any cogent thought to the world's literary treasury? Some way, the quotation submitted by "M. H." has no ring of a fresh coin. For how many centuries has the world not heard that "by courage and energy we move on to better things"?

But alas! who may save us from the paralysis of the halo? And when a halo has reached the prehistoric dimensions of the one accorded to Mr. Roosevelt, an honest, impartial verdict is as difficult as to determine the shade of a fabric by colored calcium lights. Fairly cornered by Mr. James, "M. H." evades the main point by intimating that Mr. Roosevelt might achieve a great style "if he put his mind to it"—which inevitably recalls Lamb's rejoinder, "if he only had the mind."

Can a birch tree, by taking thought, produce maple sap or turn itself into an elm or a sequoia? Verily, the style is still the man, and the style of Mr. Roosevelt perfectly reflects all his mental features. IGNOTA.

Contoocook, N. H., Aug. 1.

Poe for the Hall of Fame

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

More than sixty years ago an American writer declared that if the world of letters had a thorough and a great artist, Poe is that man.

It is now a source of much satisfaction to the English admirers of Poe that his fame, twice passed over, is likely to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame. The long contest to place Poe's name in New York University's Hall of Fame has attracted a great deal of attention across the water, among men of letters in London, editors of the English magazines, who keep pace with matters literary in the United States equally as well as in England. While in France for years Poe has been held in the greatest reverence, it can be said without fear of contradiction that in England Poe for years has been looked upon as one of the greatest of American writers, finding favor with many as being equal to Whitman, and by others appreciated as a greater figure in American literary annals than the latter, and far ahead of some who have already been admitted to the Hall of Fame. The melody and beauty of form of his poetry, and the artistic manner in which his stories were worked up, have caused more than one writer to declare that no author of the nineteenth century, save Tennyson, was so versed in the philosophy of judgment, and at the same time could use it upon his own compositions.

William Courtney, editor of the Fortnightly Review, in writing from London to an American acquaintance, leaves no doubt as to where he stands on the question of Poe for the Hall of Fame, saying: "You may count me as enthusiastically on the side of the supporters of Edgar Allan Poe. In my opinion he is one of the greatest of American writers, and fully deserves such a perpetuation of his memory as the Hall of Fame in New York can give him."

In many a book store in Austria, Germany and Italy, Poe stands out as the only representative of the literature of America, and in England the statement that "Poe will always be read" has been oft repeated.

Editor Strachey of The Spectator, apropos of the present agitation in favor of Poe, writes to the United States expressing his views in no uncertain terms, and declares that Poe should be recognized by having his name in the University's Hall of Fame, since "Poe was unquestionably a man of rare originality and genius."

Thirteen years ago this London editor published an essay on Poe which, he writes, best expresses what he now feels about the poet. The first few sentences of that essay read:

> The first thing which strikes one strongly in reading Poe in the mass is the extraordinary number of new artifices originated by him—artifices which were almost at once imitated and made the common property of writers of novels and stories, but which had never before been used, or at any rate, systematically developed. To no other man in the realms of romance has it been given to strike out so many new lines. Not only was his genius prolific in itself, but it had the power in a high degree of rendering others prolific.

At any rate, now declares editor Strachey, "the advocates of Poe may claim there was nothing demoralizing or of evil report in his literary work, and that taken as a whole it cannot be said that any man is the worse for reading Poe."

In view of the agitation in this country during the last few years over Poe's claims to recognition as one of the greatest of writers, it does not seem strange that at the present time the matter is absorbing more than passing interest from the English writers, and with so many vacancies in the Hall of Fame there is renewed confidence that the memory of this author will be revered in such form. Some put Poe ahead of Whitman, Emerson and Longfellow, but all four of these poets are admired in the old world, and should Poe's name now be inscribed in the Hall of Fame it will be better late than never.

MALCOLM FRENCH.

Worcester, Mass., July 30.

A New New England Poet

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the life story of Edgar Allan Poe, the names of his New England contemporary writers of distinction appear. One name, however, has been overlooked by Poe's biographers. They have told of the announcement in the Southern Literary Messenger for May, 1835, of "An arrangement with a gentleman of approved literary taste and attainments, to whose especial management the editorial department of the Messenger has been confided." This gentleman of "approved literary taste and attainments" was thought to be Edgar Allan Poe. One of Poe's latest editors has gone so far as to give thirty-seven pages of criticisms, most of them by this editor, all attributed to Poe. B. B. Minor, once editor and proprietor of the Messenger, has published a history of that periodical. When he sent me the manuscript of the work to revise for him, I noticed that he also had one editor unknown, whose identity was known to myself, as well as J. W. Fergusson, a former apprentice on the Messenger, who afterward became one of the proprietors.

This editor's name was Edward Vernon Sparhawk, a New England poet. Poe in his letter to T. W. White of the Messenger, dated Baltimore, June 12, 1835, says: "I congratulate you upon obtaining the services of Mr. S(parhawk). He has a high reputation for talent." Poe afterward quoted criticisms from the Messenger, written by E. V. Sparhawk—who was the "gentleman of approved literary taste and attainments"; and not E. A. Poe. E. V. Sparhawk was born at Buckstown, (now Bucksport), in Maine, about 1798. He was the son of Thomas Stearns Sparhawk, a graduate of Dartmouth, who practiced medicine a number of years at Buckstown, Me., and died there.

Mr. Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard, formerly Assistant Librarian of the Astor Library, in New York, published a series of articles in the Journal of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., under the title "Materials for a genealogy of the Sparhawk Family," afterward published by the Munsells at Albany, New York, under the same title. He mentioned E. V. Sparhawk, but his data is said to be incomplete and imperfect.

The grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Sparhawk, was a graduate of Harvard. The eighty families of the name descended from Nathaniel Sparhawk, who emigrated to America in 1686. Among them was Augustus Sparhawk of Zanzibar, Africa, the friend of Henry M. Stanley; others are scattered over nearly every State in the Union.

E. V. Sparhawk wandered from home in youth with a brother William, who was one of the company of the ship Resource, lost in the China Seas November 20, 1818. Little is known of his early career and that little is gleaned from a small and unique volume of his poems, only recently identified by his autograph, with the statement that "he is the author of the verses, born at Buckstown, Maine; son of Thomas S. and Mary Sparhawk." The title is "Hours of Childhood and Other Poems, with a quotation from Kirke White. Montreal: Published by A. Bowman. 1830." The tiny volume has eighty-six pages, comprising: "Hours of Childhood; A Mother's Love; Addressed to A Young Lady; Stanzas; The Moon's Pale Ray; To a Friend and The Alter'd Lay."

The verses as well as some of his later lines show that the author was by no means an inferior poet. After leaving Canada, Sparhawk is thought to have gone to Baltimore, Md., where he was known in literary circles about 1830. Later he made the acquaintance of J. E. Heath, the Richmond author, and went to that city to reside. When Heath gave up his editorial duties on the Messenger Sparhawk succeeded. He did not seem to agree with White, the owner of the magazine, and they parted after several months—Poe taking his place.

He continued to live in Richmond until 1850, when he died suddenly in the Capitol Building in that city. He left a widow and one son, who resided in Richmond for several years after his death, but all traces of them now seem lost.

J. H. WHITTY.

Richmond, Va., July 30.

Sherman as a Prophet

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The recently published volume of home letters of General Sherman makes a most interesting contribution to the literature of the Civil War. In these letters to his wife and other members of his home circle Sherman writes frankly and without reserve, and there are great names in the political and military arena of that day which are handled in a manner which must prove distressing to their descendants and admirers. But most remarkable of all is the revelation of wonderful vision and foresight. Although fully recognized and rewarded, the military genius of General Sherman has never been so clearly understood as that of Lee or Grant. He writes from Georgia how his soldiers thought their "Old Man" not only "omnipotent but omniscient"; and perhaps his ability lay in this very gift of forecasting the future and judging the turn of events. Certain it is that no general of the war saw the real issues of the struggle so clearly or judged the outcome of events so successfully.

When on his way to Washington to take command of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry he wrote from Pittsburg in June, 1861:

> After all the Mississippi River is the hardest and most important task of the war, and I know of no one competent, unless it be McClellan. But as soon as real war begins, new men, heretofore unheard of, will emerge from obscurity, equal to any occasion. Only I think it is to be a long war—very long—much longer than any politician thinks.

Four years after this letter was written there were three names exalted above all others for military achievement—Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman. These were the men who "emerged from obscurity" and proved themselves equal to any occasion. When the war broke out Grant and Sherman were in much the same condition. Both had passed through West Point and had seen service in the Indian and Mexican campaigns. Both had become dissatisfied with military life and had embarked in unsuccessful business ventures. The other side of 40 found Grant an unlucky merchant and farmer and Sherman the unhappy director of a military school in Louisiana. Of all men in the country these two were the least spoken of for leadership and future military renown. But when the crisis came both men emerged from obscurity and wrote their names where the eyes of the world run to and fro. This was in striking contrast with the leaders of the Confederate armies. The men who were before the public and whom the South expected to be her Captains and win her victories—the two Johnstons, Bragg, Hood, Beauregard—were the very men whom the crisis of the war brought to the front and exalted above all others. "Stonewall" Jackson is perhaps the one exception to this rule. But with the North the leaders were conceived in humility and brought forth in obscurity.

Equally striking is Sherman's prophecy concerning the campaign of the Mississippi as the vital issue of the war. Gen. Grant in his "Memoirs" makes it very plain that he considered the Western campaigns to have been the decisive struggles of the war. If some general who fought in the West only had said this it would not merit consideration. But Grant's testimony is that of one who fought in the Wilderness as well as at Shiloh. Of the fall of Vicksburg Sherman has this to say:

> The capture of Vicksburg is to me the first gleam of daylight in this war. Had the Eastern armies done half as much, war would be substantially entered upon. But I read of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia being threatened and Rosecrans sitting idly by, writing for personal fame in the newspapers. I thank God we are free from Washington and that we have in Grant not a "great man" or a "Hero," but a good, plain, sensible, kind-hearted fellow. I shall go on through heat and dust till the Mississippi is clear.

Sherman's first fight was at Bull Run, and it is evident enough from his letters that he had little confidence in the army of which his regiment was a part. "An armed mob" was the name he gave it.

> I am uneasy at the fact that the volunteers do pretty much as they please, and on the slightest provocation bang away. I know to-morrow and next day we shall have hard work, and I will acquit myself as well as I can. With regulars I would have no doubts, but these volunteers are subject to stampedes.

After Bull Run, in his shame and humiliation, Sherman wrote:

> The proud army, characterized as the most extraordinary on earth, has turned out the most ordinary.

When he was before Vicksburg Sherman learned that Hooker had succeeded to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and in his letters there is this comment:

> I know Hooker well, and tremble to think of his handling 100,000 men in the presence of Lee. I don't think Lee will attack Hooker in position, but let Hooker once advance or move laterally, and I fear for the result.

In the light of the battle of Chancellorsville this observation of Lee was strangely prophetic.

In common with nearly all military men Sherman had a high opinion of the abilities of McClellan. He thought him the one man competent for the conquest of the Mississippi Valley and doubted the wisdom of Lincoln's course when he set McClellan aside. When McClellan was a candidate for the Presidency Sherman wrote from Gainesville, Ala.:

> At the time the howl was raised against McClellan I knew it was in a measure unjust, for he was charged with delinquencies that the American people are chargeable for. McClellan had to fight partly with figures. Still I admit he never manifested the simple courage and manliness of Grant, and he had too much staff, too many toadies, and looked too much after No. 1. When I was in Kentucky he would not heed my counsels, and never wrote me once, but since I have gained some notoriety at Atlanta he has written me twice, and that has depreciated him more in my estimation than all else. He cannot be elected. In revolutions men fall and rise.

The greater number of these letters, although written to the home circle, only emphasize the gruff, stern, abrupt, newspaper and politician-hating personality which the name of Sherman suggests. He records with delight how he insulted Halleck by refusing him a review at Richmond, and how he hopes for a like opportunity of insulting Stanton. But a gentler nature is revealed in the letters written at the time of the death of his son Willy. This child died when Sherman's family visited him at Memphis in October, 1863. He reproached himself for having brought the child to such a dangerous climate.

> To it must be traced the loss of that child on whose future I had based all the ambitions I ever had. Dear as many be to you the Valley of the Hocking, no purer, nobler boy will ever gladden it. My command will be much smaller than the world thinks. But I will go on to the end, but feel the chief stay to my faltering heart is now gone. I must not dwell on it too much. I will try and make poor Willy's memory the cure for the defects which have sullied my character.

When Sherman died in 1891 they carried him to St. Louis and laid him by the side of that son whose death during the war had almost quenched his smoking flax. It was his oft-repeated wish. In 1863 he had written:

> When the campaign is over I want to come here and look after the Mississippi. Like the story of "Gil Blas." "Here lies my soul." Though Willy died here, his pure and holy spirit will hover over this the grand artery of America. I want to live out here and die here also, and don't care if my grave be like De Soto's—in its muddy waters.

There by the side of his beloved child let him rest. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they are not divided.

CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY.

Paterson, N. J., July 31.

GILBERT HINTON SCRIBNER

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB for the study of anthropology of Yonkers publishes in a neat volume the "Memorial Addresses" delivered at a special meeting held last Winter to commemorate the life, character, and services of Gilbert Hinton Scribner, who had been one of the organizers and for twenty-one years the President of the club. Mr. Scribner, who had reached almost eighty years of age at the time of his death last January, had lived an exceedingly active life, full of wide and varied interests, political, social, scientific, and literary, and the addresses and letters of this memorial volume, many of them from well-known men and women, breathe a spirit of the warmest admiration for the inspiring, forceful, and genial qualities of his character. Mr. Scribner was prominent in the fight against the Tweed ring in the New York Assembly in the early '70s, and received for his services in that contest testimonials from many important companies and organizations in this city. His monograph on "Where Did Life Begin?" wherein he formulated and supported the theory of the circumpolar origin of life, brought him scientific recognition and aroused much interest among scientists.

LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

Another Napoleon Book—The Growing Literature of Sports —Forthcoming Fiction— Books for Young People

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Little, Brown & Co. announce themselves as publishers of the American edition of Mr. Tighe Hopkins's "The Women Whom Napoleon Loved," a work sure to provoke curiosity although so often discussed, and in spite of Napoleon's own wrathful inquiry as to the leisure left him by wars and politics. The book will be illustrated by six photogravure portraits. In fiction the firm will next month issue "The Quests of Paul Beck," by a new foreign author of much originality and profound acquaintance with the subject of mysterious crimes. As a balance for these American editions there is to be an English edition of "Whirlpools" by Henryk Siehkiewicz, of which the original issue has won much laudatory notice in England.

Mr. Phillips Oppenheim's "The Lost Ambassador" will appear as a book Sept. 17. It is a political story, involving the affairs of two continents, and having an English hero, and has already been introduced to the readers of the Popular Magazine. "Havoc," by the same author, is announced for serial publication.

The September Atlantic will contain a paper by Molly Elliot Seawell entitled "The Ladies' Battle," and based upon the propositions that the ability to execute its laws is necessary to the permanence of an electorate, and that every voter must be independent of all other voters in the matter of maintenance. It is not to be expected that it will silence the advocates of female suffrage, but it may supply their opponents with arguments, and will receive some aid from the powerful anti "suffragette" movement now fast growing in Great Britain.

The list of books about sport lengthens annually, now that the American can no longer sneer at his British cousin's fondness for their subject, and Mr. A. H. Chaytor's "Letters to a Salmon Fisher's Sons" will find readers eager to absorb its instructions and study its diagrams, although the American lacks the Scottish respect for "a fush." Not even the trout gives the angler such pleasure as the salmon provides, and Mr. Chaytor instructs his sons in his art and mystery with something approaching reverence for a creature so brilliantly endowed and so well-flavored. Miscreants who do not observe the proper ritual are severely condemned, as is the custom of the English.

Saturday of next week is the day set by Houghton Mifflin Co. for publishing this book, and also a new edition of Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's "Young Americans in the British Isles"; a low-priced holiday edition of "Cranford," leather-backed, engraved as to its title page, and containing a photogravure portrait of Mrs. Gaskell; besides these are novels and other books already announced, making some fourteen titles altogether.

Dr. Eva March Tappan has amused herself by writing "Dixie Kitten," the story of a little cat brought into the house from the barn to become a pet and favorite, and the little creature is pictured in silhouette chapter headings as a wickedly active beastie, with all the absurd kitten airs that are so delightful. It is unnecessary to prophesy the success of the book; even dog-lovers prefer a cat to the nobler animal, whether in a book or on a card.

In the Autumn the American Unitarian Association will add two volumes to its edition of President Jordan's writings: "Ulrich von Hutten," knight of the order of poets, and "The Call of the Nation." The former contains the results of no small research, and the latter is an urgent plea to young men to enter politics, not necessarily with the intention of taking office, but in the highest spirit of patriotism, inasmuch as the sole aim of politics should be the highest welfare of the people.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—George W. Jacobs & Co. have signalized a change which has just been completed in their business, the separation of the publishing department from the retail bookselling trade, by the issue of two important books. "A Japanese Artist in London," the first of these, will make its appeal by its simplicity, quaintness and genuineness. It is the actual autobiography of Yoshio Markino, and it is written in a style which will command attention entirely apart from the subject itself. Yoshio's command of English is at the best a limited one, and his revelations are naïve and refreshing, and even sometimes pathetic. The other is a charming book for children, "The Magical Men of Mirth," by Eldridge H. Sabin. It is a tale of adventure, after the order of "Alice in Wonderland" and is embellished by eight color illustrations of high quality.

"Marshall's Handy Automobile Record" represents the principal output of the John C. Winston Co. during the week just ending. It is the work of Logan Marshall, and is designed to meet the needs of owners who run their own machines, of chauffeurs who have to give an account of their stewardship, and of owners who demand full and accurate accounts of the service and cost of their cars at the hands of chauffeurs. The book is conveniently arranged so that it can be kept like a diary and will show the incidents and details of each trip. The tables call for all items of expense each day, the mileage of tires, the cost and consumption of gasoline and lubricating oil, as well as all repairs and incidentals. The book was completed late in the week and promises to fill a need in the automobile field.

The midsummer activities of the J. B. Lippincott Co., so far as completed publications are concerned, have been largely confined to books of a scientific and technical nature, the chief exception having been the issue this week of a volume of poems by Samuel L. Simpson, under the title "The Gold-Gated West." Among the scientific books of the week have been a learned treatise on "Electrical Theory and the Problem of the Universe," by G. W. De Tunzelmann, a London electrical engineer and former naval instructor in natural philosophy and astronomy; "Elementary Text-Book on Mechanical Drawing," by John E. Jagger; a translation of the German work on "Rolling Mills," by J. Puppe, devoted especially to experimental investigations of the power required to drive them; the fourth series of "The Harvey Lectures," delivered in New York in 1905 and 1906, embodying the results of research by various authorities on the experimental side of medicine; the first volume of an important "Manual of Human Embryology," by Franz Keibel, of the University of Freiberg, and Franklin P. Mall, of Johns Hopkins University; and "Diseases of the Aorta," by Dr. A. D. Hirschfelder, of Johns Hopkins.

In addition to the foregoing technical works the Lippincotts have just issued the fifth and final volume of Jamieson's "Text-Book of Applied Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering," this volume being devoted to "The Theory of Machines."

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MADISON. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Volume IX., 1819-1836.

THE DIARY OF JAMES K. POLK DURING HIS PRESIDENCY 1845-49. Edited by Milo Milton Quaife. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Four volumes.

Poetry.

SABLE AND PURPLE. By William Watson. 12mo. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25.

POEMS OF TRUTH, LOVE, AND POWER. By William Lee Popham. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. $1.50.

BALLADS OF THE SEASON. By George Sands Johnson. 12mo. New York: Aberdeen Publishing Co.

HESPER-PHOSPHER AND OTHER POEMS. By John William Scholl. 12mo. Ann Arbor, Mich.: George Wahr. (Paper.)

Travel and Description

INCIDENTS OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Gregory Doyle; 12mo., Syracuse, N. Y.

PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE TO LONDON, PARIS, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, STRATFORD-ON-AVON: New York, George Edmund Platt. Six volumes.

Fiction

THE POWER AND THE GLORY. By Grace MacGowan Cooke. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

HIS STRUGGLE MAGNIFICENT. By William Sidney Bond. 12mo. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

A FAST GAME. By Kirk Parson. 12mo. Boston: Roxburgh Publishing Co.

NOW! By Charles Marriott. 12mo. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Juvenile and Educational

CHINESE FAIRY STORIES. By Norman Hinsdale Pitman. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE BOYS' CUCHULAIN. Heroic Legends of Ireland. By Eleanor Hull. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE QUEST OF THE WHITE MERLE. By Lillian Gask. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

GOD'S TROUBADOUR. The Story of St. Francis of Assisi. By Sophie Jewett. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

THE PRODIGIOUS HICKEY. By Owen Johnson. 12mo. New York: Baker, Taylor & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous

A MEXICAN YEAR BOOK: 1909-10. 8vo. Mexican Year Book Publishing Co., New York.

T. R. IN CARTOON. Collected and edited by Raymond Crea; 8vo. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.

GUIDA DEGLI STATI UNITI PER L'IMMIGRANTE ITALIANO. John Foster Carr. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Sketch of Rev. Dr. Ernest W. Shurtleff—Richard Realf's Poem "Indirection"—Steele's Tribute, in the Tatler, to Lady Elizabeth Hastings—Origin of the Saying "Cleanliness Is Next to Godliness."

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

SUBSCRIBER.—May I ask who E. W. Shurtleff is, or was, and whether the occasional poems which he contributed to the Youth's Companion in the eighties and nineties have ever been published in book form? Whether the actor Booth's family are in any way connected with the Salvation Army Booth family?

Rev. Dr. Ernest Warburton Shurtleff was born in Boston April 4, 1802, and was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1888. He was pastor successively at Palmer, Plymouth, Minneapolis, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Since 1906 he has been in charge of the Student's Atelier Reunions, Paris, France. He is the author of "Poems," 1883; "Easter Gleams," 1883; "New Year's Peace," 1885; "Song of Hope" and "When I Was a Child," 1886; "Shadow of the Angel," 1896; "Easter in Heaven," 1896, etc. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines and has composed numerous songs.

So far as we know the Booth family of actors is not related to the Booth family of the Salvation Army. Edwin Booth's father, Junius Brutus Booth, was born in the Parish of St. Pancras, London, and was the son of Richard Booth, a lawyer. Through his grandmother, Elizabeth Wilkes, Junius Brutus Booth claimed to be related to the famous John Wilkes. Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army was born at Nottingham in 1829, and was converted to Methodism. His father was a builder.

A CALIFORNIAN.—Two Californians wish you would print the copy of "Indirection." I believe it to be written by Silla. My friend knows it to be by Ralph. Will you kindly settle this? The poem begins:

Fair are the flowers and the children,
But their subtle suggestion is fairer,
Rare is the rose burst of dawn,
But the secret that clasps it is rarer.

The poem in dispute was written by Richard Realf, who was born in England in 1834. He came to this country in 1855, and settled in Kansas, where he became an adherent of the John Brown movement for the abolition of slavery. He served in the Union Army during the war, and at its close engaged in the work of helping the negroes by visiting and lecturing throughout the country. He died in Oakland, Cal., in 1874. A volume of his poems was published in 1899.

The poem "Indirection" is as follows:

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the roseburst of dawn, but the secret that clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning outmastered the metre.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guideth the growing;
Never a river that flows, but a majesty sceptres the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soared, but a stronger than he did enfold him,
Nor ever a prophet foretells, but a mightier seer hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breathes the soul of the sculptor is bidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite issues of feeling;
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symboled is greater;
Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving;
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing;
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where those shine,
Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the essence of life is divine.

A. C.—Will you kindly tell me of whom and by whom it was originally said: "I know her is a liberal education"—or words to that effect?

According to Bartlett's Familiar Quotations the author of the sentiment, about which our correspondent enquires, was Sir Richard Steele (1671-1729). In the "Tatler" No. 49, appears the following: "Though her mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behavior; to love her was a liberal education." The lady referred to was Lady Elizabeth Hastings, the daughter of the Earl of Huntington, who was a great beauty and of graceful and charming manners. She never married, but devoted all her large fortune to works of piety and charity. She was born in 1682 and died at Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, the place of her birth, in January, 1739.

W. A. M.—Kindly inform me where I can find the quotation: "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

The quotation referred to by our correspondent is generally ascribed to John Wesley, the great Methodist preacher, who in a sermon "On Dress" made use of the following: "Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness." Francis Bacon in his "Advancement of Learning," Book II., says: "Cleanness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to God."

According to the late Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, a learned Rabbi, reference to this is found in the Hebrew fathers. He cited Phineas ben Yair as follows: "The doctrines of religion are resolved into carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness; vigorousness into guiltlessness; guiltlessness into abstemiousness; abstemiousness into cleanliness; cleanliness into godliness," literally next to godliness.

HAROLD WILSON.—I have two works of which I would like to know the value: "Some Observations Made in Travelling Through France, Italy, etc., in the Years 1720, 1721, and 1722," by Edward Wright, Esq., in two volumes, London, 1730. "The Historie of the Council of Trent in Eight Bookes." Written in Italian by Pietro Soane Polano, translated into English by Nathanael Brent, London, 1640.

Please also give me the value of "The Book of Common Prayer of the Church According to the Use of The Church of England with Psalter, etc.," Cambridge, 1765; bound with "A Companion to the Altar," 1762; London; containing a bookplate of Bishop Samuel Provost.

Our correspondent has a first edition of Dr. Edward Wright's work. It has brought $7.50 at auction.

Sir Nathaniel Brent's translation of the "History of the Council of Trent," by Pietro Soane Polano, or Pietro Sarpi, appeared originally in 1620, and a second edition was issued in 1629. We do not find a sale of the 1640 edition, and presumably its value is only nominal.

The "Book of Common Prayer" is worth from $5 to $7. The book plate of Bishop Provost adds to its value.

D. ELLISBERG.—Can you give me the name of a book in which particular attention is given to the subject of personal character as expressed in the human features, and developed in personal habits of action, dress, etc.?

Consult Darwin's "Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals," Mantegazza's "Physiognomy and Expression," "De Humana Physiognomia," by Porta, and Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy." Copies of these works, no doubt, can be found in the second-hand book stores.

AMORY COFFIN.—Among some old French books on my shelves I find a set in fourteen volumes of the "Oeuvres Completes d'Helvetius," printed in Paris "de l'Imprimerie de P. Didot l'aine l'an III. de la Republique, 1795." They are in the original red paper covers and in very good condition. The size is about 5¾ by 3¼ inches. Will you kindly inform me whether they have any present value?

This work was originally published in 1774, since which time numerous other editions have appeared. The 1795 edition seems to have no special value.

J. E. W.—Will you please give in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a short sketch of De Morgan, author of "Joseph Vance," "Alice-for-Short," &c.?

William Frend De Morgan was born on Nov. 10, 1839, in London. He is a son of Augustus De Morgan, who was a Professor of Mathematics in University College, London. His education was obtained at the University College School, and at the college, Gower Street, London. Having adopted art as a profession he became a student at the Royal Academy. For a number of years he was engaged in stained-glass work and in 1870 turned his attention to ceramics, when his experiments in lustre work attracted general attention among artists. He invented a tile for decorative purposes, which is known as the De Morgan tile and is very much in vogue especially in country houses. It was not until 1904 that he appeared as a writer of fiction. His first publication was "Joseph Vance," and this was followed by "Alice-for-Short," "Somehow Good," and "It Can Never Happen Again." Owing to his poor health Mr. De Morgan passes his Winters in Italy.

Mrs. E. G. BLACK.—I would like to know if the following book has any value: "The Antiquarian Itinerary," containing specimens of prehistoric, monastic, castelated, and domestic, with other vestages of antiquity in Great Britain, accompanied with descriptions. London: Published for the Proprietors, William Clarke, and others. Hobbett & Brimmer, Printers, 10 Frith Street, Soho.

Our correspondent does not give the date of publication of her copy of this work. The authors are James Sargant Storer and John Greig. They were topographical artists, who, for some years, were in collaboration. The "Antiquarian Itinerary" was published in seven volumes, 8vo., London, 1815-1817, and is worth from $7.50 to $10.50. Large paper copies have brought at auction from $11 to $12, and largest paper copies from $6 to $13.

R. HARCOURT ANDERSON.—Will you kindly inform me what the probable value of the following books would be: "Dictionary of the English Language," date of 1796; Charles Knight's "History of England," illustrated by steel engravings, in eight volumes?

If our correspondent will give us the name of the author of the dictionary and the date of Knight's "History of England" we shall try to answer his queries.

Answers From Readers

R. FLEMING.—A few weeks ago when in Norfolk, Va., some postcards in a window attracted my attention. The poem on the back was the one "G. T. W." in your issue of June 18 is seeking. No indication of authorship is given, but the gentleman in charge of the store informed me the lines were written by Charles Curran Wilbur of that city. As copied from the postcard the lines are given below:

The roses nowhere bloom so white
As in Virginia;
The sunshine nowhere shines so bright
As in Virginia;
The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet
And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,

For heaven and earth both seem to meet
Down in Virginia.

The days are never quite so long
As in Virginia;
Nor quite as filled with happy song
As in Virginia;
And when my time has come to die,
Just take me back and let me lie
Close where the James goes rolling by,
Down in Virginia.

There is nowhere a land so fair
As in Virginia;
So full of song, so free of care,
As in Virginia;
And I believe that happy land
The Lord's prepared for mortal man
Is built exactly on the plan
Of old Virginia.

Information about the poem asked for by G. T. W. has also been received from Frederick E. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Albert L. Mills, N. Y.; John T. Mayo, Campbell Hall, N. Y.; "V. T. G.," Belmar, N. J., who writes that the poem was printed in the "Lantaka," the regimental paper of the 23d U. S. Infantry; W. G. Nelson, N. Y.; M. P. Hamersly, N. Y.; Mrs. N. E. Cooper, Newark, N. J.; Richard Brogan, Asheville, N. C.; "P. N. N. Y."; E. P. Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; John S. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill.; Charles M. Blackford, M. D., Staunton, Va.; D. Millar, N. Y.; Mrs. E. B. Berthoff, Newark, N. J.; C. V. Bradbury, N. Y.; K. T. Dodge, Brooklyn; "T. E. R.," Taunton, Mass., and L. F. Irwin, Washington, D. C.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.—Replying to the request of E. B. Capp, would say that the lines

To thee I send this written embassage
To witness duty, not to show my wit.

occur in Shakespeare's Sonnet No. 26.

SAMUEL A. RITCHIE.—The hymn about which "H. N." inquires in your issue of June 11 may be found in the collection entitled "In Excelsis," published by the Century Company. It is No. 462, is written by the Rev. Daniel March, D. D., and runs as follows:

Hark! the voice of Jesus crying,
"Who will go and work to-day?
Fields are white, and harvests waiting,
Who will bear the sheaves away?"
Loud and long the Master calleth,
Rich reward He offers thee;
Who will answer, gladly saying,
"Here am I, send me, send me"?
If you cannot cross the ocean,
And the heathen lands explore,
You can find the heathen nearer,
You can help them at your door;
If you cannot give your thousands,
You can give the widow's mite,
And the least you give for Jesus
Will be precious in His sight.
If you cannot speak like angels,
If you cannot preach like Paul,
You can tell the love of Jesus,
You can say He died for all.
If you cannot rouse the wicked
With the judgment's dread alarms,
You can lead the little children
To the Saviour's waiting arms.
Let none hear you idly saying,
"There is nothing I can do,"
While the souls of men are dying,
And the Master calls for you.
Take the task He gives you gladly,
Let His work your pleasure be;
Answer quickly when He calleth—
"Here am I, send me, send me."

Copies of the above poem have also been received from Adinah Z. Kelly, N. Y.; David Dempsey, Millerton, N. Y.; Miss Mary Phayre, N. Y.; Anna Jacobus Scott, N. Y.; John R. Sheffield, N. Y.; Miss Eugenia McGarrah, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth D. Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ray S. Ball, Huron, Ohio, and L. L. Treat, Tallmadge, Ohio.

MYRA C. KILBORN.—The line of poetry quoted by E. B. Capp is from Shakespeare's sonnet, No. 116, as published in the Temple edition. The sonnet follows:

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove;
O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come,
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

This appeal was also answered by Arthur H. Merritt, New York; Roger S. Boardman, Bloomfield, N. J.; Ethel Eames, Kennebunkport, Me.; Amelia P. Sable, New York; David Liebovitz, New York; Sara Kent Middleton, Yonkers, N. Y.; Martha Hale Shackford, Wellesley, Mass.; Hilda E. Heilman, Port Chester, N. Y.; Mary I. Turner, Brooklyn; C. E. Sawyer, Bronxwood Park, N. Y.; E. V. F. Thompson, New York; Herman E. Kittredge, Washington, D. C.; James F. Morton, Jr., New York; Anna Chapin, Providence, R. I.; Jessie Wall, New York; Edith M. Deacon, New York; "A. L.," New York; Doris Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "N. P.," New York; L. R. Austin, New Haven, Conn., and Violet L. D'Arcy, New York.

G. W. B.—Following is poem requested by Mrs. H. Douglass in your issue of June 25. The author is not given in the book in which it is found—a book for children published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1870.

MOLLY'S FUNNY SONG.

Oh queer little stitches,
You surely are witches,
To bother me so!
I'm trying to please you;
Do stay where I want you
All straight in a row.

Now keep close together!
I never know whether
You'll do as I say.
Why can't you be smaller?
You really grow taller,
Try hard as I may!

There! Now my thread's knotted,
My finger is dotted
With sharp needle pricks!
I mean to stop trying;
I cannot help crying;
Oh, dear, what a fix!

Yes, yes, little stitches,
I know you are witches—
I'm sure of it now
Because you don't bother
Grown people like mother
When they try to sew.

You love to bewilder
Us poor little "childer"
(As Bridget would say),
By jumping and dancing
And leaping and prancing
And losing your way.

Hear the bees in the clover!
Sewing "over and over"
They don't understand.
I wish I was out there
And playing about there
In that great heap of sand!

The afternoon's going;
I must do my sewing
Before I can play.
Now behave, little stitches,
Like good-natured witches,
The rest of the day.

I'd almost forgotten
About waxing my cotton
As good sewers do;
And—oh, what a memory!—
Here is my emery
To help coax it through.

I'm so nicely provided,
I've really decided
To finish the things.
There's nothing like trying;
My needle is flying
As if it had wings.

There, good-bye, little stitches,
You obstinate witches,
You're punished, you know.
You've been very ugly,
But now you sit snugly
Along in a row.

O. C. BROWN.—In answer to the appeal of Mrs. John Crosby Brown, which appeared some weeks since, the lines quoted are no doubt the concluding lines of the poem or song by Robert Burns, entitled "Jessie," but are not quite correctly quoted. The lines should be:

"And still to her charms she alone is a stranger,
Her modest demeanor's the jewel of a'."

KATHERINE E. SMITH.—In reply to the inquiry of "H. P. P." in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 18, I inclose a copy of "Good-Bye," written by G. J. Whyte Melville and set to music by Francesco Paolo Tosti, and which I think is the song desired.

GOOD-BYE.

Falling leaf and fading tree,
Lines of white in sullen hues,
Shadows rising on you and me.

The swallows are making them ready to fly,
Wheeling out on a windy sky.
Good-bye, Summer, good-bye, good-bye!

Hush, a voice from the far away,
Listen and learn, it seems to say,
All the to-morrows shall be as to-day.

The cord is frayed; the cruse is dry;
The link must break, and the lamp must die,
Good-bye to Hope, good-bye, good-bye!

What are we waiting for, oh, my heart?
Kiss me straight on the brow and part!
Again—again—my heart, my heart!

What are we waiting for, you and I?
A pleading look, a stifled cry!
Good-bye, forever, good-bye, good-bye!

This appeal was also answered by Miss A. E. Grant, N. Y.; Florence S. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Margaret B. Grose, N. Y.; H. Barbara Weed, Noroton, Conn.; W. Earle Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rosalie, B. Murray, Detroit, Mich.; "J. F. D.," Chicago, Ill., and Caroline Harding, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH MUTCH.—Referring to the recent inquiry of Benjamin F. Pabodi, the poem which he quotes is by Miss Adelaide A. Procter, and may be found in any complete edition of her poems under the title of "Now." The poem, as given by your correspondent, is misquoted, and scarcely does justice to the original.

The complete poem is as follows:

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armour,
And forth to the fight have gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

Rise from your dreams of the Future—
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your Future has deeds of glory,
Of honor. (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day.

Rise! if the Past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget,
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife To-day.

Rise! for the day is passing;
The sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past!

R. FLEMING.—The poem, "Love's Springtide," (not Springtime,) W. T. Eastman asks about in your issue of May 14 and which inquiry T. F. Delaney partly answers in your issue of June 18 is by Frank Dempster Sherman, and may be found in his "Lyrics of Joy," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston. The first edition in 1904 of this little volume was only 150 copies signed by the author and bound uncut with paper label. To this first edition the poem is given as below:

My heart was winter-bound until
I heard you sing;
O voice of love, hush not, but fill
My life with Spring!

My hopes were homeless things before
I saw your eyes;
O smile of love, close not the door
To paradise!

My dreams were bitter once, and then
I found them bliss;
O lips of love, give me again
Your rose to kiss!

Springtide of love! The secret sweet
Is ours alone;
O heart of love, at last you beat
Against my own!

T. F. D.—In your issue of June 18, "J. F. Kerrins" asks for poem describing the Newhall House fire. It is called "Milwaukee Fire," and the words and music are by J. W. Kelley. It is as follows:

'Twas the grey of early morning when the dreadful cry of fire
Rang out upon the cold and piercing air,
Just that little word alone is all it would require
To spread dismay and panic ev'rywhere.

Milwaukee was excited as it never was before,
On learning that the fire-bells all round
Were ringing to eternity a hundred souls or more,
And the Newhall House was burning to the ground!

Oh, hear the fire-bells ringing at the morning's early dawn!
Hear the voices as they give that dreadful cry!
Oh, hear the wail of terror 'mid the fierce and burning flame!
Heav'n protect them, for they're waiting there to die.

The firemen worked like demons and did all within their pow'r
To save a life or try to soothe a pain,
It made the strongest heart sick, for in less than half an hour
All was hushed, and further efforts were in vain.
When the dread alarm was sounded thro' the oft-condemned hotel,
They rushed in mad confusion ev'ry way,
The smoke was suffocating, and blinding them as well,
The fire-king could not be held at bay!

At ev'ry window, men and women wildly would beseech,
For help in tones of anguish and despair,
What must have been their feelings where the ladders could not reach,
And they felt death's grasp around them ev'ry-where?
Up in the highest window stood a servant girl alone;
The crowd beneath all gazed with bated breath,
They turned away their faces, there was many a stifled groan,
When she jumped to meet perhaps as hard a death.

A boy stood in a window and his mother was below,
She saw him, and the danger drawing near,
With upraised hands, to pray for him, she knelt down in the snow,
And the stoutest men could not restrain a tear,
She madly rushed towards the fire and wildly tore her hair,
"Take me, O, God, but spare my pride, my joy,"
She saw the flame surround him, and then in dark despair,
Said: "God have mercy on my only boy."

F. A. LE H.—Among "Appeals" I noticed one for the following lines, which I find in my scrapbook noted as "Translation from a Servian Love Song":

Against white Buda's walls, a vine
Doth its white branches fondly twine;
Oh, no! it was no vine-tree there,
It was a fond, a faithful pair
Bound each to each in earliest vow—
And oh! they must be severed now!
And those their farewell words, "We part;
Break from my bosom—break—my heart!
Go to the garden—go, and see
Some rose branch blushing on the tree,
And from that branch a rose flower tear,
Then place it on thy bosom bare;
And as its leaflets fade and pine,
So fade my sinking heart in thine."
And thus the other spoke, "My love,
A few short paces backward move,
And to the verdant forest go;
There's a fresh water fount below:
And in the fount a marble stone
Which a gold cup reposes on,
And in the cup a ball of snow.
Love! take that ball of snow to rest
Upon thine heart, within thy breast,
And it melts unnoticed there,
So melts my heart in thine, my dear."

PATRICK J. HAYES.—The song asked for by "H. P. P." "Good-Bye," was sung extensively in the theatres in Ireland in the seventies and is as follows:

The bright stars fade, the morn is breaking,
The dewdrops pearl each bud and leaf,
And I from thee my leave am taking,
With bliss too brief.

How sinks my heart with fond alarms!
The tear is hiding in mine eye,
For time doth thrust thee from mine arms,
Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye!

The sun is up, the lark is soaring,
Loud swells the song of chanticleer,
The lev'ret bounds o'er earth's soft flooring,
Yet I am here.

For since night's gems from heaven did fade,
And morn to floral lips doth hie,
I could not leave thee though I said
Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye!

Appeals To Readers

M. A. F.—Will you kindly ask for the correct version of:

"Insects generally must lead a jovial life; think what it is to lodge in a lily, with nothing to do upon awakening in the morning but to wash yourself in a dewdrop and fall to eating your bedclothes."

H. I.—Can any reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS tell me where I can procure a copy of the story, "Mr. Heaphy's Ghost," which appeared anonymously in The New York World early, I think, in the year 1883, and also whether the question of its authorship was definitely settled. At the time of its appearance the story was attributed variously to Charles Dickens and to Bulwer-Lytton. I am aware that an abridgment of this story has been published in a thin volume; but I desire the complete work.

FREDERIKA G. HOLDEN.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of the following lines and where they are to be found:

If each man in his measure
Would do a brother's part
To cast a ray of sunshine
Into a brother's heart;
How changed would be our country,
How changed would be our poor,
And England, merry England,
Would deserve the name once more.

WILLIAM WADE.—In Lewis Gaylord Clark's "Knickknacks" I find the following:

O crucified! we share Thy cross,
Thy passion we sustain;
We die Thy death to live Thy life,
And rise with Thee again.

I cannot find this in any hymnal I have. Can any one give the authorship?

C. B. C.—Will you please tell me where I can find the following lines:

She looked as if she sat by Eden's door
And wept for those who could return no more.

Through the columns of THE REVIEW, of course.

S. W. F.—I am anxious to know the author of the following quotation, which was used years ago by Daniel Roberts of Burlington, Vt., in a murder trial:

Take but the Scotchman from his hill;
Put in his cheek the highland gill,
And his only thought is how to kill
Two at a blow.

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

Robert Chambers, Charles Marriott, J. C. Snaith and Others Among Authors of Forthcoming Fiction

French Memoirs and History

A NEW volume of the "Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino," embracing the period from 1831 to 1835, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The Duchesse de Dino was the niece of Talleyrand, and in this and the volumes previously published of her reminiscences contributes a considerable amount of original data of interest and importance to the student of the life of that famous French diplomat. In October still another volume of these "Memoirs" is promised, covering the period 1836-1840. It tells of men and affairs in France during those years, and also of Madame de Dino's observations and experiences during a long trip to Prussia in 1840.

Next month the Scribners expect to bring out a political history in four volumes, by A. Aulard, Professor of Letters at the University of Paris, on "The French Revolution." This work is said to be the result of twenty years' research, much of that time having been devoted to the study of significant documentary evidence. To the advanced student of the Revolution it aims to be a supplement to the dramatic or incidental histories, while furnishing the more general reader a complete picture of the vital movements of the time. The work to be published here is a translation from the French of the Third Edition, with a preface, notes and historical summaries, by Bernard Miall.

Near the end of September the same house will publish a work by Jean Charlemagne Bracq, Litt. D., Professor of Romance Languages in Vassar College, on "France Under the Republic." The book is intended to give a view of the development of the French nation under the present form of government, and outlines the conditions, favorable and unfavorable, which France is facing to-day. A large part of the book is devoted to an account of the contest between Church and State and the results on moral education to-day in France.

Hewlett, Davis, Stevenson

This month, besides Mr. Roosevelt's book of travel, "African Game Trails," the Scribners will publish books by Maurice Hewlett and Richard Harding Davis. The Hewlett volume is the novel "Rest Harrow." In Mr. Hewlett's two preceding novels, "Halfway House" and "Open Country," there were given the adventures of Senhouse, the poet, botanist, and vagabond, as well as the story of Sanchia and Mary Middleham. In this new romance the career of each of these three characters is brought to its climax. Mr. Davis's "Once Upon a Time," is a volume of stories, among them "The Spy," "A Wasted Day," "A Charmed Life," "The Amateur," "The Messengers," and "The Make-Believe Man." This will be the first book of short stories by Mr. Davis to be published in nine years. There will also be published, by the last of the month, a popular edition, in ten volumes, of Robert Louis Stevenson's works. More than one-third of the novels and stories in this set are still protected by copyright.

A practical book on "Design in Theory and Practice," by Ernest A. Batchelder, has just been published by The Macmillan Co. The work does not attempt to formulate a system or method for teaching design, but presents, rather, "the graded problems which have developed during Mr. Batchelder's many years of teaching and practice," arranged in a manner intended to provide a complete course of instruction in the art of decorative designing. There are nearly 160 drawings in the text and more than sixty full-page half-tones.

The same firm has just brought out the fifth and final volume of the revised edition of Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," the editorial work on which has been done by J. A. Fuller Maitland. This fifth volume comprises the letter T through Z, and includes an appendix. The biographical and technical articles have been written throughout by experts. With these two books there have also been published "The Statesman's Year Book for 1910," "St. Petersburg," by G. Dobson, with thirty-two colored plates by P. De Haenen; "The Romance of London," by Gordon Home, with sixteen color plates and six line drawings; "Advice to Consumptives," by Noel D. Bardswell; "The Practical Telephone Handbook," fourth edition, revised; "Socialistic Fallacies," by Yves Guyot; "The Crowd," seventh edition, by Gustave Le Bon; "The Teaching of Scientific Method," second edition, by Henry E. Armstrong; "Threads in the Web of Life," by Margaret R. Thomson and J. Arthur Thomson; "Supplementary Exercises on Ora Maritima," by M. L. Stafford Smith; "Land and Labor," by D. Seebohm Rowntree; "Principles of Chemical Geology," by James Vincent Elsden, and "Thoughts on Some Questions Relating to Women, 1860-1908," by Emily Davies.

Mr. Chambers's New Novel

On the 26th of this month the Appletons will bring out Mr. Chambers's new long novel, "Ailsa Paige." This is a story of the Civil War, a choice of subject forming a decided departure for Mr. Chambers, whose recent fiction is usually concerned with the portrayal of modern New York society. The opening scenes for his new book are laid in New York at the beginning of the war. Thence the reader is taken to the camp of the Army of the Potomac, outside of Washington, and later to the Peninsula, where the Seven Days Battle is fought. The heroine of the tale enlists as a nurse, while the hero is first a member of an unattached cavalry troop and afterwards in a regiment of lancers. Only the first two years of the war are covered.

At an early date the Dodge Publishing Co. will issue a new compilation by Charles Welsh called "Fairy Tales Children Love," prepared and edited upon the same plan as that followed in the preceding volumes in the series of "Books Children Love," of which this is the third to appear. Mr. Welsh's collection falls into three parts—For the Little Folks, For Young Children, and For the Older Ones. The stories are drawn from such sources as the Brothers Grimm, Hans Christian Andersen, Perrault, Countess D'Aulnoy, the Arabian Nights and the Old English Myths. There is a preface upon the origin and character of the principal stories, with a comparison of some of the kindred myths, furnished not only as explanation but as literary criticism and bibliography as well.

The Harpers announce that they are sending to press for reprinting this week "The Servant in the House," by Charles Rann Kennedy; "Cadet Days," by Gen. Charles King; "The Valor of Ignorance," by Gen. Homer Lea; "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore; "The Love of Parson Lord," by Mary Wilkins Freeman.

Religion and Ethics

The addresses delivered at Mount Morris Church last winter on the Unity of Religion, by Frederick Hirth, A. V. Williams Jackson, Justin Harley Moore, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Professor Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary, and others, will be brought out in book form by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. in September. For the purposes of this volume each speaker has revised his work, and the whole is intended to form an exhaustive treatise on the subject discussed.

The same firm announces for early publication a book by Dr. Charles W. Eliot on "Durable Satisfactions of Life," in which the President Emeritus of Harvard expresses his opinion as to what goes to make up the truest happiness in this world. There is also promised a volume by the Rev. George A. Andrews, a Massachusetts clergyman, on "What is Essential." The author takes issue with no church or sect. He simply terms his work an attempt to find the bed-rock bottom of our religion.

Two other books promised for early publication by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are: "Rambles in Spain," by John D. Fitzgerald, formerly of Columbia University and now of the University of Illinois, and "Rhymes of Home," by Burges Johnson. The first of these is the result of the author's extensive trips through the Peninsula and comprises an account of Spain itself and an analysis of Spanish character. In the other volume there are fifty or more of Mr. Johnson's poems, some of which have already appeared in various magazines.

To their Pocket Series of Dante's "Inferno," "Purgatory and Paradise," and Milton's "Paradise Lost," which are issued in flexible full leather, with the original Dore illustrations, Cassell & Co. will add in the Fall Dryden's "Aeneid" of Virgil, edited and with an introduction by Prof. Alfred J. Church, and containing 18 full-page illustrations by Wal Paget.

The same firm announces that they have begun the publication of their new art series entitled, "One Hundred Popular Pictures," consisting of reproductions, in the colors of the originals, of 100 masterpieces of painting. Among the painters represented in the series are Van Dyck, Velasquez, Titian, Millet, Rosa Bonheur, Millais, Reynolds, Whistler, Turner, Rembrandt, Raphael, Rossetti, Israels, Breton, Greuze, Boughton, Burne-Jones and Abbey. The reproductions are being made in "pebble finish." The series will first appear in 25 portfolios, to be published at intervals and delivered to subscribers in the same manner as a magazine.

A New Novel by Charles Marriott

A new novel by Charles Marriott is published this week by John Lane Co. "Now" is quite unlike Mr. Marriott's recently published "Intruding Angel" and "When a Woman Woos." The story is told by a middle-aged professional man, who believes that the present commercial epoch is incapable of development on its own lines. It will be ended and mended, however, not by socialism or other political methods of reform, but by the simple process of desertion. The hero of the romance is a young vagabond who represents for the heroine, the daughter of an enlightened English middle-class family, the call of the future in opposition to the influence of the past.

This house is also just issuing a new edition of "Sixpenny Pieces," by A. Neil Lyons, author of "Robert Blatchford," a sketch of the well-known English Socialist. Mr. Lyons's new book gives a graphic picture of life among the poor of London, the central figure being a doctor, of philanthropic turn of mind, who charges sixpence a visit.

Four Novels for September

J. C. Snaith, Agnes C. Laut, Rupert Hughes, and Reginald Wright Kauffman are among the authors from whom Moffat, Yard & Co. promise new novels next month. Of Mr. Kauffman's "The House of Bondage," a story resulting from the author's personal investigations of certain conditions on New York's east side, an announcement has already been made in these columns. "Mrs. Fitz," the novel from Mr. Snaith, is described as being at once "a Zenda story and a social comedy." The hero is an English country gentleman, the heroine is the Princess of a Southern European kingdom, who runs away from her inheritance to marry this Englishman. She is considered a doubtful character by the particular leaders of local society, and the denouement involves an irruption into England of the King, her father, who endeavors to kidnap her and bring about her remarriage to a suitable "royalty."

Miss Laut's "Freebooters of the Wilderness" is a novel of the Northwest of America "as it is to-day." The scene is laid in the big timber region, and the story works out an issue which involves the cause of conservation and draws a picture of corporate and political corruption. Mr. Hughes's "The Gift Wife" has to do with a talented young American surgeon, who, after a "temporary detachment of personality," discovers himself a patient in a Turkish harem, cared for by a charming veiled woman, the superfluous wife of a local prince to whom she had been presented by the Sultan.

On the 15th of this month Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish another motor story by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, entitled "The Motor Maid." This latest book from these authors takes the reader through the Riviera country, at the same time spinning a love tale.

Next month this house will publish "Making Life Worth While," by Herbert W. Fisher. In this volume the author is said to have put before his reader a new idea of health, leading from physical to moral and intellectual well-being. It is said to be full of simple and practical suggestions as to the best way to avoid illness.

Books at Auction

The volume in the series of "American Book Prices Current," will be issued to subscribers in October or November by Dodd, Mead & Co. The volume is a record of books sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1909, to Sept. 1, 1910, with the prices realized, compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues by Luther S. Livingston. Only a limited edition of this work is printed, depending upon the number of advance subscriptions.

Robert Barr, Harold Bindloss

A novel by Robert Barr and another by Harold Bindloss are promised for the Fall by Frederick A. Stokes Co. The title of the first is "The Sword Maker," a romance of mediaeval Germany, laid in the same country as Mr. Barr's "Tekla." The plot involves the oppression by the robber barons, and the revolt against it headed by the young Prince Roland in disguise. The novel by Mr. Bindloss is another of his stories of the Northwest and is called "Masters of the Wheatlands."

THE NEW CHARITY.

AFTER undergoing careful revision so that it might be abreast of the times, Mary Conyngton's manual of charity, "How to Help," makes its appearance in a new edition (The Macmillan Company; $1.50). The author continues to be a strong advocate of preventive work, and is glad to be able to say that through the provision of large funds for investigation purposes it is possible now to point out when preventive work is needed and how to make it effective. She notes an increase of interest in movements for the uplifting of the poor, and her judgment is that it is due more to desire for the prevalence of social justice than to philanthropy and charity. That means, if it is true, that a feeling of responsibility for the proper alleviation of the misery men see about them has taken hold of many persons who formerly either turned the cold shoulder to the poor or were addicted to unintelligent and ill-advised charities. It follows there must be many persons to whom the suggestions contained in Miss Conyngton's book will be of great value. Men and women who desire to help those less fortunate than themselves will be glad to have one who knows tell them how to help.

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